

# Popular Science

FOUNDED **MONTHLY** 1872

A CROSS-WORD  
PUZZLE  
CONTEST—p. 38

Prizes offered to  
test your knowledge  
of practical words

Amazing fascination  
of puzzles explained.



MARCH

Bus with corkscrew drive supplants Arctic dog teams

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Plumb Hammer cut away to show Plumb Take-up Wedge, which retightens the handle with a turn of the screw.

"Best proportioned hammer I ever had my hands on, in 25 years at the carpenter's trade," says J. R. Piercey, Conway, Ark.

"The Plumb is the nicest balanced hammer any carpenter ever used," says M. R. Warner, La Junta, Colo.

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in weight  
in balance]"**  
says the carpenter

**B**ECAUSE carpenters helped to design the Plumb Nail Hammer, it is only natural that they should find it correct in size, shape, weight, and balance.

For Plumb put into this finer tool just what you want in your hammer:

- a larger face that works with you to hit the nail on the head;
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# CROSLEY AGAIN LOWERS PRICES

## Big Reduction in Famous Trirdyn and other Radios



The biggest selling radio in the world

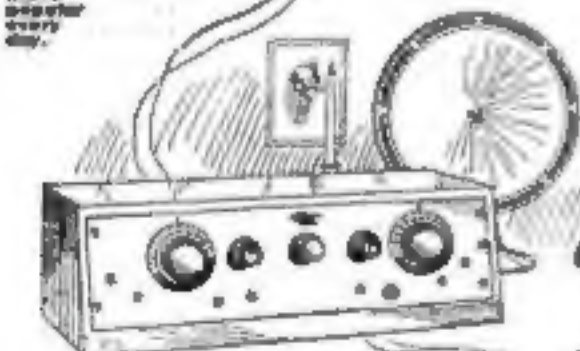
**\$18.50 CROSLEY 51**

A two-tube set that gives loud speaker reception under fair conditions up to 1000 miles.



**\$30 CROSLEY 52**

A three-tube regenerative set that gets distant with the loud speaker. Becoming more popular every day.



The biggest selling high grade receiver on the market—the Crosley Trirdyn—reduced from \$65 to \$50.

The Trirdyn Special—the beautiful Model with cabinet to house batteries—formerly \$75, now \$60.

The Crosley 51-P, a tremendous seller at \$25, reduced to \$23.50.

We firmly believe that these sets, together with the other Crosley Radios, represent the biggest values ever offered.

### Crosley Radios Justly Popular

Only the less expensive Crosley Radios have exceeded the Trirdyn in sales. This deserved popularity of the entire Crosley line is the result of extraordinary performance at a very low price.

A Crosley Radio cost less originally, use fewer tubes and consume much less battery current. At the same time they give results not equalled by receivers costing a great deal more and using two or three additional tubes.

The unique Trirdyn circuit—a combination of Armstrong Regeneration, Radio Frequency Amplification and Reflexed Audio Amplification—has proven beyond a doubt that the features of selectivity, volume and ease of operation can be obtained with three tubes better than heretofore has been possible with five or even six.

Hundreds of voluntary letters have come to us, telling of the unparalleled foreign reception during international test week with Trirdyns and all other Crosley Radios; even the little one-tube Crosley 50 at only \$14.50.

It is this continued remarkable performance that has created such a tremendous demand for Crosley Radios. And it is this great popularity that now allows us to decrease our production costs and pass this large saving along to you.

### New Crosley Models

In order to allow even a greater selection, three new Crosley Radios have been added to our extensive line. Taking its place with the well known Crosley 50 and Crosley 50-P is the leatherette covered, one-tube 50 Portable, a utility set in which the dealer can quickly make the necessary connections and allow you to carry it home complete.

The New Crosley 51 Special, a two-tube receiver similar to the Model 51, is housed in a cabinet large enough to hold the necessary batteries and has a sloping panel.

Similar to the Crosley 52, but with sloping panel and cabinet to house the batteries is the new Crosley 52 Special.

These additional receivers make the Crosley line absolutely complete—A radio for all tastes and every pocketbook. See illustrations for prices.

No matter what appeals to you most in a radio, you will find that point outstanding in a Crosley.

Most good dealers handle Crosley Radios.

You Will Make No Mistake in Buying One.

All Crosley Receivers contain the famous Armstrong Regenerative circuit, and are licensed under the Armstrong U. S. Patent No. 1,111,149.

As in customary prices shown do not include tubes, phonos, loud speakers or batteries.

Prices West of Rockies—Add 10%.

From a small beginning three and a half years ago, Crosley Radio has grown until it now produces more sets than any other concern in the world. The present production—nearly 3000 per day—is probably from two to three times as great as that of any other radio manufacturer.

Crosley owns and operates the new super power WTV Broadcasting Station located at Harrison, Ohio, remotely controlled from studio in one of three large Crosley owned manufacturing plants in Cincinnati.

**3 Tubes do the work of 5**  
**In a CROSLEY Trirdyn**



THE LOUD SPEAKER SHOWN IS THE WONDERFUL NEW CROSLEY LOUD SPEAKER THAT IS TO BE ANNOUNCED IN THE NEAR FUTURE

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Cincinnati, Ohio

# Popular Science Monthly

Most Wonderfully Illustrated Magazine in the World

MARCH, 1925; Vol. 106, No. 3

25 cents a Copy; \$2.50 a Year



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250 Fourth Avenue

## Coming Next Month

**A Marvelous Parachute**—If the astonishing new idea of a French inventor is put to practical use, airplane passengers no longer will fear a fatal crash from high in the sky. The story of this ingenious safety device is planned for next month's issue.

**How quickly can you stop your car?**—You may think you are able to jam on the brakes the instant you sense an emergency ahead. But can you? A noted psychologist will explain little-known and useful facts about the speed of your mental and muscular machinery.

**How to select a loudspeaker.**—Even if you own the finest set on the market, there is a chance that your radio pleasure may be spoiled by distorted reproduction of music and speeches. An expert gives you valuable advice on how to purchase this most vital instrument.

**A Real Sports Model**—George Arthur Luers, noted automotive engineer, describes in detail the most efficient ways to convert a small car into a speedster.



Giant fir logs on their way from Washington forests to the mill. The story of the mechanics of modern lumbering will be told in remarkable pictures next month.

And more than 200 other fascinating articles and pictures, giving you all the news of radio and engineering, science and invention, strange and unusual things people are doing, together with practical ideas for the automobile, the home, the home workshop, and the use of tools and machinery.

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# Don't Take My Word For It!

## Let Others Tell You How Easy It Is To Make Big Money This New Way

If I tell you, positively, that you can quickly add \$50.00 or more a week to your income, you may say I'm prejudiced. But when hundreds of men—just like you—have done this, and when they tell you that you can do it, easily, then you must believe! Read this message and Free Offer below.

By J. E. GREENSLADE

**L**ET'S understand one another first. You want more money. Every one does. And I'm going to show you how to get it quickly, surely and easily! I say that with certainty because I've done exactly that for hundreds of other men.

How much do you want? Let's say you make \$35 a week now. Suppose you could add only \$50.00 to that amount. That would make \$85 a week. How would that suit you?

### How It Is Done

Now you want to know how this is done. As I promised I'm going to let other men—men who have done it—tell you the secret. Just read the few short stories that follow and you'll understand how simple it is.



"My name is Ward, James Ward, of Chicago. Returning from the War I didn't want to go back to low pay. Wrote to Mr. Greenslade and have made \$12,000 in the last year—\$1,350 last month."

A. D. Miller, a Chicago boy, made \$100 a month as stenographer in July. Then he wrote to me and in September—3 months later—he was making \$100.00 a week.

George W. Kearns of Oklahoma writes: "I have never earned more than \$60 a month. Last week I cleared \$306.00 and this week \$218.00—\$524.00 in two weeks."



This is Clenny of Kansas. Clenny says: "I was making \$150.00 a month as a clerk. In one jump I went to \$500.00 a month and last month made \$850.00."



Warren Harle of Chicago was a railway mail clerk for ten years. He says: "I decided to make a change and during the past 30 days made more than \$1,000."

Meet J. H. Cash of Atlanta. He writes: "I exchanged my \$75 a month job for one that pays me \$500 a month."

This is P. Wynn of Portland, Oregon, talking: "Last week my earnings amounted to \$554.37—This week will go over \$400.00."



An Iowa man, Charles Berry, says: "I was formerly a farmhand. The very first month I earned \$1,000."

### Just As Easy For You

Now, then, you want to know how they did it. These are only a few of the hundreds of letters we could print showing where men from every walk of life doubled and trebled their earnings by simply entering a new field. You can enter this field—the Selling field—where opportunities are ten to one in your favor. You know that Salesmen top the list of money makers—that the Salesman is his own boss—that his work is fascinating, interesting and highly profitable! But the thing you doubt is your own ability. All right, but you can become a first-class, money-making salesman in an amazingly easy way.

### Proof That Salesmen Are Made—Not "Born"

Thousands of men—perhaps you, and those above included—once thought that salesmen were born, thought they were "not cut out for selling," yet they now enjoy magnificent earnings as salesmen. They were bookkeepers, lawyers, mechanics and farmhands—but in a few months after writing to the National Salesmen's Training Association they were out in the field selling—and making more money than they had ever hoped to make.

Sounds remarkable, doesn't it? Yet there is nothing remarkable about it. Salesmanship is governed by rules and laws. There are certain ways of saying



J. E. GREENSLADE

and doing things, certain ways of approaching a prospect to get his undivided attention, certain ways to overcome objections, better down prejudice, and outwit competition.

### Years of Selling Experience In a Few Weeks

Just as you learned the alphabet, so you can learn salesmanship, and through the NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION METHOD—an exclusive feature of the N.S.T.A. System of Salesmanship Training—you gain the equivalent of actual experience while studying.

The N.S.T.A. System of Salesmanship Training and Employment Service will enable you to quickly step into the ranks of successful salesmen—will give you a big advantage over those who lack this training. It will enable you to jump from small pay to a real man's income.

### Remarkable Book "Modern Salesmanship" Sent Free

With my compliments I want to send you a most remarkable book, "Modern Salesmanship."

It will show you how you can easily become a Master Salesman—a big money maker—how the N. S. T. A. System of Salesmanship Training will give you years of selling experience in a few weeks; how our FREE Employment Service will help you secure a good selling position when you are qualified and ready. And it will give you success stories of former routine workers who are now earning amazing salaries as salesmen. Mail the coupon today. It may be the turning point in your life.



National Salesmen's Training Association  
Dept. 15-C, N. S. T. A. Building, 1129 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

National Salesmen's Training Association,  
Dept. 15-C, N. S. T. A. Building,  
1129 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

Send me free your book "Modern Salesmanship," and proof that I can become a Master Salesman.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Age..... Occupation.....



# See How Easy it is to Quickly Become a Powerful Speaker

Powerful Speech has shown thousands an amazingly easy way to win advancement in salary and position, a remarkably quick way to gain popularity, standing and success. You, too, can quickly conquer stage fright, self-consciousness, timidity and bashfulness, and become a powerful and convincing speaker who can bend others to your will and dominate one man or an audience of thousands.

**T**HERE is no magic, no trick, no mystery about becoming a powerful and convincing public speaker. Those who believe that the ability to speak forcefully belongs only to a few lecturers are making a serious mistake. I will prove that you, too, can quickly become a powerful speaker and can use that gift to win promotion, salary increases, popularity, power. By an amazing five minute test I will show you how to discover whether you are one of the 7 men out of every 9 who have this "hidden knack" and do not know it. Men in almost every profession and line of business have made this test and then taken their first step toward success in a large way.

## Why Powerful Speakers Are Always Leaders

It is the man who can put his ideas into convincing speech—the man who can sway others at his will and dominate one man or a thousand—who is sought out and asked to fill big, important, high-salaried positions. He is a leader; he stands head and shoulders above the mass. I am going to prove that you can be such a man by simply bringing out your "hidden personality" which is fighting for recognition but which you keep hemmed in by self-consciousness, lack of confidence in yourself, timidity and bashfulness.

## It Is Amazingly Easy to Quickly Become a Powerful Speaker

You do not need a college education nor any previous voice training to become a powerful speaker. I will show you the secret that causes

one man to rise from an obscure position to the head of a great corporation; another from the rank and file of political worker to national prominence; an ordinary trades union member to the national leadership of great labor

### What 15 Minutes a Day Will Show You

How to talk before your club or lodge  
How to address board meetings  
How to propose and respond to toasts  
How to make a political speech  
How to tell entertaining stories  
How to make after-dinner speeches  
How to converse interestingly  
How to write better letters  
How to sell more goods  
How to train your memory  
How to enlarge your vocabulary  
How to develop self-confidence  
How to acquire a winning personality  
How to strengthen your will-power and ambition  
How to become a clear, accurate thinker  
How to develop your power of concentration  
How to be the master of any situation

unknown; a timid and retiring man to change suddenly into a popular and much applauded after-dinner and banquet speaker. Thousands have accomplished just such amazing things due to this simple, easy, yet effective training.

## You Become a Good Speaker—Or I Don't Want a Penny

I do not care what line of business you are in; how bashful, timid and self-conscious you now are; I will guarantee to make you a powerful, convincing

and easy speaker within a few weeks if you will give me 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own home. I know what I have done for thousands of others and what remarkable results have been secured often in a month's time. Therefore, if I cannot make you a powerful speaker I guarantee to return every penny you have paid me and you owe nothing.

## New 5-Minute Test Measures Your Natural Ability

Simply send me your name and address and I will send you at once my new and amazing 5-minute test. You can quickly determine whether or not you are one of the 7 men out of every 9 who have this hidden knack. I will show you how, by spending only 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own home, you can quickly and easily learn the few easy principles which make men speakers who can win distinction, honor, popularity, money and power. Many have found it the biggest thing they have ever done.

**North American Institute**  
3601 Michigan Ave., Dept. 1363 Chicago, Ill.

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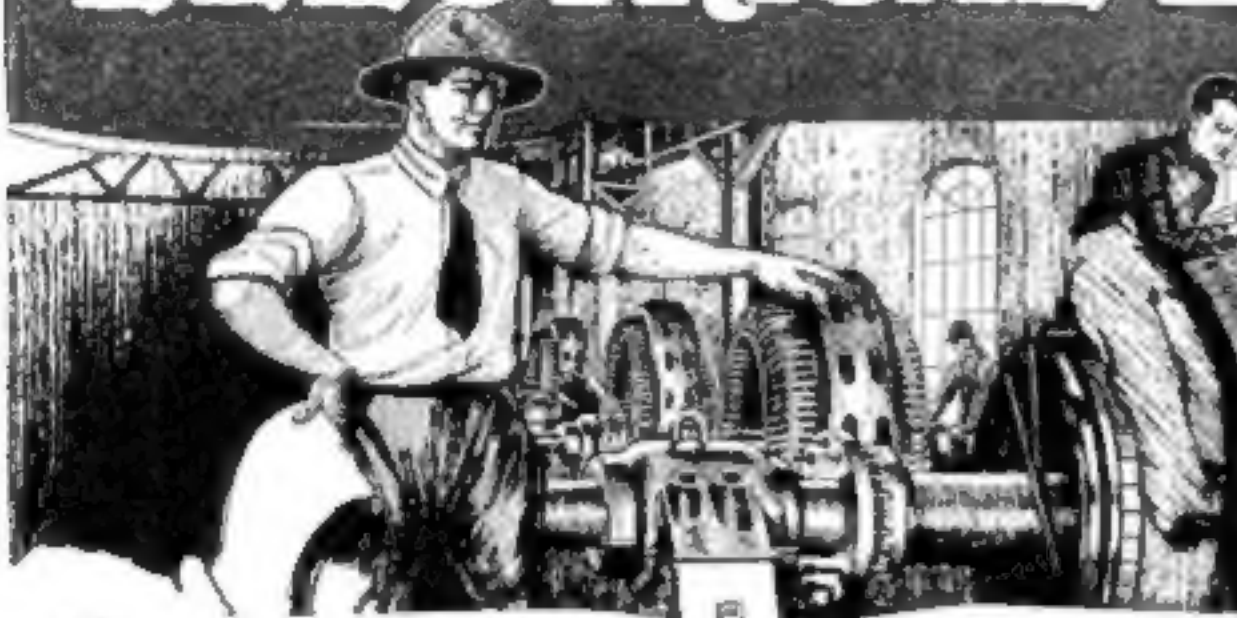
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You can turn my training into money quick. In a few weeks after you enroll for my course I show you where and how to get spare time electrical work and teach you how to do it. I give you a complete outfit of tools and apparatus to work with. My training pays for itself many times over, even while you are learning. Hundreds of my boys earn \$25 to \$35 a week in their spare time, while they are getting ready for a big job—all without losing a single hour from their regular work.

### Use My Money to Go in Business For Yourself

Every month I start two of my students in business for themselves. I give them all the money they need, help them to get started and help them to a big success. Get the detail of this great offer—the greatest in history of home-study schools—from my big Free book.

Get into Electricity. The world's biggest and most fascinating business needs you. Ordinary electricians earn \$8 to \$10 a day, but thousands of the biggest jobs—the ones that pay \$12 to \$30 a day are going begging for want of trained men to fill them. Why stick to your small-pay, no future job? In a few short months' time with my training you can be an Electrical Expert earning \$70 to \$200 a week and not work half so hard as you do now.

### Why Trained Electrical Men Are Needed

Thousands of new power stations—millions of autos—the wildfire spread of Radio and an undreamed of demand for electric light and power—all these things demand more and more trained men. The industry will be badly crippled without these men—they must be had at any cost. That's why salaries are high and why they will stay high in Electricity.

### I Can Train You Best

I am an Engineer with college training and 20 years of practical experience. I have employed and directed the work of thousands of electrical men. I know what a man needs, to be a big success in Electricity. That's what I give you in my course—20 years of practical experience simplified, and made easy for you to understand. My Course is the recognized best and most successful training of its kind in America.

### JOBS—How I Get Them For My Students

I am spending over \$25,000 a year to get jobs for my students. This money is actually spent on Employment Service alone. And I do get jobs for my students, even before they finish my course. They don't have to wait until they graduate. It is easy for me to do this because employers of electrical help know "Cooke" Trained Men KNOW Electricity. They know that "Cooke" Trained Men are the best men they can get.

L. L. Cooke, Chief Engineer  
Chicago Engineering Works  
2150 Lawrence Ave., Dept. 33, Chicago

## \$70 to \$200 a Week for You

This is the training you hear men talk about—the original "Cooke" Training—PRACTICAL training by a PRACTICAL ENGINEER. Thousands of big, successful, highly paid men boost "Cooke" Training because "Cooke" Training boosted them. When you see a man doing electrical work, ask him what he knows about "Cooke" Training, and what he thinks of your chances in this great field. Let me send you the names and addresses of hundreds of men I have trained and helped. Write to them, ask them which is the best home study Electrical Course in the World. My best advertisements are the men I have trained.  
L. L. COOKE

### My 14 Big Guarantees

I don't promise you anything—I guarantee it with a signed bond backed up by a Million Dollar Institution. It says "you get your money back if you are not satisfied." There are no strings to this guarantee—you alone are the judge. Among the things I guarantee besides Free Employment Service are—use of my big Laboratory—Accommodations when you visit Chicago—Lifetime subscription to Engineering Journal—Consultation and Vocational Service—a big outfit of Tools and Apparatus—all Free. Most of these things are exclusive with my training—you can't get them anywhere else.

### Investigate! Get the Proof! Big Electrical Book FREE

You want proof? You want facts? These I give you in my big book—The "Vital Facts" about Electricity—proof that opportunities more wonderful than you ever dreamed of await you—proof that "Cooke" trained Men do get the big jobs in Electricity and that I can do more for you than anyone else. Send for my book now. Be a "Cooke" Trained Electrical Expert—earn \$70 to \$200 a week. Mail the coupon NOW.

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## Another \$25.00 IN PRIZES

To win one of these cash prizes is easy, and every reader is invited to enter this fascinating competition. Just write a letter of not over seventy words answering this question:—

**What Advertisement of "Money Making Opportunities" in this issue interests you most and why?**

Here are the prizes we will pay for the ten best letters answering the above question:—

First Prize . . . . . \$10.00  
Second Prize . . . . . 5.00  
Third Prize . . . . . 3.00  
And 7 Prizes  
of \$1.00 each . . . . . 7.00

First read every one of the "Money Making Opportunities" advertisements on pages 8 to 26. Check the ones that interest you. Then read over the ones you have checked and decide on the one that interests you most.

Then write a short letter, not more than seventy words, telling us why the advertisement you pick interests you most. Remember that ten prizes will be awarded. You have a good chance of winning one of them. Be sure to mail us your answer before March 1st. The prizes will be awarded, in the order of their merit, for the letters that are most interesting and best expressed.

The names of all the prize winners and the letters that win the first two prizes will be printed in this column in the May issue. Address your prize letter to

Contest Editor  
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY  
250 Fourth Ave., New York City

### Last Month's Prize Winners

The First Prize of \$10.00 goes to Lee Panney, Camden, Michigan, for his letter on the advertisement of the "Acro Shop." Here is Mr. Panney's letter:—

"Dear Sir:  
I answered the ad of the Acro Shop, Detroit, Michigan, sending \$1.00 for material for making three foot model Curtiss Airplane, thinking I would make a toy for my son. From material received, I constructed two planes, one of which I sold for \$10.00 and the other I kept for my boy although I could have sold it.  
I consider my investment paid well besides affording a lot of pleasure."  
Respectfully,  
LEE PANNEY

Dr. D. W. Banford, Norwich, New York, wins the Second Prize for the following letter regarding the advertisement of Newton Dukes. Here is Doctor Banford's letter:—

"Dear Sir:—  
The advertisement of Dukes, 440 West 53rd Street, New York City, interested me most in that I spent about \$50.00 for the installation of a bookkeeping system and its upkeep for several months and then didn't know where I stood. An investment of \$2.00 with Dukes persuaded me to install a simple system that I can take care of myself with an obvious saving of time and money."  
Very truly yours,  
DR. D. W. BANFORD

The Third Prize goes to Mara Serrivo, Sarasota, Florida, for her letter on the advertisement of Economic Printery.

The winners of the other seven prizes are:—  
R. D. Benjamin, Cumberland, Md.; R. K. Mody, Ahmedabad, B. I.; John E. Bastow, Grand Forks, N. D.; G. D. Reynolds, Altoona, Pa.; Elizabeth Dossin, Meriden, Conn.; Virginia Catlin, Wilmington, Del.; Otis Perkins, Russell, Ark.

Rate 30 Cents a Word. A 10% discount is allowed on all contracts for six consecutive insertions. Advertisements intended for the May issue should be received by March 6th

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EARN \$25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Copyright book free. Press Syndicate, 971, So. Louis, Mo.

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**More Money Making Opportunities  
on pages 10 to 26**

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President Chiang Kai-shek College

Dept. 311-B, 118 East 26th Street, Chicago

**Abstract**

**More Money Making Opportunities**  
on pages E to 26





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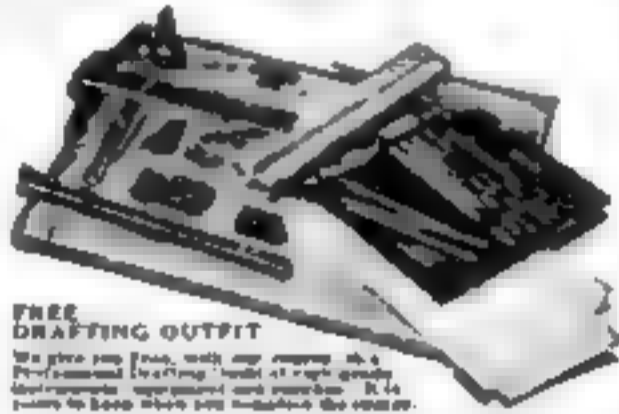
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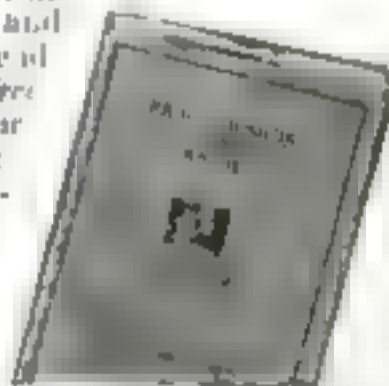
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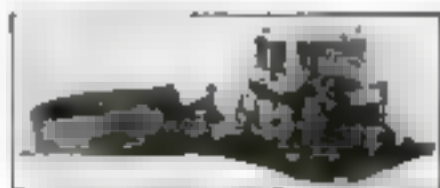
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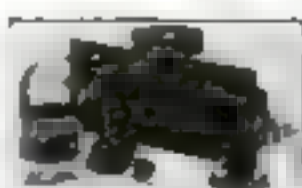
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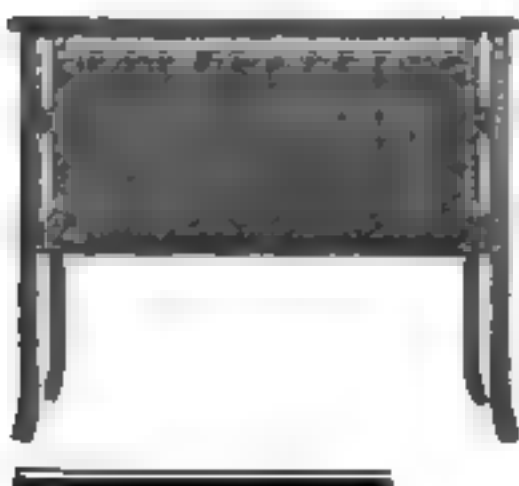
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"Early next morning—a farm boy found the girl's dead body crumpled in the wayside ditch. Concealed in the bushes at the side of the road lay the boy's lifeless body, also shot from behind."

Who had committed the murder? Who had killed these gay young lovers? Who were the brutal, mysterious occupants of the back seat?

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**Find out how you can become a Finger Print Expert.**

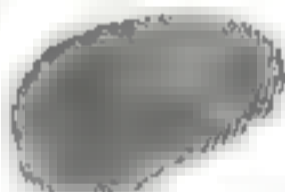
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You'll read of men under twenty and men over sixty who started the study of finger prints and achieved fame, big rewards and important positions in a short time.

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State of Idaho  
State of Colorado  
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Detroit, Mich.  
Mt. Vernon, Pa.  
Great Falls, Mont.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
East Lansing, Mich.  
Schenectady, N. Y.  
Laramie County, Wyo.  
St. Paul, Texas  
Garrison, Texas  
Houston, Texas  
Lincoln, Neb.  
Everett, Wash.  
Ogden, Utah  
Butte, Mont.  
Pueblo, Colo.  
Albany County Prison—  
Albany, N. Y. (City)  
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Alhambra, Calif.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Barrow, Cuba  
Panama, Fla.  
Fort Collins, Colo.  
Calgary, Ala. Canada  
Indiana Reformatory  
Jeffersonville, Ind.  
House of Correction  
New Haven, Conn.  
Birmingham, Ala.  
St. Joseph, Mo.  
Marquette, Mich.  
Waterloo, Iowa

### Finger Print Experts Needed!

and more the detection of crime resolves itself into a problem of identification. Trained men are needed every month to fill the new positions that are created and to handle the new bureaus that are established. Records show that University of Applied Science graduates get first choice at the big positions. Listed below are some of the city and state bureaus to which U. of A. S. men have been appointed.

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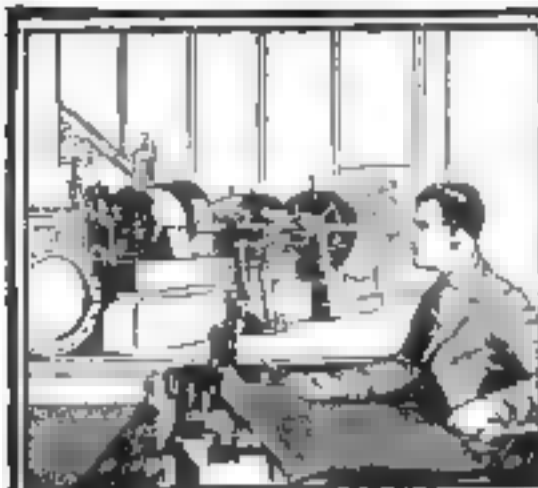
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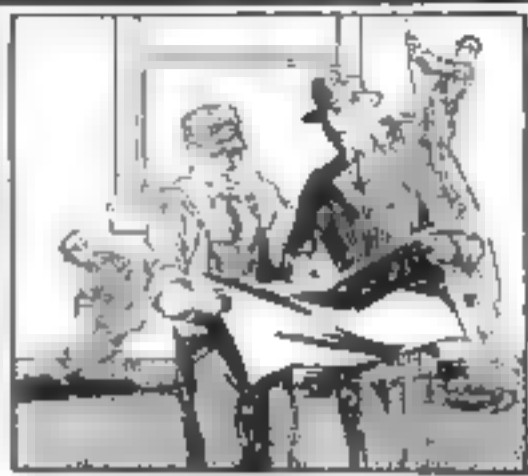
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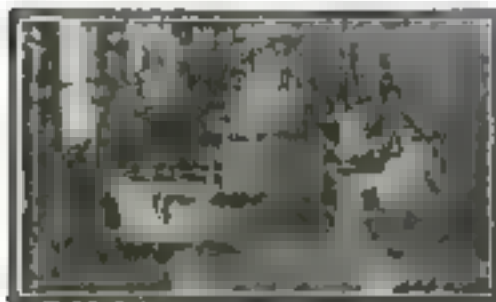
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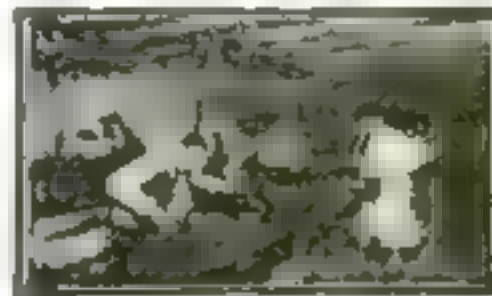
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## A safe—Non-Explosive—Portable Soldering Furnace that is Complete, Simple and Highly Efficient!

### Read What These Users of Reddy Hot Have to Say:

It certainly is one of the handiest little things I have ever come to my hands. It is so easy to use that I make up outright for the cost of a device but if my opinion is of the slightest use you are certainly more than welcome to use it.

S. K. K. S.

Technical Editor QST

Much to my surprise the soldering furnace held in my hand was so small. I am getting along a live wire set and I find these little things very useful. One of the best size who has enabled me to get in some of the tightest places.

I must commend you on the special delivery of the Reddy Hot. It certainly beats every solder that I have ever used.

Franklin N. Y.

Replying to your letter of recent date I would say that the Reddy Hot was received and sure that time I have made up for it. It is so easy to use that I find these little things very useful. One of the best size who has enabled me to get in some of the tightest places.

W. L. E. L. HARPER

Secretary, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Des Moines, Iowa.

CONCEIVED and developed by Mr. E. D. Fahlberg, former professor of Metallography of the University of Wisconsin and Metallurgical Engineer of the Western Electric Co., the Reddy Hot Soldering Furnace is an ideal outfit for radio dealers and amateurs and for those who have long felt the need for a compact, efficient, easy-to-use soldering outfit for home use.

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To insure the perfect conductivity so essential to good radio reception it is absolutely necessary to have all joints carefully soldered. This is a delicate task which requires delicate handling. The Reddy Hot outfit is far superior to heavy, clumsy soldering irons for this purpose.

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There are countless jobs in every home which can be quickly, neatly and efficiently done with Reddy Hot. Small pieces of valuable jewelry can be made as good as new, pots and pans can be recovered from the discard, table and floor lamps can be properly wired, if Reddy Hot is on hand ready for use.

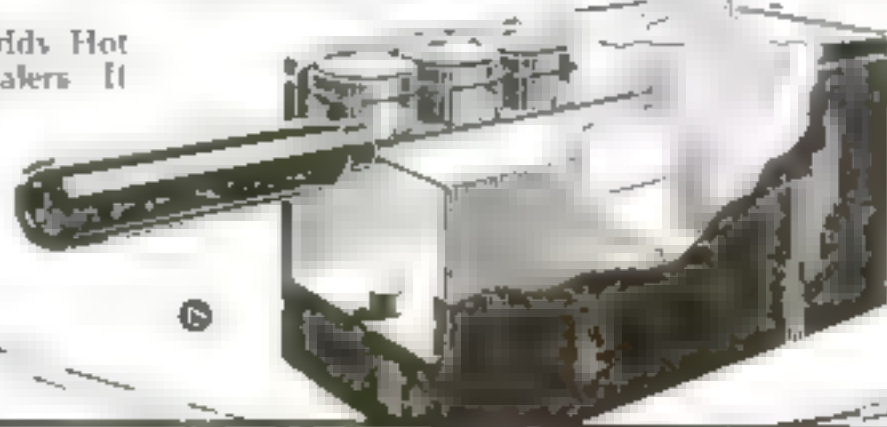
## Obtainable from All Good Hardware and Radio Dealers

The Reddy Hot Soldering Furnace and all additional Reddy Hot accessories are obtainable from all good hardware and radio dealers. If the dealers in your city have not as yet secured their stock from their jobber, use the coupon below.

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Madison, Wisconsin

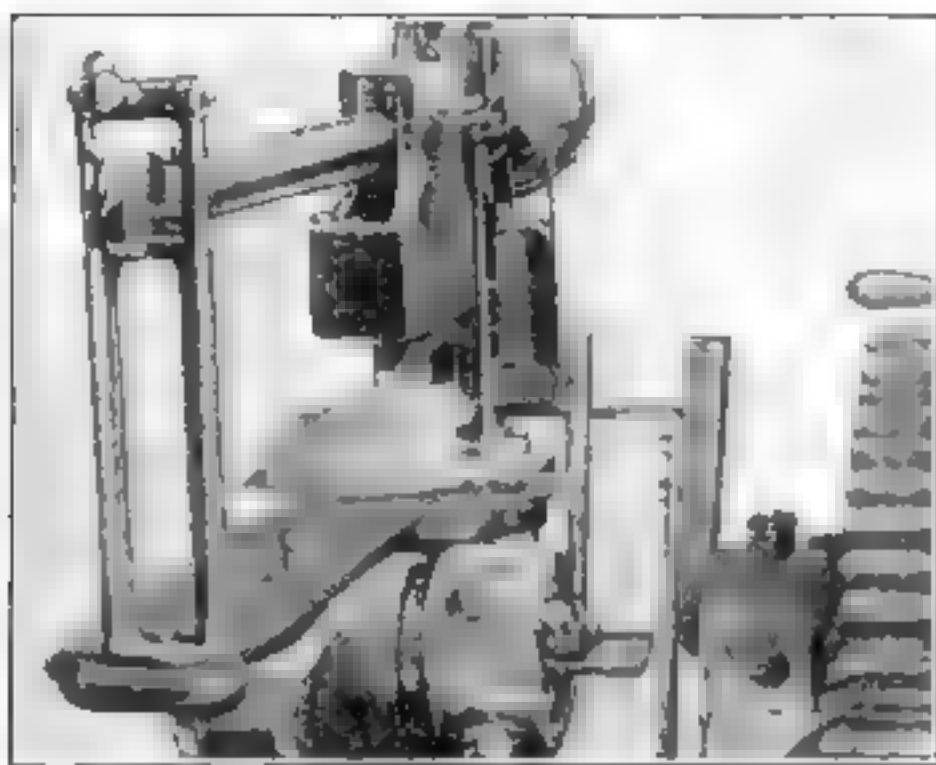
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Here's my two dollars. Send me a complete Reddy Hot Soldering Furnace. My dealer's name is \_\_\_\_\_  
(Print your name and address on the margin of this page)

# What to Look for when You Buy a Hammer



By COLLINS P. BLISS, M. A.

*Director of the  
Popular Science Institute of Standards*

## A Ton and a Half in a Hammer's Claws

Have you ever tried to pull a headless nail from a piece of knotted oak?

If so, you will appreciate a hammer that can pass the test illustrated.

In this test, made by the Popular Science Institute of Standards, a tough steel bolt in the testing plate is placed in the claws of the hammer and torques up to 3000 inch-pounds are applied. The effect on the claws of the hammer is carefully measured by micrometers. Tools that can pass such tests can be relied on for every practical use.

**T**HE buyer of a hammer will find that one hammer looks very much like another. Although there is a great difference in the quality of hammers, the difference cannot be "seen" by the average buyer.

However, the quality of all the hammers advertised in POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, as well as other tool and radio products, has been predetermined by rigorous tests conducted in the laboratories of the Popular Science Institute of Standards.

These tests not only are conducted on the head of the hammer, but also on the handle itself and how it is attached to the head. A well made handle may be worthless when wrongly inserted. This is a shortcoming of many hammers tested by the Institute of Standards.

In the first place, the hole in the head must taper both ways from the midpoint and have the greatest taper on the head end of the opening. There must be a shoulder on the handle, so when the handle is tapped at the end, the head will come down firmly on the shoulder and not split slivers off the handles. It is better to have considerable play in the hole of the hammer head and use wedges to spread the wood rather than have too narrow and straight a hole, which tends to let the head work down on the handle. The face of the hammer head should be hard at the center and softer at the edges; if not, chipping of the edges results.

In addition, the following three points are of primary importance:

1. The strength of the claws for nail pulling.
2. The strength of the handles.
3. The hardness of the various parts of the hammer head.

To determine the strength of the jaws

for nail pulling, a steel plate about one-half inch thick and four inches wide is placed in the chuck of a torsion machine (illustrated). Holes then are drilled in this plate for various sized nails, and nails exactly fitting each hole are forced through—leaving enough for the claw of the hammer to grip the head of the nail.

The shank of the nail is turned flat against the under side of the plate and a steel clamp holds it against the plate. The twisting head of the testing machine then revolves and the lever extension puts a gradually increasing load on the handle, bending it as shown in the cut. A good hammer pulls out the nail or strips the head before the claws give way.

To establish the strength of the wood used in the handle, a steel bolt is substi-

tuted for the nail, with a nut holding it so the hammer cannot pull it out without stripping either the threads or the head. The testing machine is then set in motion and pressure is applied until the handle breaks. A dial records the inch-pounds of pressure. To be approved by the Institute of Standards, a hammer handle has to withstand a minimum pressure greater than can be exerted by a man.

The hardness tests are determined with two machines. One is a scleroscope, in which a hardened plunger strikes the part to be tested. The plunger rebound is measured and by an engineering formula shows the hardness of the steel used. Another test to determine the hardness of a hammer head is made with the Brinell testing machine. In this test a hardened steel ball is forced into the metal. The circumference of the tiny hole made by the hardened steel ball is then measured and again an engineering formula is used to determine the precise hardness of the steel.

Hammers may indeed look alike, but their reactions under the Institute tests described above are far from uniform. And only those hammers that satisfactorily pass the tests and are approved by the Popular Science Institute of Standards can be advertised in POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

It is obviously impractical for even as completely organized a bureau as the Institute of Standards to test all products listed in tool or radio catalogues advertised in our columns. Only tool and radio products specifically advertised in POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY are tested and approved by the Institute.

Send for List of Approved Products

## POPULAR SCIENCE Monthly Guarantee

The above seal on an advertisement indicates that the products referred to have been approved after test by the Popular Science Institute of Standards.

Popular Science Monthly guarantees every article of merchandise advertised in its columns. Readers who buy products advertised in Popular Science Monthly may expect that these products will give absolute satisfaction under normal and proper use. Our readers in buying these products are guaranteed this satisfaction by Popular Science Monthly.

THE PUBLISHERS.





### IT IS WRITTEN

"Over-load words from an orator jar the ears; music too faint to dance by strains them." The secret of pleasing volume is in the Synchrophase.

*Doctor H. H.*



# The GREBE SYNCHROPHASE

TRADE MARK

**WHEN**, from so many good radio instruments on the market, one may choose with the same wisdom and deliberation exerted in the selection of a motor car or timepiece, it is not surprising that you will find an ever-increasing number of Synchrophase enthusiasts. A man who has once operated a Synchrophase is content with no other type of receiver.

Binocular coils—unaffected by local interference—arranged in two stages of balanced tuned radio frequency, give greater selectivity and sensitivity. On the B-L-F (straight line frequency) condensers all stations are spaced at equal intervals around the dials. No crowding of stations at the lower end of the dials in the Synchrophase.

The surpassing beauty of the Synchrophase is emphasized by comparison with other radio receivers. Close inspection reveals that every detail was designed and built in the Grebe factory, while in other receivers is found merely a variety of assembled parts.

*Write for literature*

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**THIS COMPANY OWNS AND OPERATES STATION WAHG**

All Grebe apparatus is covered by patents  
granted and pending



### Synchrophase Secrets No. 3. Volume Control

In the Synchrophase an entirely new control for audio amplification is provided.

This volume control with six gradual variations enables you to obtain just the right intensity for a vocal selection, a lecture or a dance.

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## How Electricity May Solve the Farmer's Problem

*The story of a tremendous effort to provide six million American homes with labor-saving machinery and tools*

By Charles H. Huntley

**I**N THE last 30 years the number of acres of improved farm land in the United States has decreased, because of population increases, from 5.6 to 4.2 a person. If the American people—not to mention those of other countries who buy a part of their foodstuff from us—are to continue to be fed by American farms, either more land must be cultivated or that now utilized must be made to grow greater crops. As to that, economists and agricultural experts long have been agreed.

Generally speaking, the amount of land that can be used for raising crops is limited, and we are approaching the limit. On the other hand, the population is increasing continuously.

**T**HE obvious solution of the problem is to obtain larger returns from what already is classed as farm land, much of which now is tilled insufficiently, or not tilled at all. Better methods of farming must be adopted, waste of time and labor must be lessened, and sufficient power and the mechanical means for applying the power to the work must be provided. Not the least important aspect of this problem is the necessity for making good the deficiency in man power caused by the steady emigration from the rural districts to the cities, which in the first 20 years of this century resulted in a shift of about

11 per cent in the relative status of population between city and country, and which still continues.

Now, is there anything that offers a solution of all these difficulties—any single means that will compensate for the removal of farm workers to the cities, and at the same time make possible the cultivation of the additional

a principal reason for the emigration from the farms. Electricity supplies a possible way of enabling one man on a farm to do the work ordinarily done by several. Electricity possibly supplies a means of creating industrial "side lines" in the rural sections, which can be followed by farmers when there is no farm work. Electricity offers, in consequence,

a possible way of increasing the farmer's income, building up the rural villages, bringing about an expansion of social life and activities in the country districts.

**E**LECTRICITY may, in short, cause the dawn of a new era in American agriculture.

The statements just made are qualified, for the reason that no one knows just to what extent electricity can do these things. Soon, though, that information will be available, for farmers, farm engineers, electrical engineers, light- and power-station men, makers of farm machinery, manufacturers of electrical apparatus, and agricultural schools recently have united to attack the problem of farm electrification.

An organization including these groups formed for the specific purpose of studying the matter has been organized—the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture. It consists of representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the



Motor Power Grinds the Feed and Saws the Wood

An electric feed grinder and wood saw in operation on the farm of Samuel Letman, Eureka, Ill. A five-horsepower motor can saw enough wood in a few hours to last for weeks. The feed grinder is automatic. The farmer simply fills the hopper and the machine grinds the grain until the hopper is empty. Then it stops. Authorities estimate that men on

farms equipped with such labor-saving machines each are able theoretically to do the work of 100 men. The energy output of an average workman is rated at about a tenth of a horsepower. But one man easily can control the work done by a 10-horsepower machine and thus, by putting electric power to work for him, expand his own strength 100 times.

farm land necessary to feed our growing population?

Electricity may

Electricity would bring to the farms—actually does bring in cases where it is used—many of the conveniences of city life, the pursuit of which undoubtedly is



### Odd Jobs Simplified

With an electric soldering iron, the dairyman can keep his milk cans in perfect repair with a great saving of time and inconvenience over the old blowtorch method. Of 8,448,343 farms in the United States, according to the last census, it is estimated that about 346,000 had electric service to permit the use of such time-saving devices.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers, the National Electric Light Association, the United States Departments of the Interior, of Agriculture and of Commerce, and various manufacturers of electrical apparatus. It maintains headquarters at Chicago, under the charge of a director, and has branches, each charged with studying the problem in its state, in several states. These branches are in Alabama, California, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin. There are prospects that branches soon will be formed in other states.

**E**LABORATE preparations, you may say, for so simple a matter as leading a feed wire from a transmission line to a farm. And, too, you may wonder why farms, like factories, were not electrified long ago.

The reasons are not hard to find. When electric drive for machinery first entered the industrial field, it found power in use in large quantities in mills and factories. Hence it was a question simply of supplanting steam or water power; of substituting a motor for the engine or water wheel. Moreover—and this is an extremely important point—the factories were centralized in communities. Electric power could be distributed to a number of them within a short distance from the central station where it was generated. Since it costs

more than twice as much to distribute electric power as to generate it, the expense of supplying it increases with the length of the distributing system. Also, following the closing of the mills for the day, came another "load" for the generators—the lighting of the innumerable homes of the factory workers, which meant that the generating machinery could be kept continuously busy and hence profitable.

But in the case of the farm, the situation was entirely different. The individual farm is, even yet, in cases where electricity is used at all, a small user of electric power. And whereas there may be a dozen factories within a few city blocks of a central station, the average distribution of farms is only a few to the mile.

It is true that the aggregate amount of power used by the farming industry is huge. The last census showed more than 20,000,000 horses in the United

the individual farm does not, with the present farm application of electricity, offer a large load.

However, in the aggregate, there is a big field for electricity in agriculture. Farming is the country's basic industry. It represents an investment of more than \$77,244,000,000 in land, buildings, live stock, implements and machinery, and it produced in 1923, the last year for which figures are available, wealth amounting to \$16,064,600,000. Also it is an industry that directly furnishes the livelihood of 29 per cent of the country's people.

**I**T IS this big field that engineers and economists have set out to open up to power-distribution lines. Practical work already has begun. State branches, as I have said, have been organized. Under the auspices of the Minnesota Committee, for example, an experimental line has been constructed near Red Wing, Minn., that promises to be one of the most important steps ever taken in the direction of farm electrification—one that may bring untold benefits to American farmers.

This line is only 4.8 miles long. There are 19 possible customers living along it, not all of whom yet have availed themselves of the opportunity to have electric service.

But it is a laboratory experiment in the use of electricity on the farm that will give data of immense importance, hitherto lacking. The various devices used are equipped with meters and records of the amount of current consumed by the individual machines are taken to determine the cost of operation. The

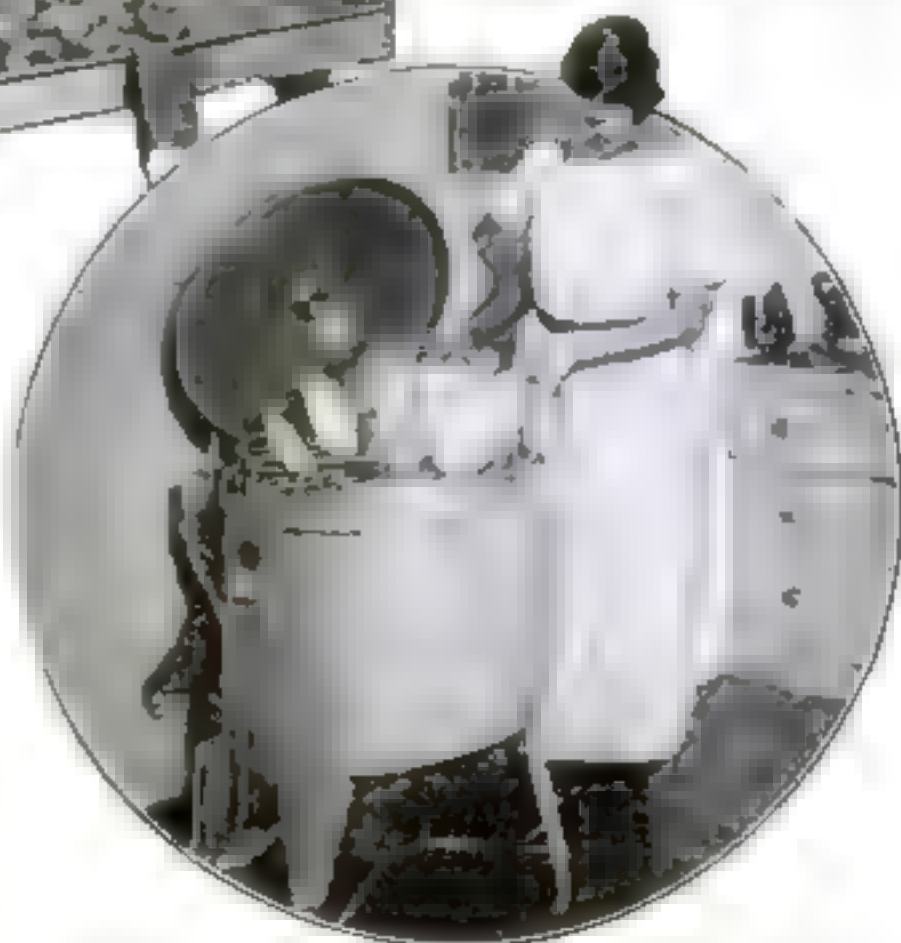
time used in doing specified items of farm work with and without the use of electricity is noted. Other information of a similar nature is being obtained. This experiment is being carried on under the direction of the College of Agriculture of the University



### Just Hatched

This electric incubator hatches 350 eggs at a time. In recent experiments at Red Wing, Minn., a hatch of 77 per cent was obtained from an electric incubator as compared with 55 per cent from an oil incubator operated by the same poultryman.

States, most of them on farms. In addition, an enormous total horsepower is represented by tractors, gasoline engines, windmills, and other devices of the kind. Notwithstanding all this, the use of power is widely scattered and



Electricity frees the farmer's wife from rural bondage. This dish-washing machine is but one of a number of electrical devices that have brought to a South Dakota farmhouse every convenience of the up-to-date city apartment.



### Where Electricity Makes Up for the Shortage of Man Power

A 15-horsepower motor cutting silage on the farm of Fred C. Crane near Dalton, Mass. Notice that only two men are employed to perform work that ordinarily requires a large crew. It is in making up for the alarming emigration of man power from country to city that electricity offers the most promising solution of the farm problem. In the 20 years from 1900

to 1920 the shift of population from rural to urban districts was about 11 per cent. In 1900 40.5 per cent of the population of the United States lived in communities of 2500 or more. Ten years later this proportion had increased to 44 per cent and in 1920 to 53.4 per cent. Now motor power is proving a substitute for human labor lost to the farms.

of Minnesota. Current was turned on the line about a year ago, and the work will be continued for three years.

ABOUT 40 manufacturers of electric motors and appliances, farm machinery and barn equipment have supplied the apparatus needed for the experiment. This equipment is loaned to the farmers for three years. If, at the end of that time, they do not care to keep it, they can return it to the manufacturers without expense. If they wish to retain it, they may buy it at a price agreed upon when the installation was made.

The Red Wing experiment might be described in detail, but it seems unnecessary here. A few specific accomplishments, however, may be mentioned as showing what electrical power already has done in that section.

It has been found that on one farm about four tons of feed are ground a week. Corn, oats, and barley are handled five times, and three men, a team and a wagon are employed in the process. By the application of electricity it is hoped the work may be done automatically.

One family was about to leave the farm when the experiment was begun. Now they have decided to stay. The wife is getting along without the ever-troublesome hired-girl question staring her in the face. The husband for the first time in his life is indulging in a luxury which he always craved—leisure.

Another man, whose house

was in need of repairs had almost decided to move to town rather than undergo the expense of making necessary alterations. Since the installation of electric power, however, he has completely renovated and painted the house and has made up

his mind to remain on the farm permanently. For electricity has provided him with every comfort he might expect to find in the city—hot water for his bath, heat for his cooking and light for his home, as well as water for his stock and power for his machinery, lessening his labors.

Women, too, are being freed by electricity from rural bondage. One young woman told an investigator that all her washing and ironing is done now in a day instead of requiring a day and a half of her time and half a day of her father's.

EVEN unborn chicks in the shell are touched to greater endeavors by the magic wand of electricity. Two incubators side by side, with eggs from the same hen, and operated by the same experienced poultryman, gave interesting results. A hatch of 56 per cent was obtained from the oil-operated incubator, and 77 per cent from the one heated by electricity. The operator reported, too, that more cripples came from the oil-operated machine.

Experimental work similar to that at Red Wing is in progress in a dozen or more other places, notably in Alabama.

From all this it should not be assumed that electricity is not being used on farms to any considerable extent. It is being successfully employed on a number of them.

(Continued on page 166)



### How the Farmer Saves Repair Bills

With electric power tools at hand the farmer no longer need waste time and money going to town for repairs on his auto and his farm machinery. This farmer is boring holes in a fender with an electric drill, a tool that has unsurpassable uses about the farm. The number of farms on which power for such tools now is available from light- and power station distribution lines is estimated at 166,000. In addition the number of individual farm power and light installations is somewhere between 200,000 and 400,000.

# Why Everybody Is Solving Cross-Word Puzzles

Columbia University psychologists explain the fad's great fascination—A new test of your acquaintance with science

By H. E. Jones, Ph.D.,  
and  
Prescott Locky, M.A.

CHINESE game pets have found their way to bargain counters, and the strains of "Bananas" no longer filter in through your radio set; but a new frenzy is upon us, striking more—victims, shall we say?—than any other fad of recent memory. Perhaps it has already overwhelmed you, for few have escaped the Cross-Word Puzzle Bug. From dawn until midnight people everywhere are rushing about in distracted search for seven-letter words meaning "three-toed" and two-letter words meaning "ex-ists." Millions of people these days seek no further happiness than that supplied by a cross-word puzzle and a dictionary.

The University of Kentucky puts cross-word puzzles in the college curriculum. A professor at Princeton University offers a prize for a puzzle having two different correct solutions. A Pittsburgh minister crowds his church by erecting a cross-word blackboard and inviting the congregation to puzzle out the text before he starts to preach. A New York judge, on a wife's complaint, imposes for one addict a legal limit of three puzzles a day. Dictionaries are in such demand in the public libraries that in New York City the library officials prohibit their use by cross-word enthusiasts. In Los Angeles each user of library dictionaries is limited to five minutes in his search for the missing letters in his puzzle.

Old and young fight for seats in cars so that they can rest their cross-word puzzles in comfort on their knees. Children who rebel at spelling lessons suddenly have become interested in their letters.

SO THE cross-word puzzle craze has swept across the United States like a devastating fire, consuming all in its path. What, though, are the reasons that justify its continued existence? Do the puzzles, as a noted editor insisted a few weeks ago, constitute a remarkable educational force? Are they, as some hold, a sort of short cut to the acquisition of general information of a useful sort?

A moron would be as helpless with a cross-word puzzle as with a game of chess. He possesses only to a limited degree the

resourcefulness, readiness to try new "leads," quickness in perceiving and criticizing his own errors, shrewdness in making guesses when subtle clues are given that stand the confirmed puzzle victim in such good stead. Are we, then, to say that general intelligence is a

test in the puzzles tended to score highest in the intelligence tests also. In fact, the relationship between the two was so high that we may regard the cross-word puzzles as fairly good intelligence tests in themselves.

But entirely aside from the question of their actual human value, just what is the secret of the amazing, almost hypnotic lure of these black and white squares? The Chinese game knew no such vogue; neither did the "every-day-in-every-way" formula of Coué. Other fads—diabolo, burnt-wood engraving, pingpong and crokinole, for example, were swept along on the crest of a concerted wave of enthusiasm for a year or so, only to collapse at last and to disappear. But the wave that carries the cross-word puzzle craze mounts higher and higher every day, and—from the point of view of the present writers, at least—its collapse seems ever farther in the future. Why?

To explain scientifically why the cross-word puzzle has become the fad of today is not difficult. We must do little more than repeat the early history of every new vagary of the past. The important reasons behind the birth of each of them have been the same—first, prestige; and second, publicity.

THE Chinese game, you remember, first became popular on Fifth Avenue; bobbed hair came from Irene Castle and the movies; golf was the game of millionaires; police dogs

were the pets of society folk. And so it is not surprising to find that cross-word puzzles received their first impetus from a group of well-known writers of New York. Though the puzzles had appeared more or less regularly in Sunday newspapers and magazines for a decade or so, it was not until these writing folk found them a worth-while diversion that others saw reason to try them too.

AND publicity did the rest. The cross-word puzzle soon found its way into the news and editorial columns, into comic strips, vaudeville acts and the radio. From eye to eye and ear to ear the story

(Continued on page 104)

## Can You Solve It?

### A Prize Contest Announcement

HERE is a chance to indulge in the latest fad, to test your knowledge of general science and the mechanical arts and possibly to win a cash prize.

On the opposite page is a cross-word puzzle. Almost every word it contains has some scientific or mechanical application. You probably have encountered all of them at some time or other in POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. Most of them are in the present issue.

Read Doctor Jones' and Mr. Locky's fascinating story of the craze and then try to solve the puzzle. If you succeed, send your solution and a letter of not more than 250 words telling the most interesting thing you have learned from solving this puzzle to the Cross-Word Puzzle Editor, POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, 250 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

For the best letters, accompanied by correct solutions, these prizes are offered: \$50, first prize; \$25, second prize; and prizes of \$1 each for the next 10 best letters.

No letter unaccompanied by the correct solution to the puzzle will be considered. There is only one such correct solution and it is that in the custody of the Cross-Word Puzzle Editor of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. A board of editors of this publication will be judges of the contest and their decision will be final.

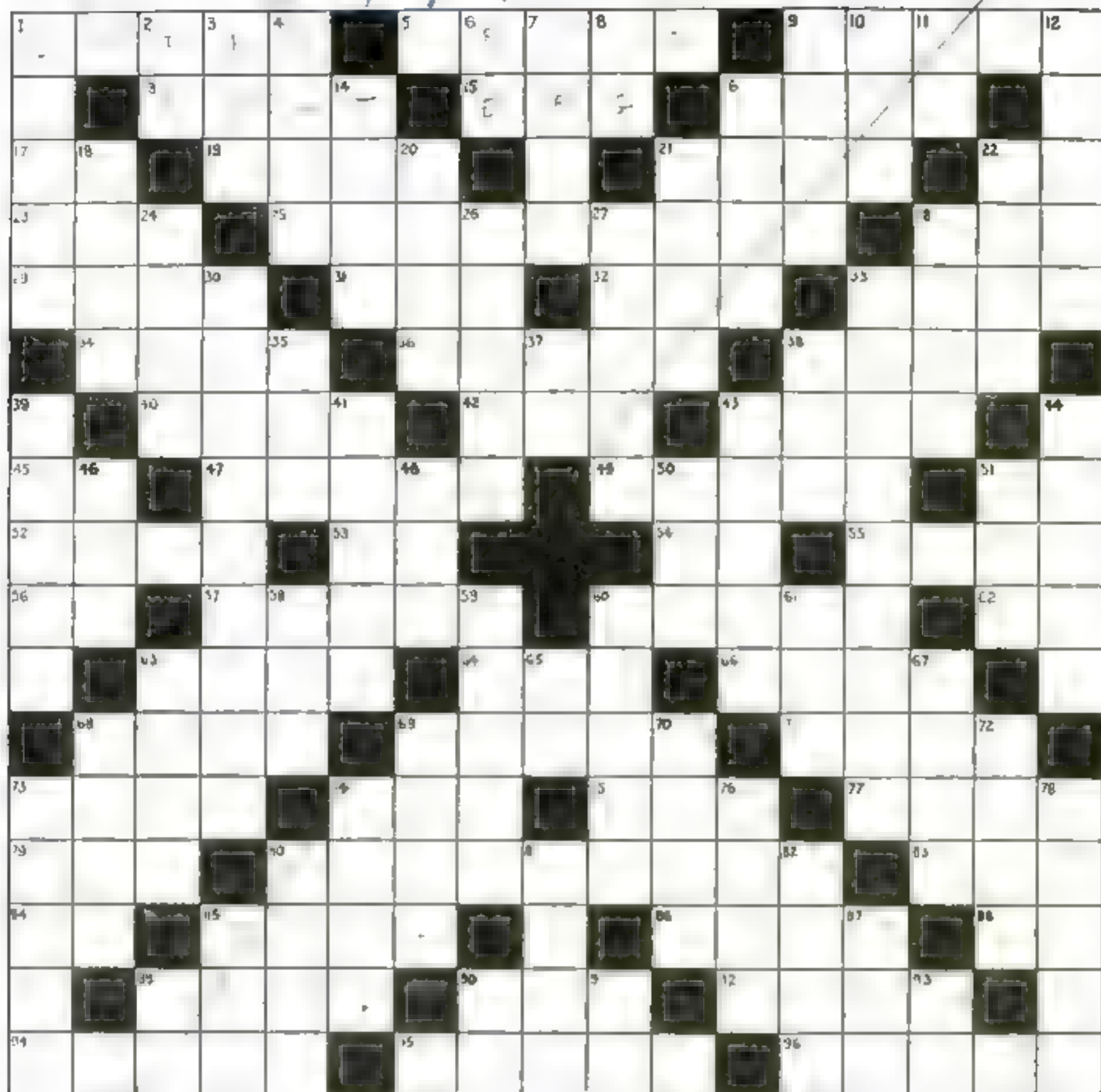
It is not necessary to use the diagram shown on the opposite page. You may trace the squares from a friend's copy of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY or from copies on file in libraries, reading-rooms, etc.

Competition closes April 10. Announcement of the contest winners and the correct solution of the puzzle will be published in our July issue. Contributions will not be returned unless accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

primary factor in the ability to trace the elusive cross words to their lair?

The writers recently tested this theory experimentally at Columbia University, New York. Separate copies of the same puzzle were given to a group of students. The students were instructed to fill in the words as fast as they could until the signal to stop was given. After 30 minutes the papers were gathered, and the number of correct words tallied for each student. In this way a "cross-word score" was obtained. Then the class was given an intelligence test of the type familiar in school and college work.

What was the result? Well, it was found that the students who scored high-



## HORIZONTAL

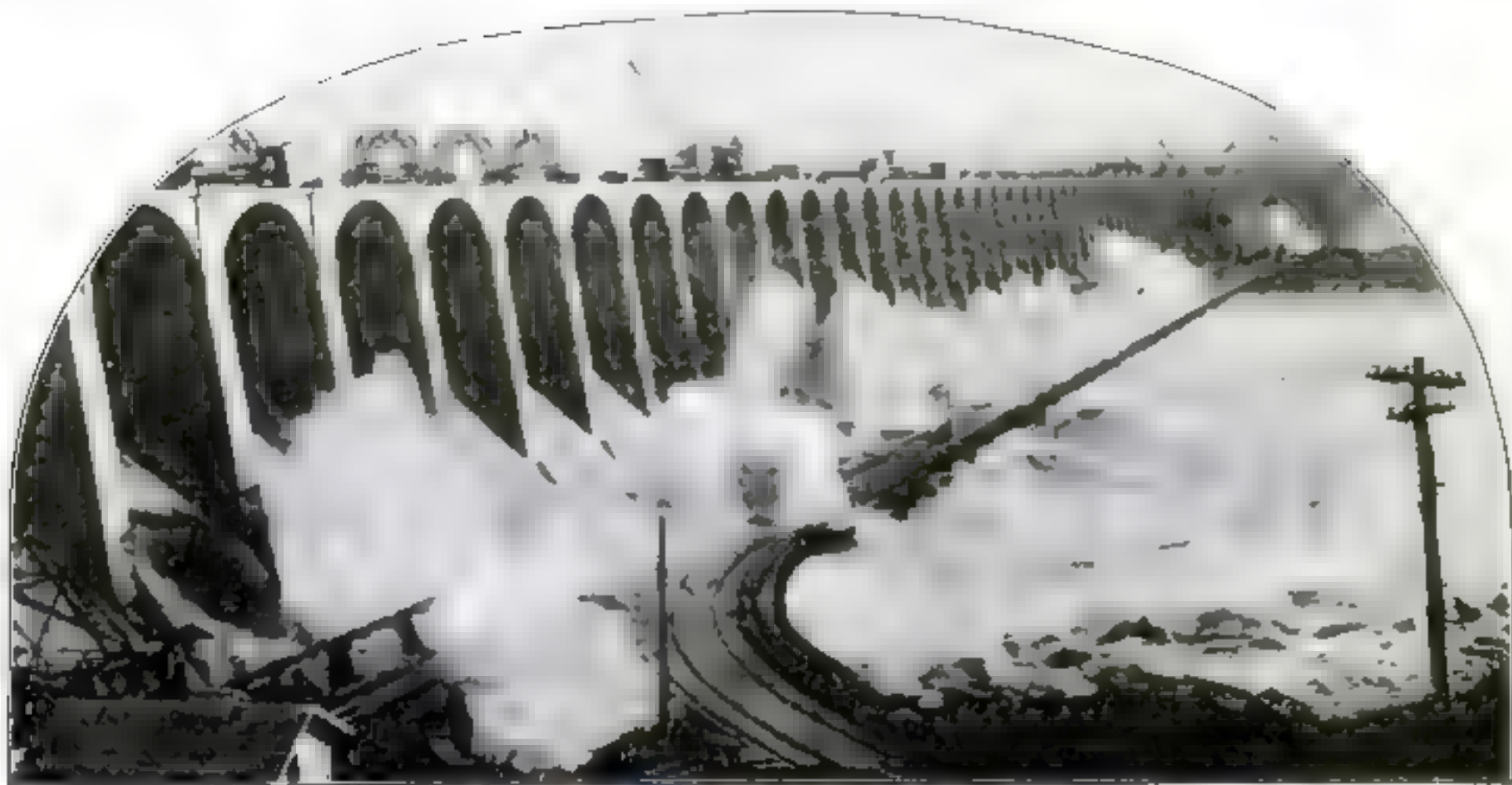
- 1 Machine tool  
5 R fracturing device used in mines  
9 Cut surface of a gem  
13 Fastening device  
15 Unit of work  
16 Solid figure  
17 Component of table salt (symbol)  
19 Stagnant  
21 Hard porous structure  
22 Geometrical ratio  
23 Curve  
24 Savant  
28 Insects  
29 To enlarge a hollow  
31 Radio amateur  
33 insect  
35 One who has completed a college course (abbr.)  
34 Indigo plant  
36 Wren  
38 Aquatic mammal  
40 Suffix denoting members of an animal group  
42 Small, bushy herb  
43 Granular rock material  
45 Engineering degree (abbr.)  
47 Instrument widely used in telegraphy  
49 Effective receiving
- distance of a radio set  
51 Exceedingly rapid electrical vibrations (abbr.)  
52 Luminous circle  
53 Symbol of quality in technical merchandise  
54 Very scientific prefix  
55 Descending axis of a plant  
56 Element of platinum group (symbol)  
57 Adjustable instrument for measuring angles  
60 Artery  
62 Rare element whose name means earthy (symbol)  
63 Commonest form of vibratory motion  
64 Tree  
66 Suffix frequently employed in geology  
68 A shoal  
69 Points of the crescent moon  
71 Amorphous substance derived from ancient vegetation

- 73 Architectural drawing  
74 Membranous pouch  
75 Under  
77 Strap for controlling an animal  
79 Projection in a machine  
80 Meteorological instrument  
81 Extract bird  
84 Common application of the wedge  
85 Device to convert rotary motion into reciprocating motion  
86 Reverberation  
88 Element found in mineral cerite (symbol)  
89 Abrading instrument  
90 Laboratory system of measurements  
91 Prefix denoting self-contained power and the like  
94 Lettering on architectural drawing  
95 Output of electrical power station (pl.)  
96 Pertaining to an important source of light and heat

## VERTICAL

- 1 A kind of tight worn cap  
2 Wearing of loose fabric  
3 Implement used in mason  
4 Wasp of the Scelididae family  
5 Uncovering  
7 Important metallic element  
8 Relative weight (abbr.)  
9 Assortment of type  
10 Chemical suffix distinguishing members of paraffin series  
11 Element named for goddess of harvest (symbol)  
12 Tested  
14 Prefix denoting relationship to mechanical arts  
16 Outlay  
18 Extent of a surface  
20 Used in tuning a radio receiver  
21 Storage places for fuel  
22 Changing sound  
24 Unit of length (Spanish)  
26 Abrasive  
27 Type of fish  
28 Squall, slender nail  
30 Germlike  
31 Source of electric current  
33 Sheltered side (naut.)  
37 Precious element (symbol)  
38 Bend downward  
39 Sea-urchin  
41 Yacht  
43 To emboss or flute  
44 Rearward (naut.)  
46 Fruit-bearing part of a plant  
48 Ferment (chem. suffix)  
50 Containing nitrogen  
51 Decompose  
52 Science of insects (abbr.)  
59 White protein found in the blood (comb. form)  
60 Extensive  
61 Spasmodic twitching of muscles  
63 Metallic drum  
65 Symbol used in place of a seal on documents  
67 Pertaining to blood cells (form)  
68 Passage of magnetism  
69 Velocities  
70 Poisonous  
72 Carnivorous mammal native to Africa and Asia  
73 Small form of vegetable life  
74 Cornucopia  
76 Ten  
78 Lowest possible point  
80 Antidote for acid poisoning  
81 Mitten  
82 Genus of poisonous plants  
85 Cornish minerals  
87 Pertaining to the ear (comb. form)  
89 90° angle (abbr.)  
90 Poisonous gas (symbol)  
91 Variation of important scientific degree (abbr.)  
93 Termination denoting an oil (chem.)





Remarkable picture of the spillway of the great Wilson Dam discharging a recent flood of the Tennessee River. Fifty-eight steel gates, each 38 feet long and 18 feet high, mounted between the walls of the dam control the flow of water. The river has a fall of 100 feet in 40 miles.

# What Muscle Shoals Really Means

## How a Stupendous Engineering Project Is Harnessing Nature

By James Knox

**T**HE average person who hears of the great Muscle Shoals project in the western Alabama probably represents another instance of inability to see the forest for the trees. Legislative and political complexities that have surrounded this great project since its inception have contrived to obscure the fact that although it is one of the vastest engineering undertakings ever prosecuted by man, its purpose and intent are intrinsically simple and hence readily understandable.

Muscle Shoals is a wide, shallow section of the Tennessee River, extending from Florence, Ala., about 260 miles from the mouth of the river and 40 miles upstream. In these shoals the depth of water varies between five feet at high tide and one foot at low, making the river unnavigable, of course. Through the 40 miles of the shoals the river falls 100 feet, and the banks are high, thus suggesting water-power possibilities.

For 100 years or more inhabitants of the country have dreamed of making this section of the river navigable, for the Tennessee flows through a country rich



A striking view of the \$51,000,000 Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, as sketched by the famous American architectural and landscape artist, Vernon Howe Bailey. The magnitude of this project is exceeded only by the Panama Canal.

in coal, minerals, and agricultural resources. In 1832 the State of Alabama constructed a canal about the shoals, which was partially reconstructed 35 years ago after being in disuse for years. Meanwhile almost constantly the shoals

That, from an engineering standpoint, is virtually all there is to the Muscle Shoals development—the construction of dams for power and navigation, and the construction of hydroelectric plants that will convert the water power into electric

were studied to determine a method of development that would at one time open the river to navigation and supply power for the industrial growth of the country.

IT REMAINED for the war, however, to make the development of Muscle Shoals an actuality. Under the National Defense Act construction was begun by the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army early in 1918 on a large point near Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of nitrates by an atmospheric fixation process. The nitrates were to be used in the manufacture of explosives during war and for making fertilizer in peace time.

To furnish power for this work construction of a large steam plant was begun, and later in the same year a water-power project was instituted.

This latter includes the construction of three dams and two power houses, the dams to be equipped with locks for navigation.



### A Mile of Masonry

In many respects Wilson Dam is the most remarkable structure of a kind ever reared by man. A fact that is particularly shown by its view of the surrounding region of a distance of the power house section taken from the construction site. The dam is almost a mile long, and its height ranges from 50 to 150 feet. It covers 20 acres and when completed it will contain in all 100 cubic miles of masonry.

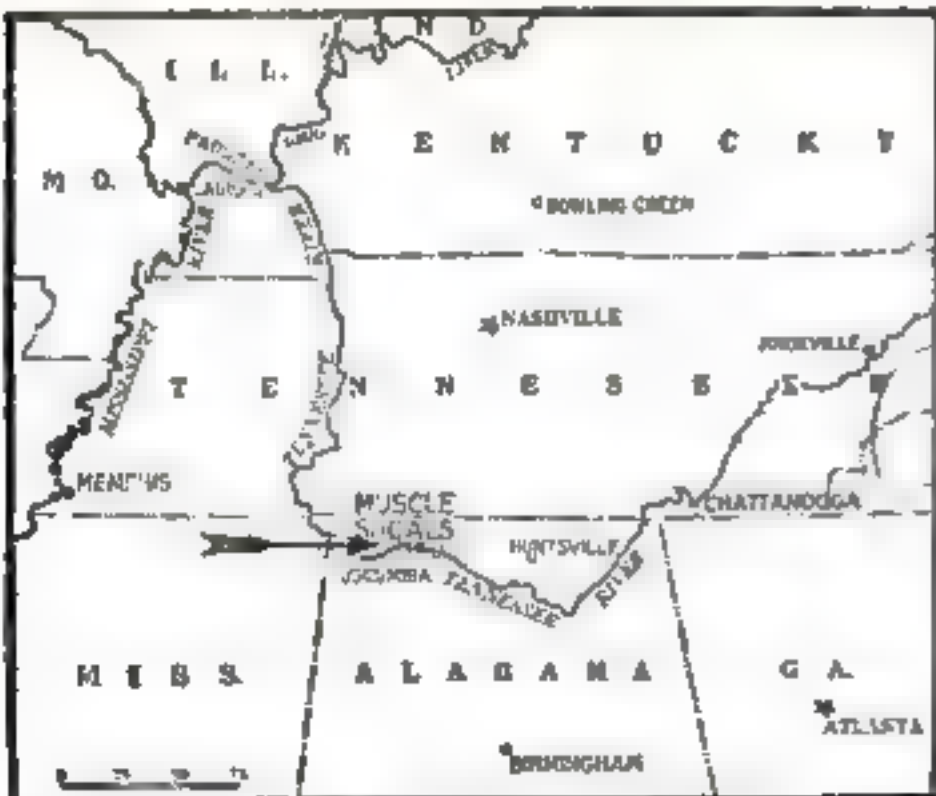


### A Giant Generator

During the winter months of the Tennessee River, rainwater flows steadily under the dam throughout the year. This constant flow of water produces an extraordinary amount of power. The power house is a giant generator, and the water is used to produce electricity. The power is then used for various purposes, including the production of nitrate.



Aerial view of the workmen's village at U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 1, containing modern houses and paved streets.



Map showing location of Muscle Shoals. Completion of all the proposed construction will make the Tennessee River navigable through its entire length from the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky.

current for use in the making of nitrates for explosives and fertilizer and possibly for general industrial purposes also.

The dams are known respectively as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3. Dam No. 1 is to be exclusively a navigation dam. Construction has not yet been begun on this project. Dam No. 2 is the famous Wilson Dam, one of the greatest pieces of construction ever undertaken. When this dam is completed, probably next November, its construction will have cost about \$51,000,000, and it will make available, engineers estimate, a maximum horsepower of 260,000, of which 200,000 will be available continuously. The variation in output will be due to the irregular flow of the Tennessee River, which ranges between 7350 and 100,000 cubic feet a second. This dam stands about three miles from the proposed site of Dam No. 1.

Twenty miles upstream from Wilson Dam is the site of proposed Dam No. 3, which will be constructed both for power and navigation. This dam, to cost about \$25,000,000, is expected to develop 250,000 horsepower.

The total possible power development at Muscle Shoals is estimated at about 6,500,000, or almost the total power of Niagara Falls. That power, however, would be available only for short periods, on account of the uneven flow of the river. It is estimated that Dams 2 and 3 will give not more than 850,000 horsepower, and that for only 20 per cent of the time.

Two nitrate plants also have been constructed as part of the

### Converts River into Lake

An admirable bird's-eye view of the entire Wilson Dam construction is shown at the right. The dam will lock up the Tennessee River for 18 miles, turning an unproductive three-quarter-mile-wide river into a great artificial lake. The new power plant at the dam will generate 100,000 kilowatts. When the other proposed dams of the Muscle Shoals development are completed, the river will be made navigable to a depth of 80 miles of above water.

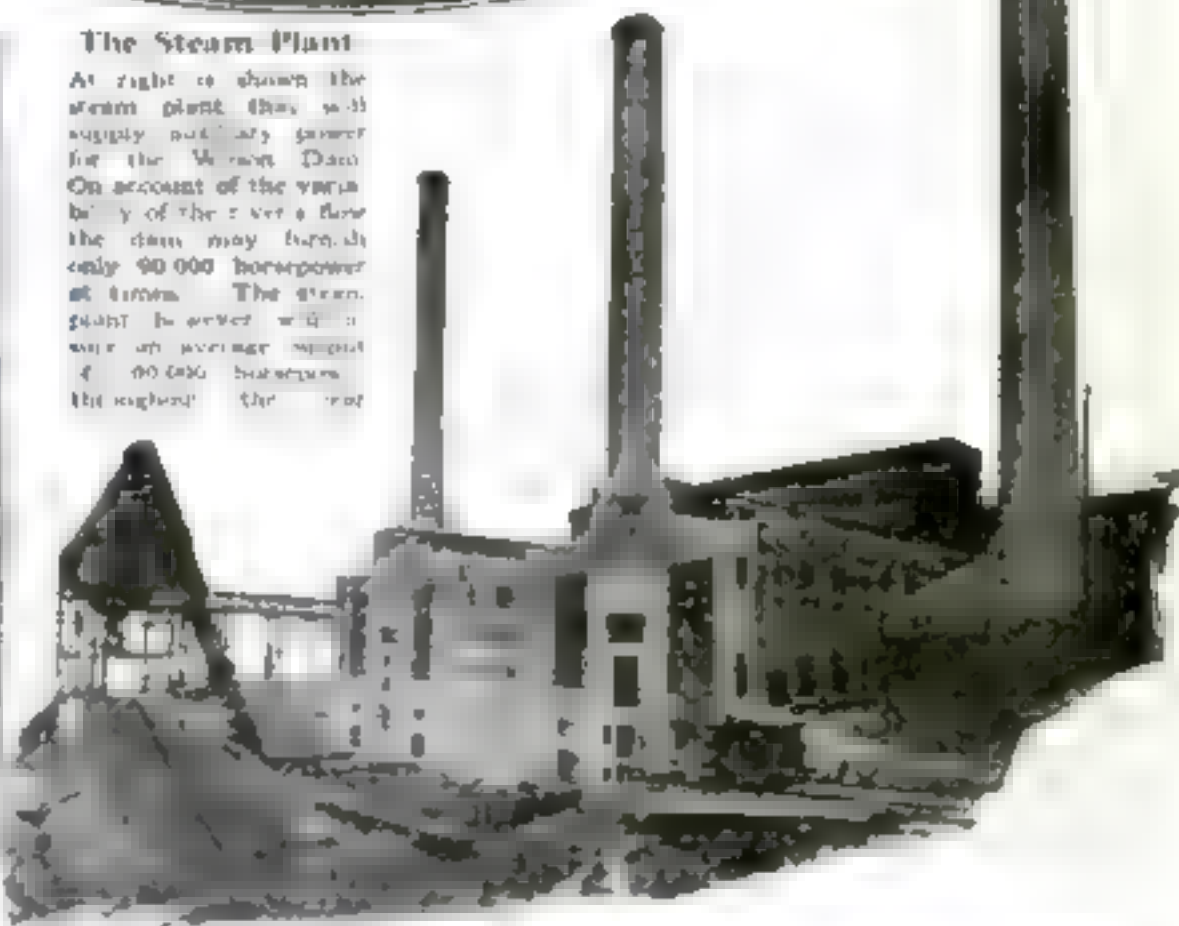


### The Steam Plant

At right is shown the steam plant that will supply auxiliary power for the Wilson Dam. On account of the variability of the river's flow the dam may furnish only 90,000 horsepower at times. The steam plant is never with a water power output of 100,000 horsepower. The highest the river



One of the openings in the slurry section of the Wilson Dam. Note in center of the main concrete arch with the open fire.

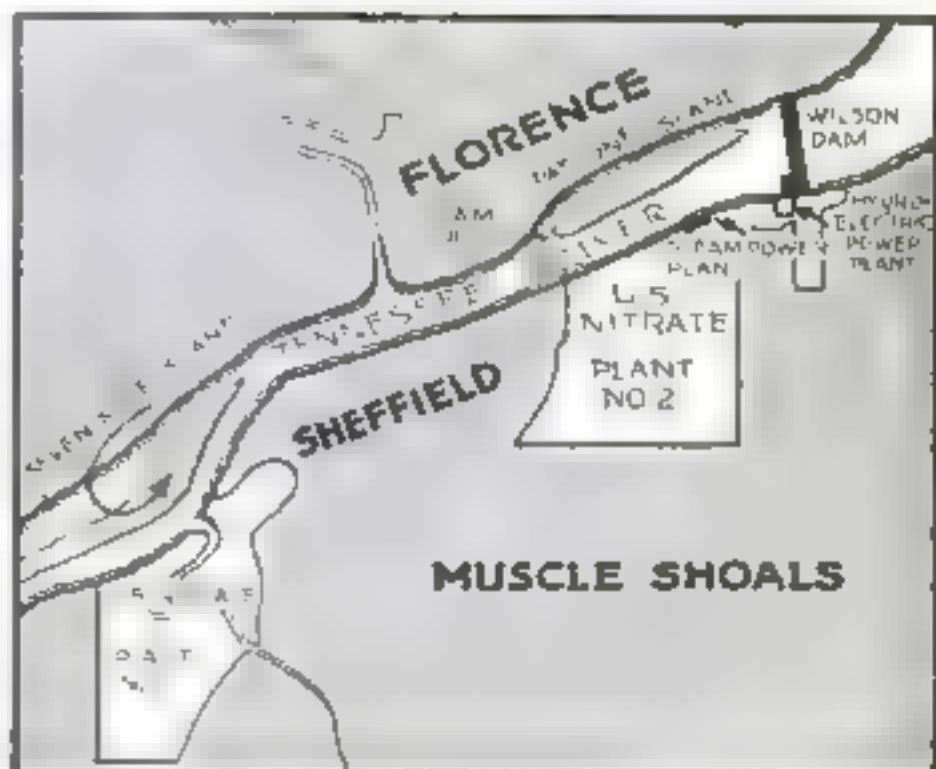


Muscle Shoals development. Nitrate Plant No. 1, built at Sheffield, Ala., about five miles from Muscle Shoals, was completed at a cost of \$13,000,000 as an experimental plant to determine the efficacy of the Haber process of nitrogen fixation. Included in this development are a 5000-kilowatt steam plant and a village of 1900 acres.

Nitrate Plant No. 2 is near Wilson Dam. It is virtually completed, and is said to be the largest in the world. This plant comprises six plants essential to the fixation of nitrogen by what is called the "cyanamide process," a 60,000-kilowatt steam plant, and a town of 2300 acres.

The total expenditure of the government for Muscle Shoals development when Wilson Dam and its power plant are completed, will be \$131,300,000. The completion of Dams Nos. 1 and 2 and the power house at the latter probably will raise the cost to about \$155,000,000.

Various offers have been made to the government for the Muscle Shoals property, which comprises about seven square miles. Henry Ford, the Associated Power Companies, Elton H. Hooker, and the Union Carbide Company have bid for the property, but Congress has yet to make definite disposal of any of these offers. The Ford offer was withdrawn some months ago, but the others are still awaiting congressional action, which may be forthcoming before this summary of the Muscle Shoals development is printed.



This map shows location of work completed at Muscle Shoals. Proposed Dam No. 3 will be about 18 miles upstream from Wilson Dam. Proposed Dam No. 1 will be exclusively a navigation project.

# Single Handed He Built His Own House

## A Story of an Unusual and Profitable Hobby

By W. S. Taylor

**L**ACKING only some minor interior work to complete it, the new two-story residence of John C. Ketcham, Glen Head, N. Y., bank employee, stands

John C. Ketcham laying the brick foundation for his Long Island home. "I emerged from this job a fully apprenticed bricklayer," he asserts.

told me. "I have a sloop over in Long Island Sound; it used to be my hobby, but I haven't been near it in 18 months, that is, since I have been at this building. I really regret that the work is so nearly finished, because I'm afraid I'll have a hard time finding another recreation so completely satisfying as this has been."

"My object in building the house myself was not one of profit. However, it is very gratifying to find that I have reduced the cost of my house more than half. I have always wanted to put up a house all by myself, nail by nail, and strictly in accordance with my ideas. As a boy in the country, I acquired a slight knowledge of the use of tools. This came back to me readily in spite of years in a profession so alien to it. However, I did encounter considerable perplexity at times, for I had never done any actual carpentry work, brick-laying, lathing, and so

adjustments of plumb lines to avoid sag or bulge. I might add here, that I emerged from the job a fully apprenticed brick-layer.

"I used plumb lines in leveling the floor joists, too, and in framing the porch. My greatest trouble in the latter was to get the right pitch and slope.

"No part of the work seemed to demand excessive physical exertion, except the lifting. These are of Western fir, and so heavy for one man to handle that I had to contrive a derrick in order to get them up unaided.

"Friends assured me that I should never complete the job. At first they derided my lack of experience; later they switched to forebodings of resentment by organized labor. This guess was wrong, for often a master builder or a journeyman dropped in to offer suggestions.

"Now that the house stands an accomplished fact, it is a great satisfaction to have upset the early, easy-minded conviction of my skeptical friends. And that

satisfaction is the more complete in view of the fact that now those doubters themselves are planning to follow my example in the spring."

to the credit of his own handcraft. Even drawing the blueprints himself, he made a personal job of every detail of actual construction, permitting no other hand to touch a tool. He built the house in 18 months, averaging about two hours a day at his work. That is equivalent to 187 eight-hour days.

Mr. Ketcham's singular achievement is remarkable, not only because he did all the work himself, but also because he comes from a sedentary occupation and was without experience in any of the skilled trades so important in modern building.

Working every night by powerful electric lamps led from a special circuit, and every Saturday afternoon, rain or shine, he went forward with his building, while neighbors marveled at his determination. But Mr. Ketcham maintains that he worked solely for the pleasure it gave him, that he found the night air invigorating and the exercise wholesome, and that he is a healthier man for it.

"It is positively sport," Mr. Ketcham

forth. My plans called for foundations and a chimney requiring more than 15,000 brick, laid in troweled cement courses. The moment I got this work under way, I realized that my inexperience was a far greater handicap than at first I had supposed. I had to make considerably more than the usual use of the spirit level and frequent



This is the attractive home built by Mr. Ketcham without a single helper. Professional builders pronounce it a perfect piece of work.



## Propose 88-Story Skyscraper for New York

**H**OW an 88-story office building would tower above the Woolworth Building, now tallest in the world, and other skyscrapers of New York, has been visualized here by our artist, using an extraordinary air view of lower Manhattan as a basis of comparison.

Such a building, rising 33 stories above the Woolworth tower, shown just to the left of it, now is being discussed by eminent architects and engineers as a possibility of the future. An interesting phase of this discussion concerns the problematical engineering difficulties to be encountered in going so high above the

loftiest structure so far attempted by man.

The new building would be about 1250 feet high, or nearly a quarter of a mile, assuming that the floors would be similar in height to those of the Woolworth Building. This would make it 250 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower in Paris, the highest structure of any kind in the world, and about 160 feet higher than the Woolworth Building.

Engineers point out that exhaustive tests would have to be made to determine not only the usual stresses and strains of such a structure, but also the strain caused by resistance to the wind. When

the Woolworth Building was finished, tests made in an 80-mile gale to determine what effect wind pressure had on it, showed that the building was unaffected by the strain. But just how much stronger a building half again as high would have to be to withstand the pressure of a hurricane is one of the problems that would have to be worked out carefully. To this end a detailed study of the reactions of New York skyscrapers during heavy blows is reported to be in progress. The findings may determine whether a mammoth building such as that pictured above will prove practical.

# Now Comes the Air Taxi

Hundreds of people are using flying cabs to carry them to business and on pleasure trips—Remarkable new developments in luxurious passenger planes and sky "flivvers"—A forecast of future travel

By Robert E. Martin

A SHORT time ago a man called an aviation company in Long Island, N. Y., and said: "Is it true that you are flying to Chicago?" "Yes," he was told. "I want to go."

He was told that it was true, and that he could go in a flying cab. He was told that it was true, and that he could go in a flying cab. He was told that it was true, and that he could go in a flying cab.



## Sky Riders Travel in Luxury

Passenger service is being given in the latest American flying cabs. The flying cab is a small, two-seater aircraft, which is easy to operate and can be flown by a single pilot. It is a small, two-seater aircraft, which is easy to operate and can be flown by a single pilot.

at once. He would not have been able to do so in a motor car. The air taxi is a small, two-seater aircraft, which is easy to operate and can be flown by a single pilot.

In an emergency the flying cab can be used to transport a single passenger. It is a small, two-seater aircraft, which is easy to operate and can be flown by a single pilot. It is a small, two-seater aircraft, which is easy to operate and can be flown by a single pilot.

How people react to this new mode of transport is scarcely a city of importance in the world today is without its commercial airdrome. The system of usage at last is becoming generally known. You call the airplane company,

"Inevitable!" cried Wilbur Wright 10 years ago, when some one suggested the air taxi. No doubt he had in mind the terrific acceleration of all living in

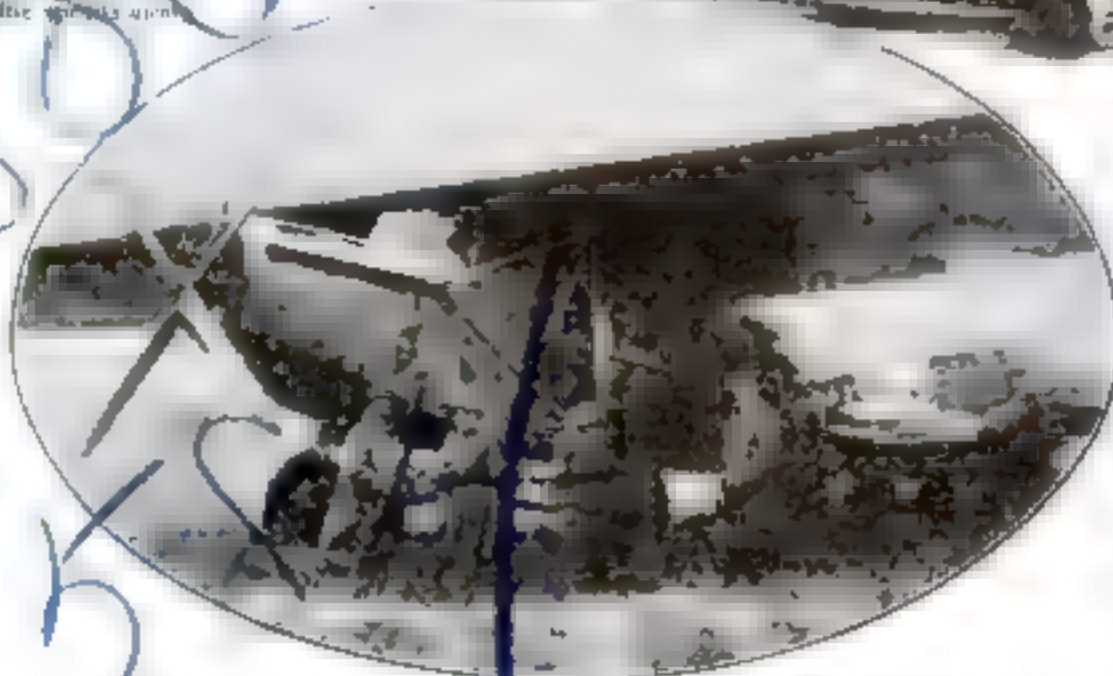


## Day and Night Service

Day and night flying have become a regular feature of a new passenger airplane route between London and Copenhagen. A four-seater biplane is used for the day service, while a night service is provided by a biplane with a searchlight.

## Carries Passengers and Mail

The new passenger biplane carries four passengers and mail. It is a small, two-seater aircraft, which is easy to operate and can be flown by a single pilot. It is a small, two-seater aircraft, which is easy to operate and can be flown by a single pilot.



The passenger plane of all metal construction developed by the Claude Dornier & Zeppelin engineer. All wood in the fabric has been replaced by duralumin.

the motor-car has been a wonder in its day, an agency for pleasure and a means for hurry to and fro. Now traffic congestion has almost killed its usefulness. Motor parkways have come—the land taxi's last stand.

Now they, too, are jammed. To one not in close touch with the situation, the figures showing the extent to which this congestion is being relieved by sky transportation is startling.

One American company operates 46 air taxis in its district. Another with 11 planes has terminals at New York, Key West, Miami, Havana, Detroit and Cleveland. London dwarfs all with 16 distinct and independent air lines to all parts of Europe.

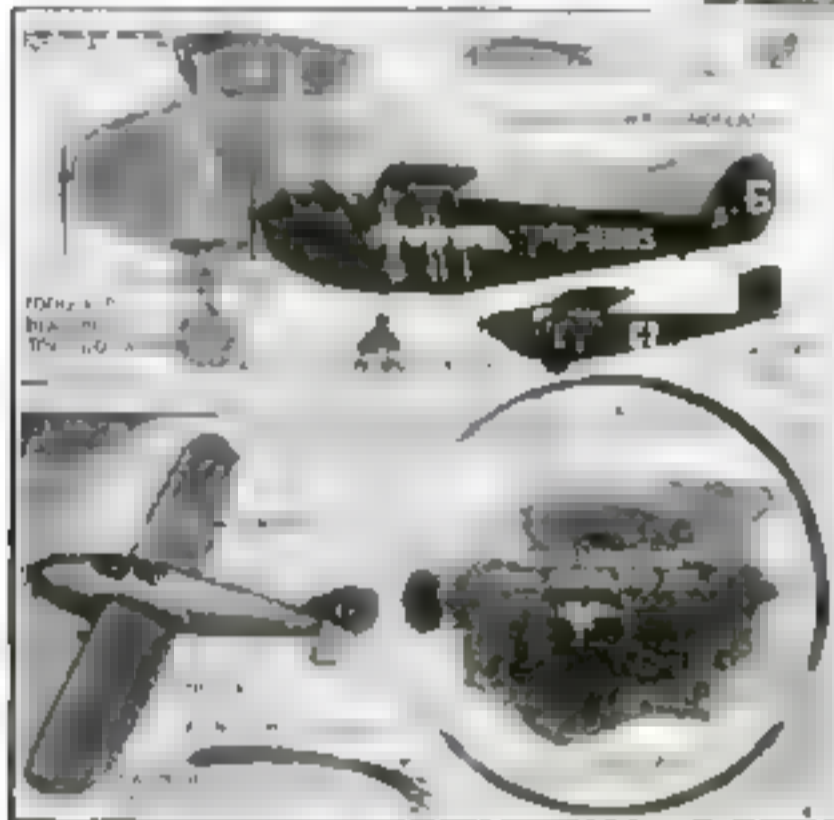
But London may lose this prestige before long. Chicago and Dayton promoters are organizing a Yellow Air Taxicab Company to build aerial cabs and operate them between Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, New York, and Washington, maintaining regular schedules, as well as special trips, and with connections at all points. The cabs

seegers at 600,000. Out in the Pacific Northwest some 2500 persons traveled in hired airplanes last year. Business trips from Peoria and Bloomfield, Ill., were made into Chicago and St. Louis in air taxis by 1500 people during the same time.

The chief value of these statistics is that they make a picture. They show how rapidly this new vehicle has come into almost universal use.

Who uses the air taxi now? Why

Briefly, the air taxi will serve those pressed for time and comfort. Time is the chief element. The commercial salesman uses the airplane to cut his overhead. The capitalist uses it to save the dollars his minutes are worth. The sportsman uses it to span the miles between office and field. The film company uses it to catapult precious photos from prizefight to press, then to shoot back the newspapers by the same swift plane.



The speedy "air yacht" developed by Grover C. Loening for operation on a Newport-New York passenger airline proved so successful that a number of planes of the same model have been adopted by the U. S. Army. It carries a pilot and four passengers.

### Fit in Garage

A recent elimination flying contest in England for planes that could pass through 10-foot gates—produced a number of amazing "small" "fliers." One of them is small enough to be housed in a back-yard garage. Among them was the "Wee Bee" (below), a 20-horsepower monoplane with folding wings. The diagram shows this machine beside a 450-horsepower passenger plane and a giant torpedo plane; also a comparison of engines. A new method of decreasing speed by means of wing flaps for landing in small space is shown at the lower left.

Now the other question about risking one's life. You've heard the saying. "Figures don't lie." They don't, at least with regard to the rapidly improving safety of aviation. The French have the latest extensive record on commercial travel. In 1923 their companies sent planes out on 9240 trips, covering 2,104,700 miles. The total number of passengers carried was 11,638. And the grand total of accidents for this entire period was six!

ONE of America's leading commercial fliers declares that in seven years of flying, during which he has taken up thousands of trusting passengers, he never has had a single accident. "Ten times as safe as an automobile!" he declares. Like others, he points out that most of the tragedies we hear of are those due to stunt flying, or are the result of special tests by experts in the interests of the progress of the science.

Devices for making commercial flying foolproof are being developed rapidly. The plane parachute is one of the latest. Folded snugly against the wings is a large umbrella-like silk bag with leading lines to the fuselage. Inclosed springs throw this parachute clear. To lighten the total weight, the engine and radiator can be released by the pilot. Thus, in emergency, such as engine-stall or broken wing, the plane with its passengers can float lightly down to earth with the same safety the ordinary parachute jumper enjoys.

HELICOPTER attachments also help. A helicopter, you know, is just an airship with propellers in a horizontal plane that lift instead of pull. As a safety device the helicopter propellers permit the plane to hover when landing.

Taking-off also will be much safer. Most airplane accidents occur in the first thousand feet before the pilot has height enough to enable him to veer to a safe landing in case his engine goes dead. A plane with horizontal propellers to lift it need do no flying whatever until a safe altitude is attained. The performance will be similar to that of any elevator. The pulling propellers will be started only after the machine is well aloft.

(Continued on page 166)

will be equipped with air meters that will clock the air miles and in other respects will be strikingly similar to the land taxis. By this system, the organizers say, a man can cover the northeastern section of the country in a day or two, a task that now would take months.

IN FRANCE, likewise, commuters are taking to the air. Four Paris business men recently joined in hiring planes to transport them daily from their homes in the Auteuil district at the southwest of the city, to the factory district near St. Denis on the northeast side. Where formerly it took them two hours to cross the city, they now make the trip in about 10 minutes.

In the last three years more than 800,000 flights have been made in the United States. The mileage flown is estimated at the incredible total of 18,000,000 miles; the number of pas-

are all these daredevils willing to risk their lives in the birdman's frail craft?

Take the first question. A friend of mine answered it in Los Angeles last year. "I can't go to Catalina!" he wailed. "And I've longed to for years!" Pressed for explanation, he added: "I haven't the time, and a sea trip annihilates my insides!"

Entered a third party at this moment. "Come with me," he said mysteriously. He called a chauffeur. By motor we reached the airdrome dock. Protesting, but pleased, my friend climbed into the waiting seaplane. For \$12 he was swung across to the beautiful island in half the boat time. He suffered no seasickness. And when I asked him if he were frightened, he said: "How could I be? We were never more than 20 feet above the water!"





# Cliffs that Once Were Sand-Dunes

## Scientists Find Marks of Ancient Desert on Arizona Rocks

**T**HE past history of the earth has included, geologists are now discovering, extended periods of desert climate as well as the Ice Ages that long have been recognized. One of the regions that shows most clearly the evidences of desert conditions is the part of northern Arizona where is located the famous Canyon de Chelly (pronounced "Shay"), shown in this unusual photograph.

The rocks of this region are great masses of red and yellow sandstone, through which a long-vanished river has

cut the deep gash that now is the canyon. The thin layers of the sandstone, some of which can be seen in the rock surrounding the arched opening in the foreground, frequently contain ripple marks made by the wind on the surface of desert sand dunes millions of years ago, when these rocks were being formed.

In other places appear tiny depressions made by the raindrops of desert showers that fell in that long distant past.

These ripples and rain marks were buried by new layers of wind-blown sand

before they could be erased. In the course of many millenniums they hardened into rock.

In these canyons, too, there lived some centuries ago tribes of cliff-dwelling Indians. Ancient dwellings still can be seen in niches on the high walls. Scientists believe the climate has become drier since then, for the rainfall now is insufficient to support more than a very few families scattered here and there where springs or seepages provide water for a primitive sort of agriculture.

# Diver to "Shoot" Deep-Sea Movies

## New Submarine Camera Will Photograph Sunken City



**W**ITHIN a few months we may see in motion pictures views of magnificent ruins and treasures that have been buried since the dawn of history at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea. These wonders of a vanished civilization may be brought before our eyes as a result of the invention of a remarkable motor-driven submarine camera, which takes both still and motion pictures at depths as low as 1000 feet.

This camera is to be used for the first time on an expedition setting forth from the United States this spring. American, French, and English scientists, under the leadership of Count Byron Kuhn de Prorok, a French archeologist, best known as the excavator of ancient Carthage, are going to the coast of North Africa, where they intend to photograph a sunken Roman city, recently discovered at the bottom of the sea. They also expect to salvage treasures of tremendous value. The clearness of the water in the Mediterranean, where in many places it is possible to distinguish objects 100 feet below the surface, makes it ideal for taking submarine pictures.

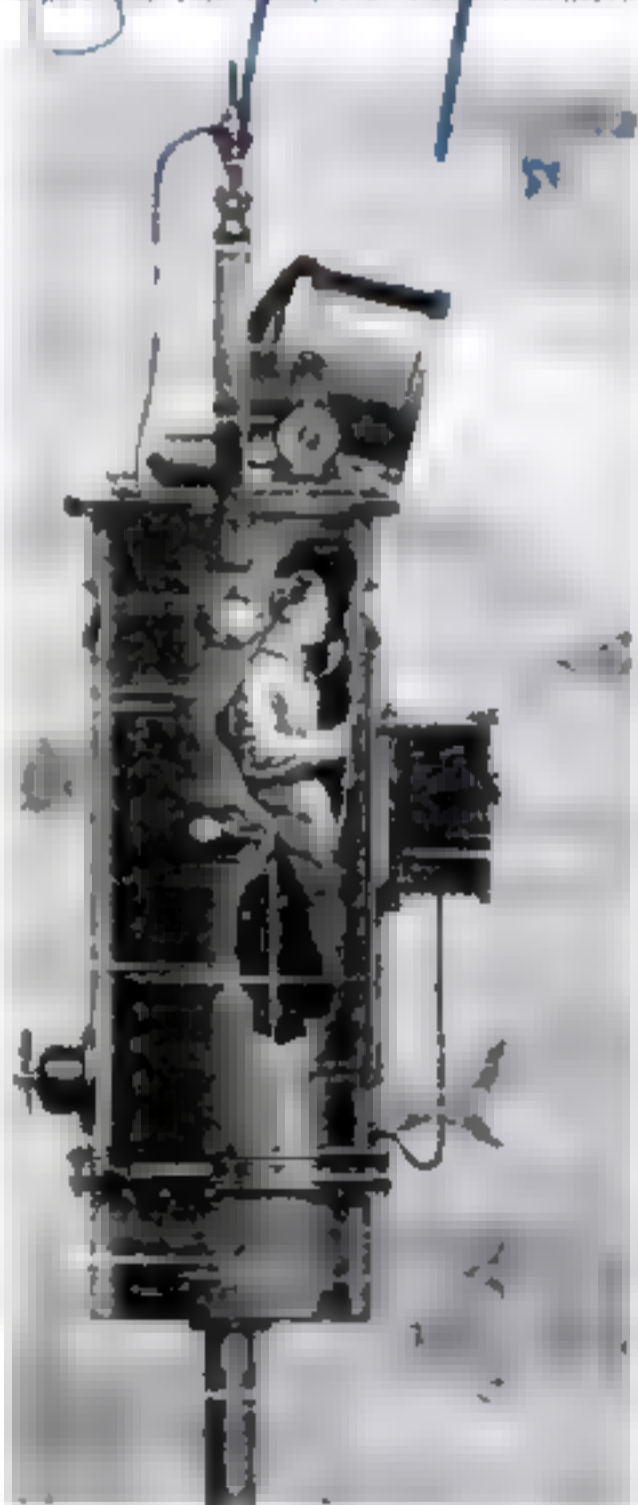
Doctor Hans Hartman, inventor of the automatic camera, an electrical engineer of New York City, and an expert in submarine research, will supervise the filming of the ruins. He is known as the inventor of an automatic deep-sea camera, described in *POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY*, in October, 1917. With this, in great depths, he took numbers of pictures for the U. S. Government.

**T**HIS camera, however, was controlled from above the water and pictures had to be taken without knowing what was being photographed. Doctor Hartman's new camera enables the operator to go down into the water with a camera and photograph whatever he chooses.

The apparatus consists, essentially, of three parts, one above the other, suspended from a ship by a steel cable. The operator rides in the middle of the apparatus on a saddle within a steel cylinder 32 inches in diameter. Small portholes, closed with heavy lenses, enable him to observe the water surroundings. He enters the cylinder through a large porthole on top. By means of telephone communication with assistants above the water, he may direct salvaging operations, carried out with auxiliary apparatus, as well as take pictures.

The operator at no time is affected by

the pressure of the water at great depths. An oxygen tank carries the air needed to breathe while the camera is down. The camera is controlled by a number of apparatus. In great depths, where the cold is intense, the operator



The Camera Man of the Sea

With this newly invented underwater camera, an expedition of scientists this spring hopes to make motion pictures of a sunken Roman city in the Mediterranean. The operator is lowered from a ship in an armored cylinder from which he operates the camera and a powerful light projector. Note the small motor-driven propellers by which the position and direction of the cylinder are controlled.

keep the interior of the cylinder warm. Switches and pushbuttons enable the operator to control every part of the apparatus electrically.

A small watertight compartment outside the operating cylinder contains the camera. It slides up and down a double rail and is controlled by means of a small electric motor. The operator takes pictures by pressing buttons on a switchboard in the interior of the cylinder.

**A**T THE rear of the large cylinder, near the bottom, is a small propeller driven by an electric motor. This keeps the apparatus moving forward with the ship instead of dragging against the resistance of the water. When the mother vessel is not moving, operation of this propeller makes the cylinder assume an angular position, valuable for taking certain views of submerged objects.

Two smaller motors and propellers are provided on each side of the cylinder near its center. These also will move the apparatus forward or rotate it around its vertical axis. Thus the operator can turn with the camera in any direction, or incline the camera, with the entire structure, at an upward or downward angle.

Above the cylinder in which the operator rides is a powerful light projector. This has a motor-driven movement by which it can be swung vertically within an angle of 90 degrees, thus permitting a beam of light to be directed at an angle within 45 degrees, either up or down. Water-cooled mercury-quartz burners are arranged to reflect a flood of light with high chemical reaction upon the object to be photographed. Current for the light comes from above the water by means of a cable.

**T**O MAKE the objects stand out clearly in submarine photography, Doctor Hartman has devised an artificial screen or background. This is made by filtering a chemical fluid into the water from above. It reflects the artificial light, which otherwise would be lost in the dark distances of the sea.

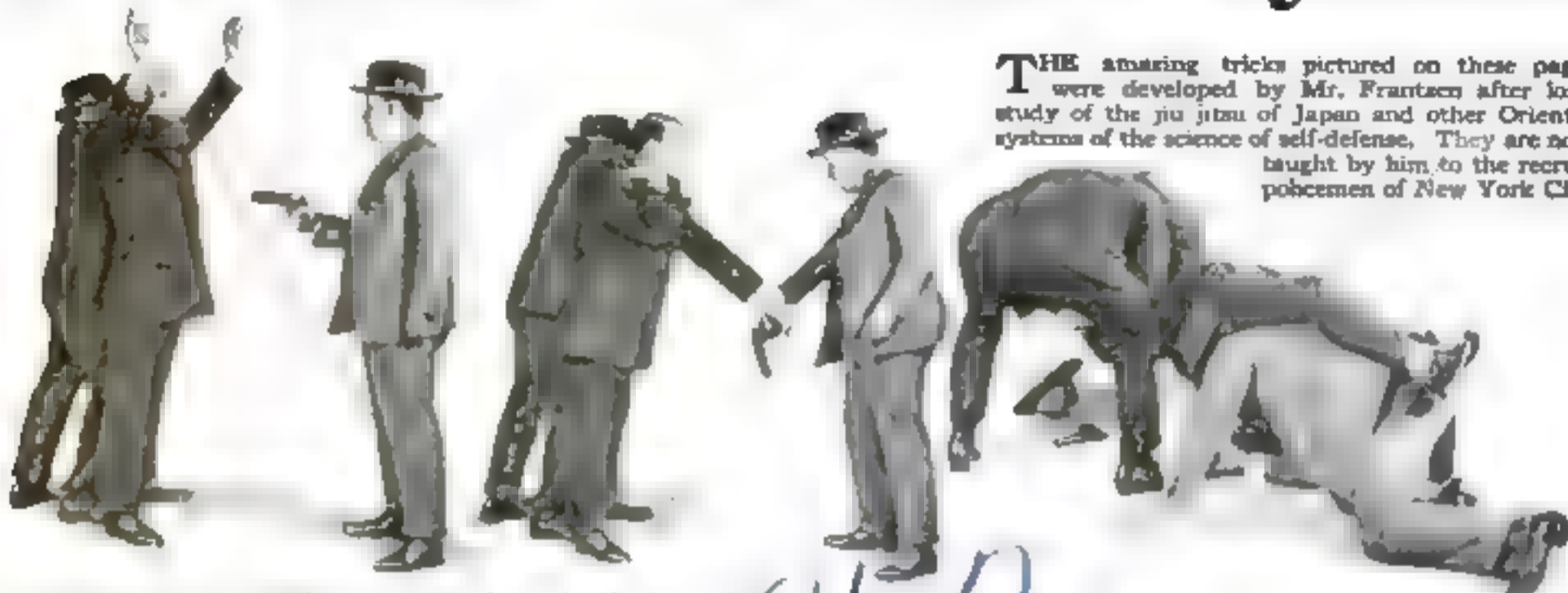
The third part of the apparatus is a short cylinder suspended electromagnetically below the main steel cylinder. This contains storage batteries for driving the motors and overcomes the buoyancy of the structure, making it sink to desired locations.

The films made on the ocean floor will be developed on the mother ship.

## Eight Effective Tricks to Use if You Are Attacked

# A New System

THE amazing tricks pictured on these pages were developed by Mr. Frantzen after long study of the jiu jitsu of Japan and other Oriental systems of the science of self-defense. They are now taught by him to the recruit policemen of New York City.



If a highwayman suddenly covers you with a revolver while his companion seizes you from behind, it is best, probably, to obey and "Put up your hands!"

Don't keep them up, however! Bring the left hand down quickly, striking the wrist of the man holding the gun with the side of your open hand. This will knock the gun from his hand. At the same time, grab the arm of the man behind you with your right hand.

Then bend over swiftly, turning your body to the left and stepping forward with your right foot. At the same time bring up your left hand and seize the left arm of the man at the rear. The leverage of your body will hurl the latter over your shoulder and his falling body serves as a club to bring down his companion.



If any one seizes you by the throat, or by the lapels of the coat, your defense is simple, as shown in the next picture.



Clamp your hands and bring them down quickly about your assailant's neck. This will cause him to bend forward as shown above. At the same time raise either knee—and the fight will be over.



This system of self-defense is suited admirably to women who are forced to go unescorted into lonely or dangerous places. In the trick shown above, the heel of the hand is thrust against the attacker's chin, while the fingers are pressed between his upper lip and nose. Pain forces him to release his grip.



Here is an effective defense against attack by knife, club, or fist. First, seize your assailant's wrist in a tight grip with your left hand, as shown



Bring your right arm about the inside of his, seizing your own left wrist, as shown in the picture, and pushing backward steadily with all your might.



No matter how strong your assailant may be, he is forced to drop his weapon, to bend backward and fall helpless to the ground. If he resists, his arm will be broken by the leverage of your grip.

# of Self-Defense

*Posed Especially for  
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY  
by William Frantzen*

*Inventor of the System, which He Has  
Taught Police of America and Europe*

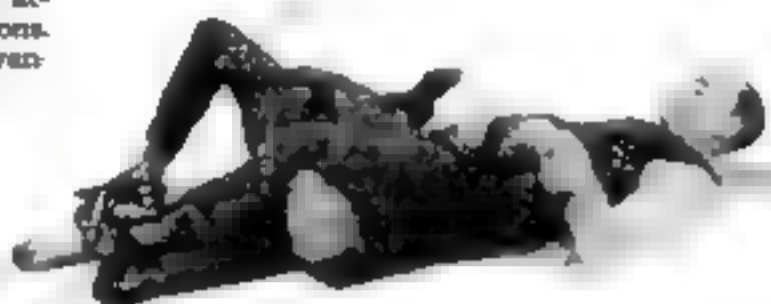
**BY THE** utilization of scientific principles of leverage, this system enables the small, light man or woman to resist successfully the most savage attacks made by heavier, stronger persons. Mr. Frantzen is slight, yet he has vanquished giants



In the above and the succeeding two pictures Frantzen demonstrates how you can perform one of his best tricks. Hurled to the ground, and with a strong, heavy man kneeling on your chest and choking you, it would seem that you would be helpless. Yet by a few slight movements and the application of force at the proper time and place, not only can you free yourself but in addition you can render your assailant incapable of movement



Seize the other's right wrist with your left hand and his right arm above the elbow. Apply twisting motion to the wrist and also push upward on the arm



Once again leverage, applied at the proper place, will force your assailant to give way. The pain caused by the twisting of his arm makes him release his grip on your throat and involuntarily fall back in the direction in which you are exerting pressure. Continuing to twist, you force him always backward until at last he falls across your body and at right angles to it. Then it is a simple matter to place him between your legs, and hold him in a firm grip until help arrives



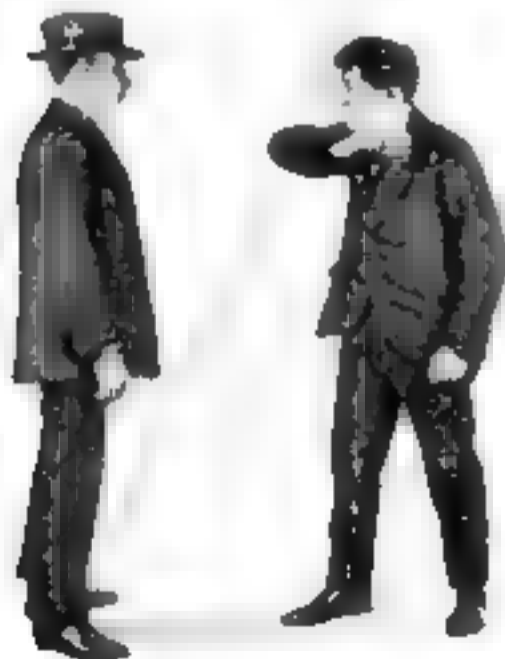
Another trick peculiarly suited to women. Slip quickly behind your assailant, seizing him around the neck with your left arm while with your right grasp his left arm, as shown



If you are suddenly attacked on the street, an easy way to defend yourself is to kick your assailant's leg behind the knee with your heel and push against his chest with your open hand



Simple though this trick may seem, it is most effective if performed correctly. The kick behind the leg causes the other's knees to give way, while the push on his chest, delivered at the same time, throws him off balance. Try it, but be sure to supply your sparring partner with a soft place to fall



Here Frantzen demonstrates another simple way to protect yourself against attack which will prove effective against an armed enemy as well as against an unarmed one. The assailant is shown at the right of the picture with his arm poised to strike



As the other rushes at you, seize his wrist and upper arm, pushing upward on the former and downward on the latter with all your strength. Continued pressure finally forces him down



This is in effect a variation of the familiar "hammerlock" of the wrestler. The strongest person is quite helpless under this hold if it is applied with sufficient strength and quickness. The police find this trick particularly effective in overcoming an unruly prisoner, for it renders him helpless

# Motorized Sleigh Skims Yukon Ice

## Ingenious Spiral Propeller Devised to Replace Dog Teams

By C. G. Percival

**T**HE 450-mile journey down the Yukon River from White Horse to Dawson, Y.T., accomplished in summer by stern-paddle steamboats, becomes extremely difficult and expensive over the ice and snow of winter. Then relays of horse-drawn sleds and dog teams replace the swift-moving steamers, and it takes from five to seven days to complete the trip—a cold and tiresome journey.

Horse teams are changed every 22 miles, which necessitates the maintenance of 35 stables and rest stations, with costly live stock and large personnel. The item of feed for the horses alone is a staggering expense, for hay delivered at any point on the route costs \$100 a ton. Impressed by the vast difference between gasoline at 22 cents a gallon and hay and grain at \$100 a ton, employees in the shops of the White Horse & Yukon Railway built an ingenious motor-driven sleigh as a substitute for the conventional horse-drawn vehicle.

The only motor available was a 48-horsepower, four-cycle, four-cylinder engine with magneto ignition, four-speed sliding gear transmission and leather-faced, cone clutch, from an American automobile of the vintage of 1910. This



The ingenious motor propelled sleigh on Lake Le Harder, Y.T. between White Horse and Dawson City. Note the spiral screw

was overhauled, mounted in sleigh and connected with a screw propeller in the shape of an Archimedeian spiral, placed beneath the sleigh and to one side, by chain and sprockets of exceedingly low cost.

Turned by the motor, this propeller bites into the ice or the snow crust, and

pulls the sleigh forward. A single steel-shod runner in front steers the odd craft, while long steel runners in the rear, at each side of the propeller, supply balance.

Obviously in soft snow the motor-sleigh would be practically useless, for the propeller would merely discharge the snow at the rear without causing the sleigh to move. But on ice, or on snow that possesses a strong crust, the sleigh and its laden trailer move at about 10 miles an hour.

American engineers, commenting on the motorized sleigh, expressed the opinion that the device was ingenious mechanically and possessed inventive possibilities, but raised the question whether such a screw device would prove more effective than a caterpillar tractor that would operate over soft snow as well as ice, though possibly not at equal speed.

"No doubt," said Carlos de Zaira, of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, New York University, "continued experiment will disclose the best pitch of screw for average conditions, minimum of weight for a desired tractive force, as well as maximum hauling capacity beyond which slippage of the screw on the ice would be excessive, also a method of flexible mounting to facilitate steering."

"The device seems deserving of development along lines that the peculiar local conditions would dictate."

## Invading Mexican Bean Beetles Spread Destruction



The Invasion

This map shows how the invading bean beetles have spread northward and eastward from Alabama since 1920. By 1921 they invaded areas and increased rapidly, extending into Georgia and Tennessee. In 1922 the invasion was carried into Kentucky and the Carolinas, and in the next year pushed northward into Ohio. The pests in 1924 reached Lake Erie. This is the third insect immigration from Mexico, the other invaders being the boll weevil and potato beetle

**D**ESTROYING great fields of beans before them, hordes of bean beetles from Mexico have been advancing steadily northward through the United States during the last four summers. The pests were first reported in the East in 1920. Since then they have reached the shores of Lake Erie and the Atlantic seaboard states.

The bean beetle closely resembles the inoffensive ladybird beetle of the same family. It is copper colored, about one-fourth of an inch long, with eight black spots on each wing cover. It feeds on the under surfaces of the bean leaves.

Arsenate poisons, sprayed under the leaves, offer the most effective means of combatting the pest.



How the Pest Develops

Within a few hours after the eggs (A) of the Mexican bean beetle have been hatched, the larvae (B, C, D, E) begin feeding on the under side of the bean leaf. The larva reaches a pupa or inactive stage (F) when it is attached to the leaf by a skin. When the adult (G) emerges from the pupa it shows no markings, but spots soon appear on the copper colored wings. The adult attaches itself to the under side of the leaf where it eats ragged patches. Bean plants attacked by the beetle are left a fibrous network that shrivels in the sun. After destroying the foliage, the insect may attack the pods, and even the stems





For six weeks this great torrent of lava flowed silently down the side of Mt. Mauna Loa in Hawaii. Doctor Jaggard discovered during his observations that volcanic lava flows in tides, and that upon its movements depend the frequency of earthquakes.

# A New Way to Fame and Adventure

Noted volcanologist tells of thrills and opportunities to be found amid fiery craters at the edges of the world

**DOCTOR JAGGAR** is recognized as a leading authority on volcanoes. He is Scientific Director of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, in charge of the observatory at Kilauea volcano, maintained by the United States Weather Bureau.—THE EDITOR.

**E**XPERIENCE has taught me that when I meet new people I must be prepared to answer one or both of the following questions.

"Why do you study volcanoes?"

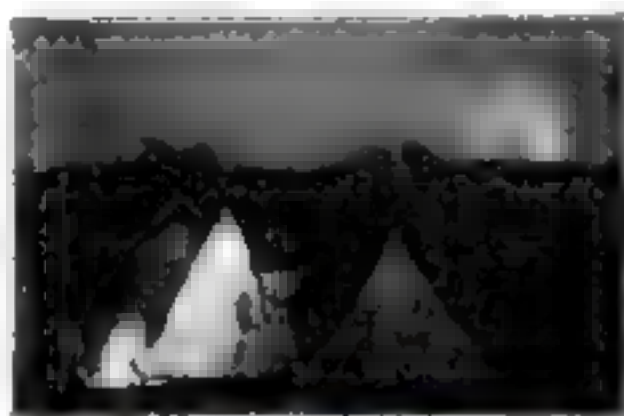
"Don't you find your work very dangerous?"

The answer to the first question cannot be given in a word or two. Volcanoes are studied because they are the most likely source of fundamental knowledge regarding the structure of the earth.

They are manifestations of the forces that are within the earth and consequently offer a way of understanding the earth's crust and solving its mysteries. Studying the interior of the earth through volcanic action requires the finest instruments of modern physics, and might be compared with the study of the insides of man by means of the X-rays.

There is another reason, too, why volcanoes are studied, and that is to learn as much as possible about their charac-

By T. A. Jaggard, Ph.D.



In the Glow of the Crater

Camped in our tent on the high flank of Mauna Loa during the 1914 eruption. Doctor Jaggard and his flow engineers and I were here during the eruption. The photograph shows the camp at night, illuminated by the glow of the lava flow.

teristics so that volcanic eruptions may be predicted and the world spared the frightful loss of life that has accompanied many volcanic disasters.

**T**HE second question that people ask me I can answer by a single word—"No." Despite the popular delusion to the contrary, volcano and earthquake lands are not dangerous. I have knocked about volcanoes for 30 years, walking to the innermost edges of craters, and climbing over hot lava flowing in a tunnel beneath me. I have felt earthquakes innumerable, of the volcanic and after-shock kinds. I have rushed post haste to disaster localities like a reporter to a fire. And yet after living continuously for many years at the Hawaiian volcanoes, and after travels to 10 other regions where my job took me, I have to confess that never once have I felt particularly un-

easy, nor found myself thrilled with the heroism pictured in the movies.

Of course, there are risks, but the most serious that I can recall were due to storm and exposure.

On a volcano called Korovinaki, in Atka, in the Aleutian Islands, I was stormbound for two days in 1907 with one companion, in a little silk cone tent. The wind blew so hard we had to



The fire pit of Mt. Kilauea, brimming full of lava as it appeared in March, 1921. The spectacular photograph was taken by Doctor Jaggard from a height a mile away.



**Spouting Fire**

A marvelous nighttime photograph of a spouting lava vent on Mt. Kilauea. Doctor Jagger set his camera up 25 feet from the fire-splashing cone and left the lens open for several minutes.

take turns holding up the jointed tent pole all night. We struggled through the rain to a place of steam and boiling springs, and we saw volcanic cinder fresh on the snow. After two nights of this we shouldered our packs and set out for our schooner. The gram over which we walked was as slippery as the ice.

At last we came to a slope, flat at the bottom, but leading to a second slope that proved to be a precipice. Our idea was to slide down the first slope and stop at the bottom, but we had not realized how slippery the gram actually was.

**I** WENT first, slid all the way across the flat stretch, and shot into the air, shouting to my companion to dig his heels in and stop if he could. But there was no stopping. The drop was about 30 feet, and I landed in the middle of a deep pool of water along a stream course. A fraction of a second later my friend came hurtling through the air plump on top of me. Nobody was hurt, and we were already as wet as mortals could be.

Then we found the river was in flood, and had trouble getting across it and finding our food cache. After that there were miles and miles of soft marshy ground that went "squelch-squelch" underfoot. When we emerged at last at Nazan Bay and reached our schooner we were about the happiest and tireddest men alive.

That is a fair sample of the sort of adventures I've encountered while studying volcanoes. Whatever danger there was came not from the volcanoes themselves, but from cold, rain, and snow.

Of course, there is excitement and interest during a spectacular eruption such as that of Kilauea in 1919. To observe

this we made bivouac all night at the foot of a line of fountains of fiery froth 200 feet high. These fountains would build up cones, and change location. The lava surged and sprayed like Roman candles.

About 3 A. M. came the climax, when fountains of bright orange incandescence lighted up the whole landscape and shot 400 feet into the air. Out of the glowing mass, which really was coming from a crack in the flank of the mountain, sped a network of lava streams that united in a steady river. This meandered away into the distance like a fiery Mississippi in a red hot flood plain. Over the brow of the mountain it went, and down through the forest 12 miles to the sea, where it poured under the ocean for six weeks.

We had to dodge the gas, and move back when the wind veered, and we were very weary and often wet and hungry. Now and then we ran into wild cattle, and occasionally I took a chance by

flow came down by the shelter and things got too hot. Even in our new position the green wood posts of our shelter sometimes caught fire from the hot ground. My wife, who kept us supplied with food and cheer, one day dropped her gloves in the shelter. They fell across a crack and were soon afire.

**WE FOUND** there was a lava tide sure enough and the 20,000 observations of that month have yielded up secrets of Mother Earth that no one knew before. This discovery of regular movements in the Hawaiian lavas under the earth crust is being extended to quarterly and half-yearly phenomena shown by the charts of rise and fall. Upon the movements of the lava depend the frequencies of the earthquakes. All of this information has been compounded into a cycle about nine years long for Mauna Loa and Kilauea, robbing them of much of their ancient mystery.

In other words, when we know all about it, we may hope to predict pretty well what the volcanoes are going to do. And once the volcanoes are conquered, it is only a question of experience and experiment to apply similar reasoning to earthquakes.

As a matter of fact, even with the incomplete knowledge of volcanoes existing today, many volcanic eruptions can be predicted long enough before they occur to prevent loss of life, for volcanoes often give unmistakable



**Kilauea's Lava Lake Rises and Falls**

Fiery fountains splash at the edge of the liquid lake, which rises and falls rhythmically as though actuated by a tidal force. A view from the high rim of the crater's edge.

clambering up a hot lava cone to photograph what was inside. But the sense of actually being in danger was not present, and nobody was hurt.

By far the most interesting experiences I ever have had with volcanoes began in 1919, when I began my investigations at Kilauea to ascertain whether the lava had a daily tide. Several young men volunteered to help me, and I set up a transit at the edge of the fiery lake and made a camp there. The object was to read angles vertical and horizontal for a month every 20 minutes. We organized day and night shifts.

**T**HE man who had to keep his eye at the transit between midnight and 6 A. M. had a somewhat spooky time, with hot, hard lava in motion beneath his feet, and the hot lake lava rising and sometimes overflowing in front of him. He had to watch the lanterns at the bench marks. All the transit readings at night had to be made with an electric torch. Sometimes there were earthquakes. The ground was tipping, so that the index error was rapidly changing and adjustments of level bubbles were called for frequently.

Twice we had to move the transit position. First because a wall of lava built up in front, and second because a



**A Fountain of Slag**

This gigantic slag fountain, 200 feet high, was found at the source of the Mauna Loa lava flow in October, 1919. To take this remarkable photograph Doctor Jagger rushed up the cone with his camera and stood within 50 feet of the steadily falling fragments.

forewarnings of their intentions a few days, and sometimes a few weeks, before an eruption. Even the great Mt. Pelee disaster at Martinique, one of the most

(Continued on page 165)



# Skyscraper Built through Eight-Foot Door

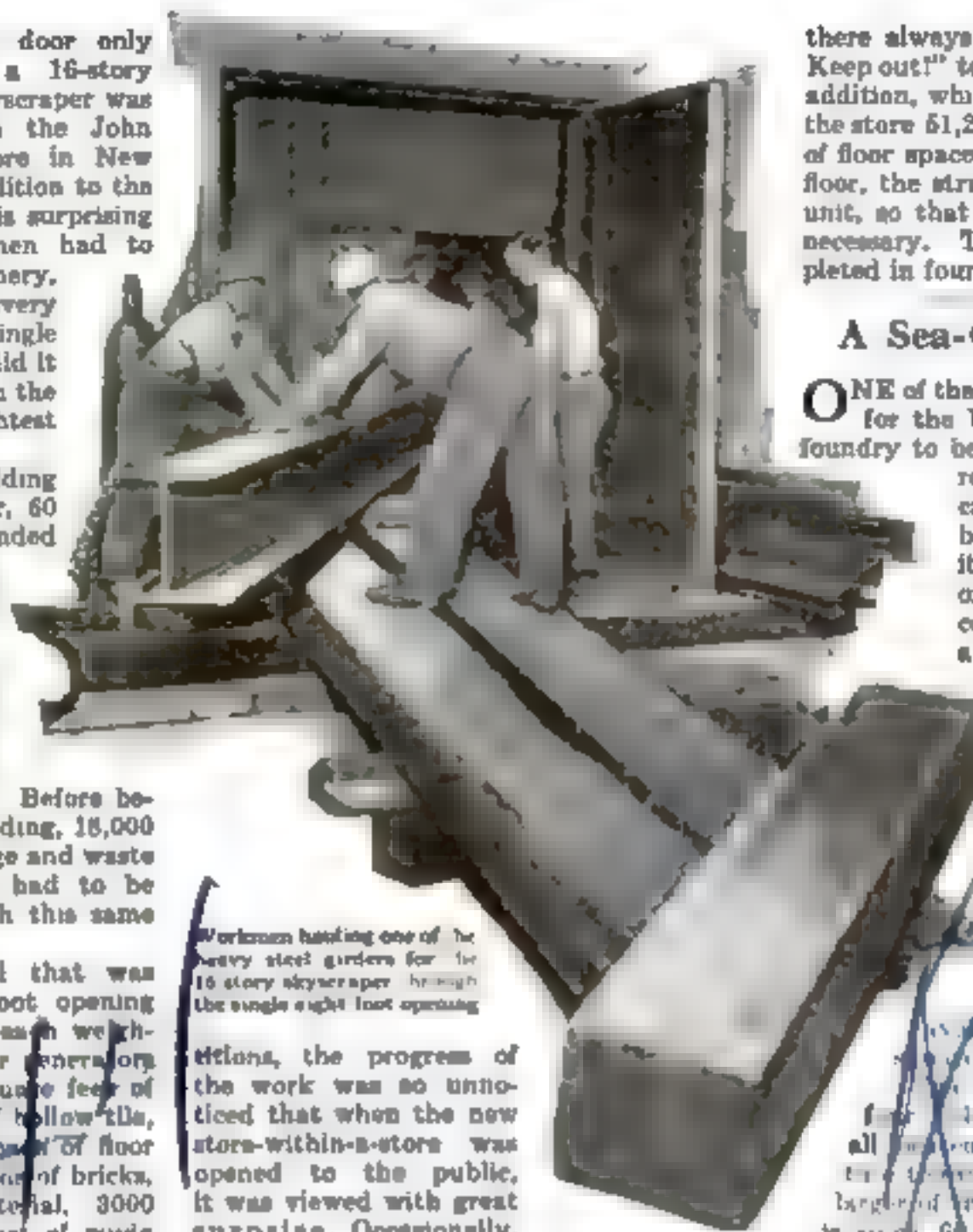
**T**HROUGH one small door only eight feet square, a 16-story steel-and-concrete skyscraper was constructed recently within the John Wanamaker department store in New York City, in making an addition to the building. To accomplish this surprising engineering feat the workmen had to carry every piece of machinery, every beam of lumber, and every steel girder through the single narrow opening. And they did it without disturbing business in the old building in the slightest degree!

Before remodeling, the building had a rotunda in the center, 60 feet square, which extended through the 16 floors from basement to dome. In this space the new skyscraper had to be erected.

The eight-foot door through which the thousands of tons of building material and hoisting machinery had to be carried was on the street level. Before beginning work on the new building, 16,000 wheelbarrow loads of wreckage and waste material from the rotunda had to be carried to the street through this same door.

Included in the material that was pushed through the eight-foot opening were eight elevator motors, each weighing eight tons, eight elevator generators of one ton each, 108,000 square feet of flooring planks, 916 loads of hollow tile, 3000 bags of plaster, 8000 loads of floor arches, 1000 wheelbarrow loads of bricks, 1800 loads of ceiling material, 3000 scaffold planks, and 7000 feet of guide rails for eight elevators.

Shut off from the store by board par-



Workmen hauling one of the heavy steel girders for the 16-story skyscraper through the single eight-foot opening.

titions, the progress of the work was so unnoticed that when the new store-within-a-store was opened to the public, it was viewed with great surprise. Occasionally, during the construction, a customer discovered a door through this partition, but

there always was the sign, "Danger! Keep out!" to check his entrance. The addition, which is 230 feet high, gives the store 51,200 additional square feet of floor space. While it bridges each floor, the structure is an independent unit, so that it would stand alone if necessary. The entire unit was completed in four months of work.

## A Sea-Going Foundry

**O**NE of the latest additions designed for the U. S. Navy is a floating foundry to be used for making major repairs and replacement castings for the ships of a battle fleet. This vessel, it is reported, will be one of a new group that will constitute the "work" of a fleet at rest or in motion. It is more than 400 feet long, of 70-foot beam, with 10,000 tons displacement, and includes a complete pattern shop and foundry and a multitude of other shops, all manned by a large force of men. The total floor space is nearly 5000 square feet. It carries 1000 tons of material, and has 1000 cubic feet of storage space. The foundry is on a third deck, consisting of molten equipment. The largest of the cupolas, with its stack, is 60 feet high—high enough above the upper deck to allow the gases to blow clear.

## Smelting—Old and New

(Continued from page 55)

The furnaces of the primitives and the enormous shafts of the most improved furnaces of today have the same shape. In each, an air blast is driven in to increase the heat, although the hand bellows of the jungle have been replaced by bellows operated by steam, gas, or electric power. Smelted iron drops to the bottom of both in exactly the same way.

**T**HE African natives dig a circular pit about a foot deep and line it with clay. A three-inch layer of charcoal then usually is laid at the bottom and a fire started. This is fed with weeds and brush until there is a mass of red-hot ash in the pit. The men then build a wall around the pit, using lumps of ant-hill, and stick the blast pipes through the wall.

While some are building upward, others are putting a thick layer of charcoal on top of the ash at the bottom of the pit. Above this, close to the blast pipes, they place the iron ore, and over this more charcoal.

The pit is kept full of burning charcoal while the building is going on. The furnace is completed in from three to five minutes and the smelting begins.

Squatting around the furnace, natives make their bellows go at full blast, and keep it up for four or five hours. When the natives think the ore is smelted, they knock down the furnace walls and remove the hot iron from the pit with a long stick.

The newest blast furnace consists of an upright cone set on top of an inverted one, just like those in the jungle. In size, of course, the modern furnace dwarfs the primitive one; its shaft usually towering 80 feet into the air.

The blast furnace of today is kept full of lumps of fuel, iron ore, and limestone, which are fed into the enormous shaft from the top. Trucks carry this mixed material up a track to the top of the furnace and drop it into a hopper.

**T**HE mixture descends slowly as the bottom of the column is eaten away by the coke burning in the hearth. This coke is kept blazing by hot-air blast blown through tuyeres or holes near the bottom of the hearth, just as in the African furnaces. The African tuyeres made of clay have been replaced by ones of iron or bronze, cooled by a coil of water pipes.

As hot gases rush upward from the burning fuel, they remove oxygen from the iron at the top of the furnace, and

the other minerals in the ore combine with the lime of the limestone and the ash of the fuel to form slag. By the time the iron has sunk to the top of the lower section of the furnace, both the iron and the slag have melted and trickle down through lumps of burning coke. They collect in the hearth in two distinct layers, the iron below, and at intervals are drawn off through holes.

**S**CIENCE taught men that if the air forced in by bellows to burn the fuel was preheated, an astonishing saving of fuel could be effected.

So in modern iron smelting, three or four huge stoves are built around the blast furnace to heat the air blast. One of the most effective types is the Cowper stove. This contains in its interior several firebrick walls with spaces between. The waste gas from the top of the smelting furnace is conducted through a pipe to the stove, where it is burned, heating the bricks to a high temperature. Then the gas is turned off and the air blast run through and heated by the hot brick surfaces before going to the smelting furnace. Several stoves are used so that while the gas is turned on in one, air may be passing through another, thus keeping the blast hot at all times.

# How Locomotives Are Kept Fit

## Millions Spent Each Year to Overhaul Giants of the Rails

IN THE effort to provide safe and dependable transportation our railroads spend up to half a billion dollars each year to keep steam locomotives in repair. Several hundred thousand men are employed to maintain the nation's locomotive and car equipment. The pictures show various stages in the overhauling of a locomotive.

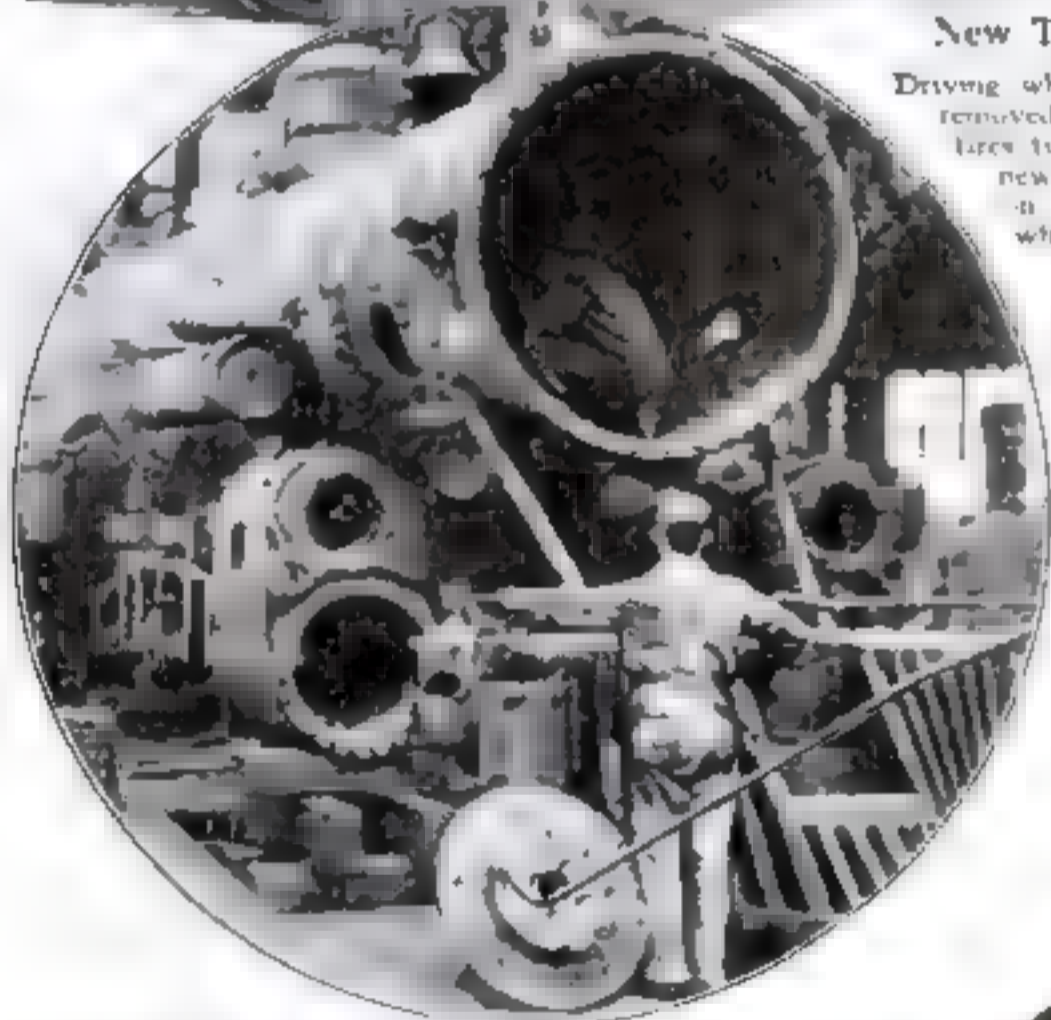
### In the Smoke-Box

Once in every six months a locomotive requires a general overhauling. One of the hardest jobs is the renewal of flues, because of the narrow working space. The picture below shows workmen at work in the smoke box.



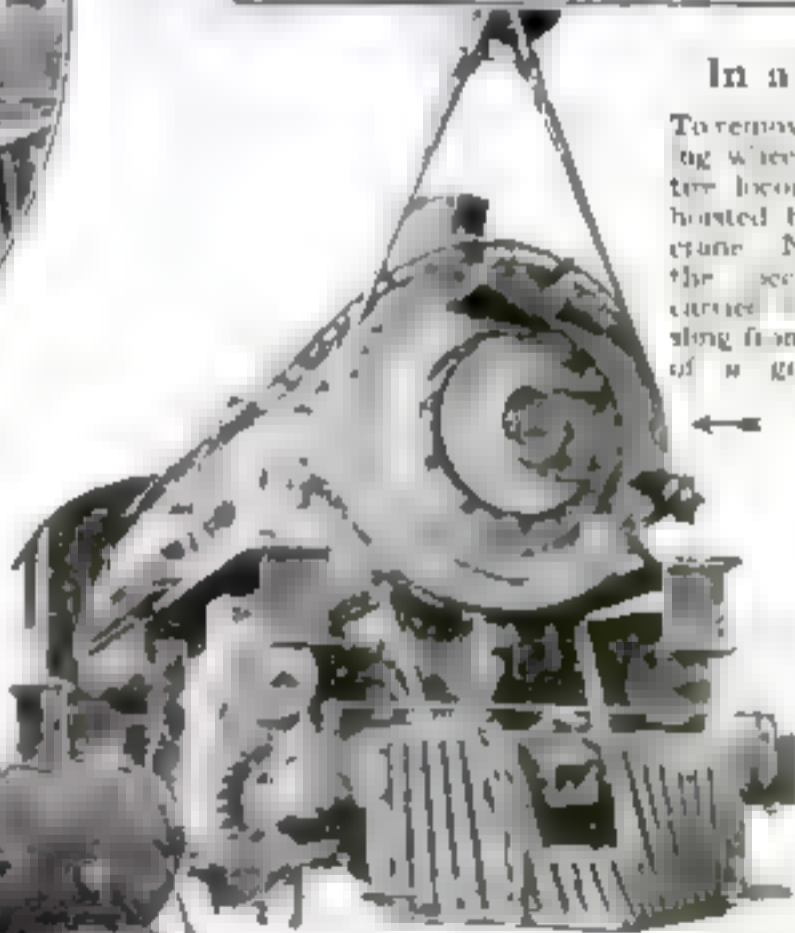
### New Tires

Driving wheels are removed and flat tires turned to new contour in a large wheel lathe.

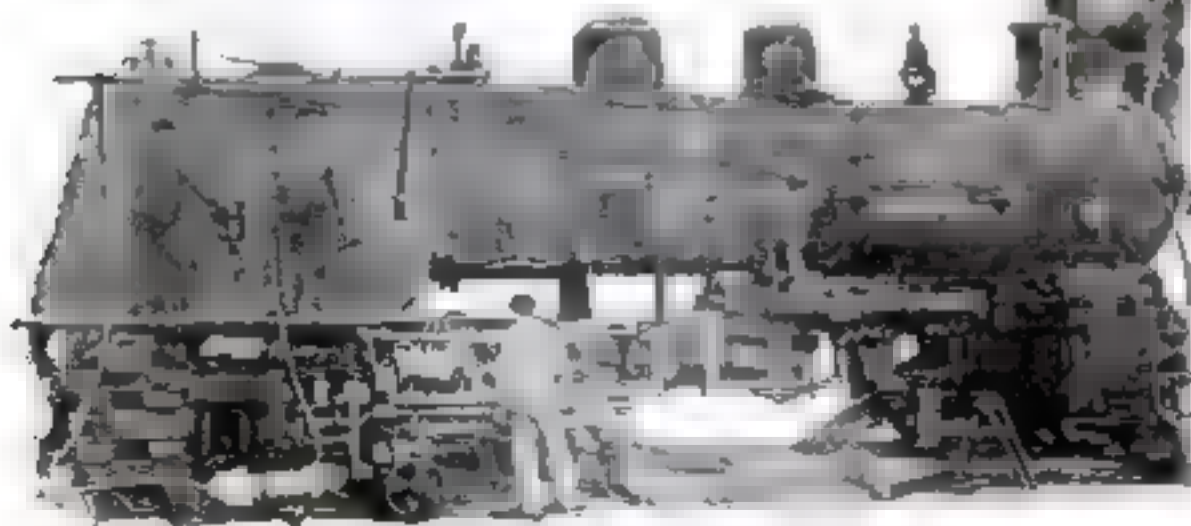


### In a Sling

To remove the driving wheels, the entire locomotive is hoisted by a giant crane. Notice how the locomotive is carried in a cable sling from the hook of a great crane.



A general overhauling of the boiler and running gear is required to put this locomotive in good running condition. The smoke box front has been removed, and a workman may be seen inside.



### ←← Renewing the Boiler

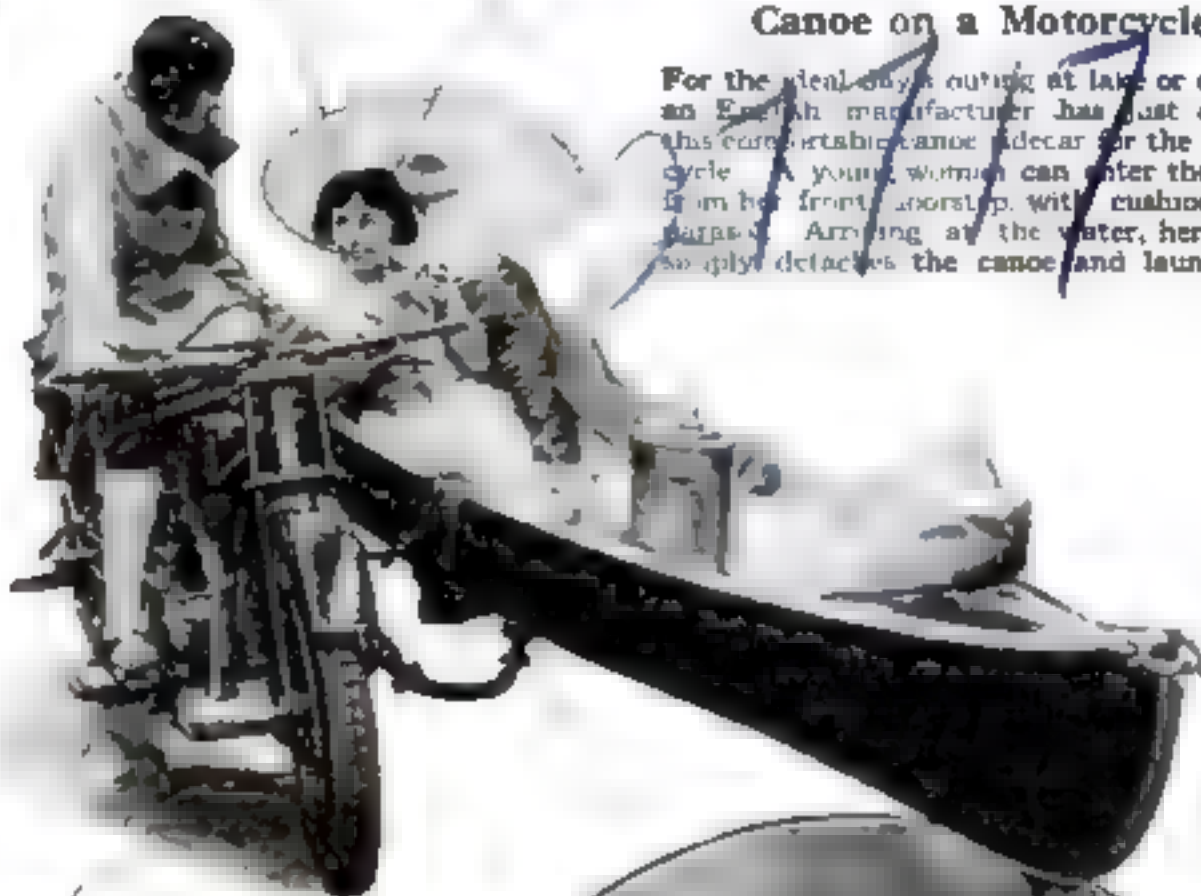
Supported on jacks, the locomotive at the left is undergoing a general overhauling of the boiler and firebox, while waiting for a new set of tires. The two workmen seen at the rear are putting new staybolts in the firebox.

# Oddities from the

## Queer Inventions and Original Ideas

### Canoe on a Motorcycle

For the ideal day's outing at lake or stream, an English manufacturer has just devised this comfortable canoe (decar for the motorcycle). A young woman can enter the canoe from her front doorstep, with cushions and carpets. Arriving at the water, her escort simply detaches the canoe and launches it.



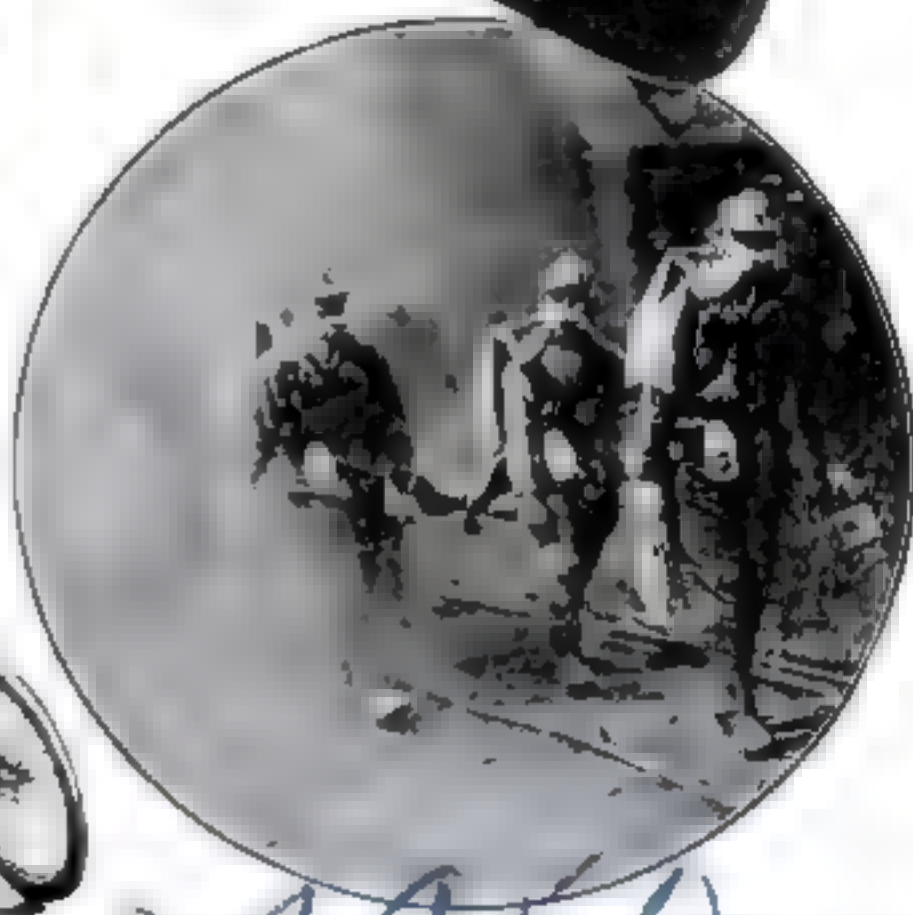
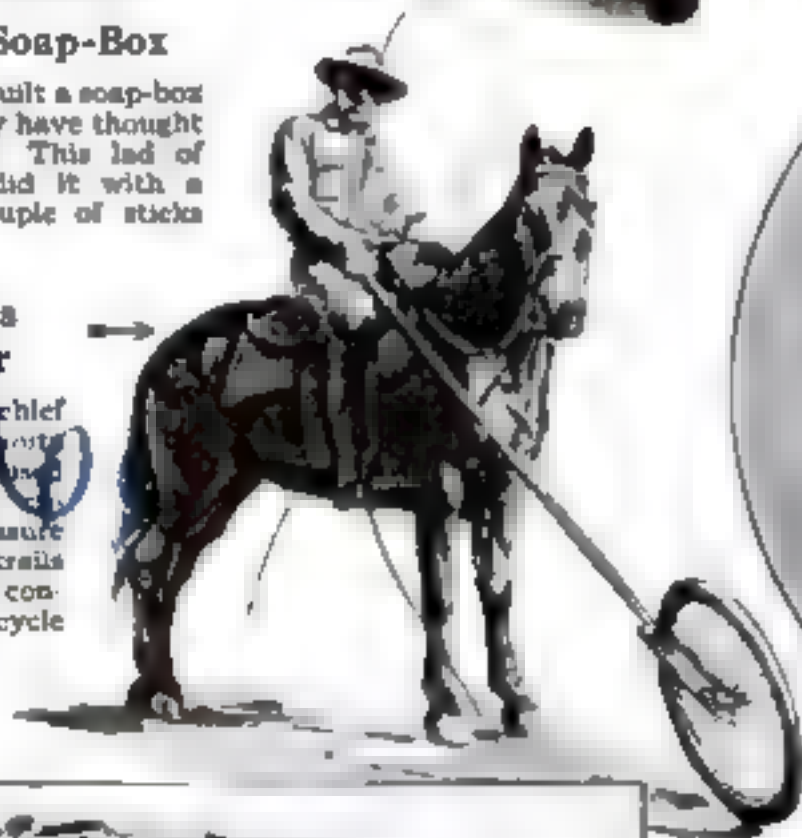
### Sailing in a Soap-Box

Most every boy has built a soap-box wagon, but how many have thought of attaching a sail? This lad of Sydney, Australia, did it with a sugar bag and a couple of sticks.

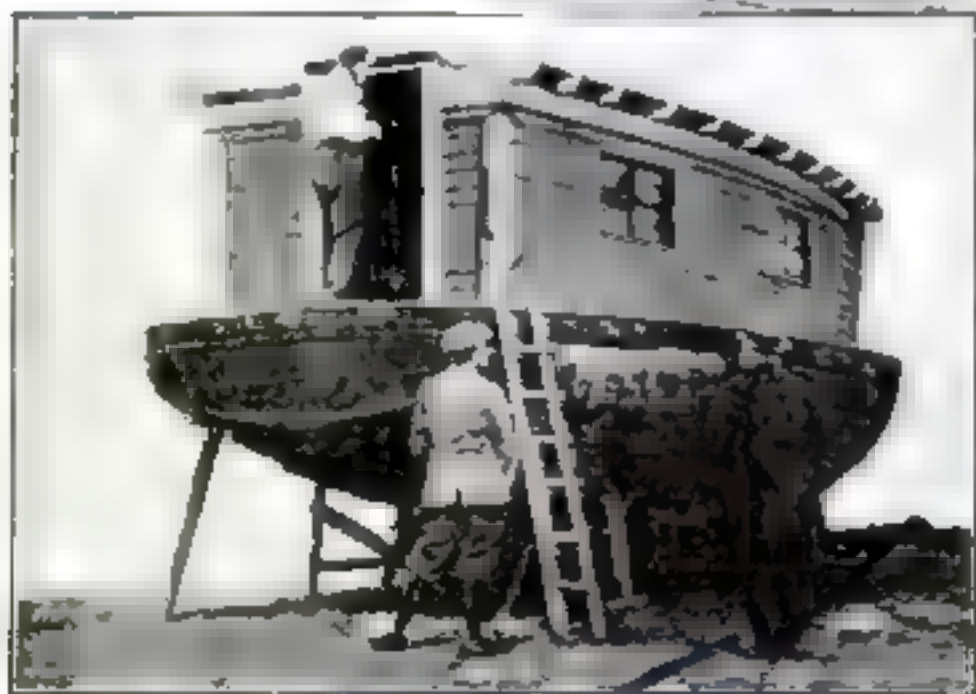


### A Forester's Cyclometer

E. C. Solinsky, chief forester of Yosemite National Park, devised this horse-driven cyclometer to measure the 60 miles of trails in the park. It consists simply of a bicycle wheel, with cyclometer, on a long pole.



Rescued!—Equipped with improved gas masks and safety lights, a rescue crew of the U. S. Bureau of Mines seen emerging from a burning mine with an overcome miner.



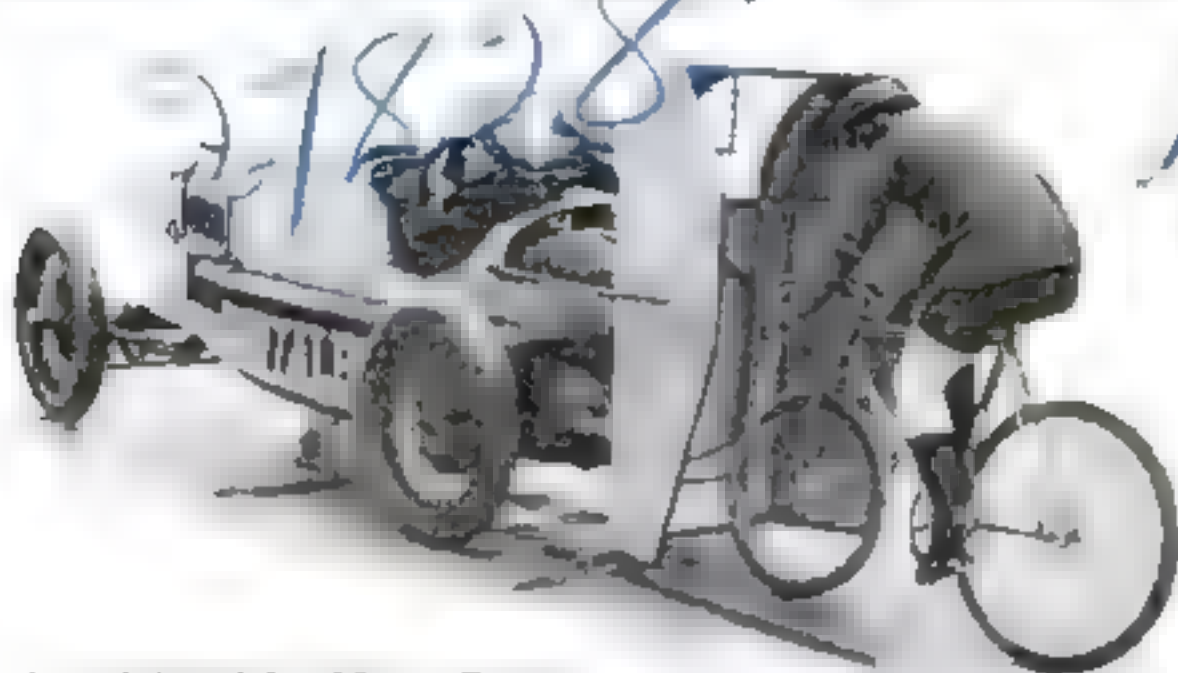
Home in a Boat—When the cold winter months came, Charles McKinnon, of Wintthrop, Mass., pulled his houseboat up on the shore of Boston Harbor. He added a storm door and weather strips for the windows, converting the three-room boat into a very comfortable home during the severe weather, high and dry above the incoming waves.



Touring in—Log E. C. Case, of Bellingham, Wash., recently completed this unique three-room home on wheels that once was part of a giant Douglas fir tree. It boasts conveniences not always found in stationary houses.

# World's Scrapbook

Found Here and There by Camera Men



## Windshield for Motor Pacing

Training daily behind an odd new type of shield attached to a racing car, M. M. Gail, one of the foremost cyclists of France, hopes to break the motor-paced cycling record.



## Bike of Sticks

An Englishman living at a distance from his work wanted a bicycle and saw possibilities in a hedge fence near his home. In a short time he has constructed this odd bicycle. It is built entirely of hedge sticks. Every day for years the inventor has been using his queer looking wheel which still gives good service. The parts of the frame are arranged like those of an ordinary bicycle. Notice that a eroded stick serves as the fork for the wheels.

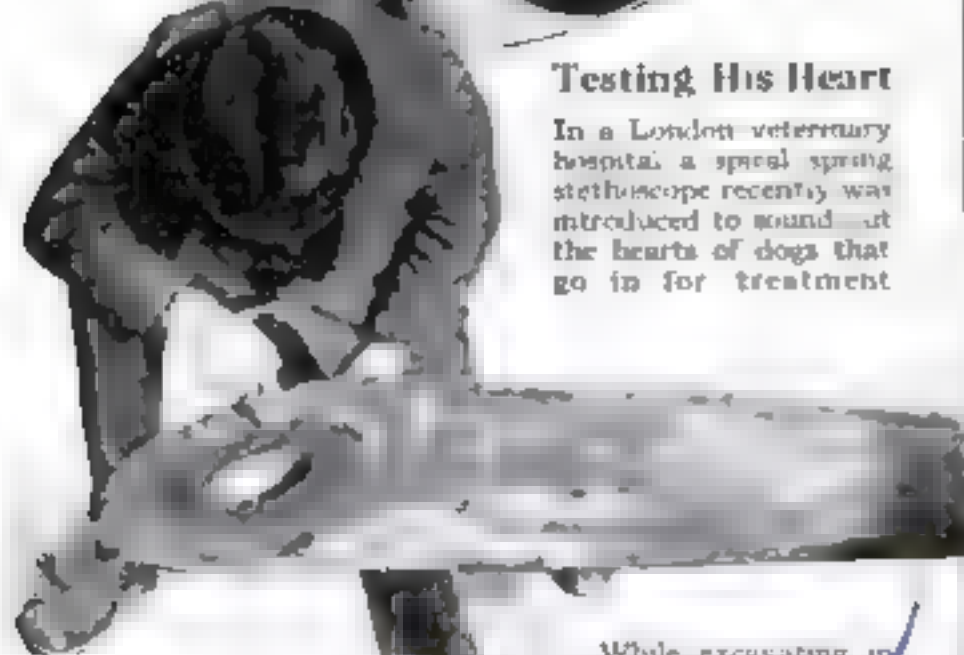


**Dwarfing a Man** These enormous cast-steel pipe fittings recently were turned out by a Chicago manufacturing company. The fittings were made especially for use under 800-pound steam pressure in the main steam line of a Detroit, Mich., electric-light company.



## Testing His Heart

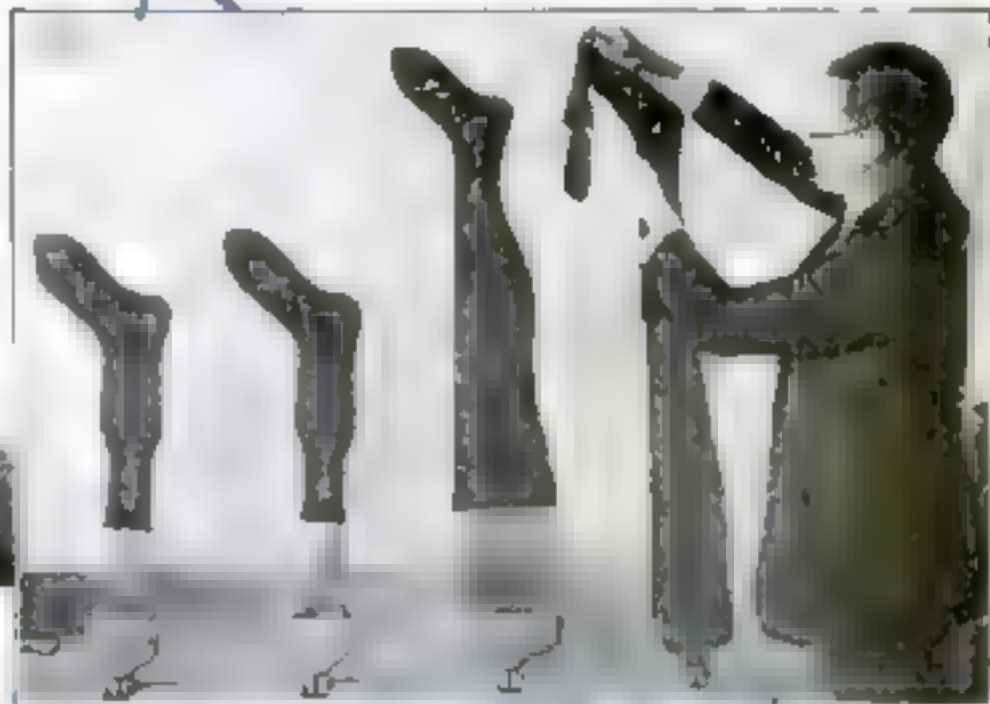
In a London veterinary hospital, a special spring stethoscope recently was introduced to sound out the hearts of dogs that go in for treatment.



## Wood Pipe Line 62 Years Old

It was part of the city's first water system, laid in 1863. Connection between logs was made by a wooden sleeve. Iron bands kept the logs from splitting.

While excavating in Seattle recently, workmen discovered a pipe line of buried fir logs, a relic of pioneer days.



**Testing Hosiery** To determine the relative merits of different brands, the Bureau of Standards has devised a method of stretching stockings over boards where they are dried electrically. The hosiery previously is washed, dyed, dried, then washed again to determine whether it will hold its shape and how long it will wear, and then a standard is established.

# New Instrument Enables the Deaf to Hear with Their Hands

## The Month's Useful Contributions to the Progress of Science

EVERY day the laboratory worker is discovering new secrets that will make human life healthier, richer, and happier. The explorer is pushing into the unknown and bringing back new facts about the world we live in. The inventor is creating new tools, machines, and methods to lighten labor and increase our comfort.

Science moves swiftly forward. Its record of achievement grows too vast for a busy world to grasp.

It is to help you keep step with new discovery that POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY publishes here a resume of the month's important contributions to scientific progress.

### The Deaf Hear by Touch

TO TEACH the totally deaf, hitherto incurable, to hear through the palms of their hands is the amazing purpose of an instrument invented by Dr. Robert H. Gault, professor of psychology at Northwestern University. The device has not yet been developed to the stage where it may be applied universally for the relief of deafness, but with the aid of the instrument Doctor Gault has succeeded in teaching five deaf persons to identify perfectly 16 sentences containing 90 one-syllable words.

The instrument somewhat resembles a telephone receiver and operates on a similar principle to the telephone, except that, instead of carrying sound vibrations to the ear, it causes them to reach the hand or some other sensitive part of the body. It is necessary, then, for the person using the apparatus to recognize what speech sounds caused the particular vibrations he receives.

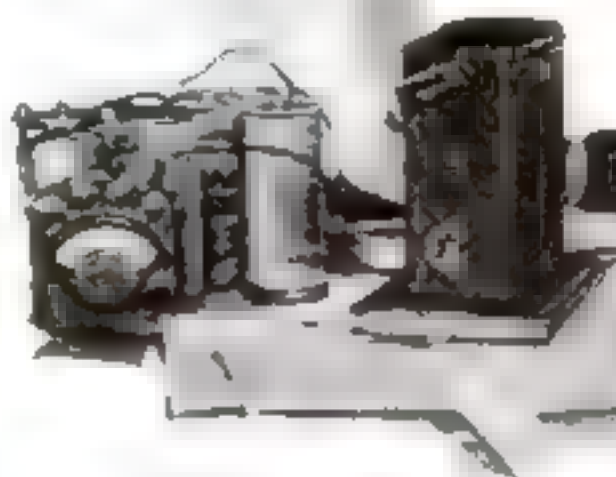
through his sense of touch. This is not easy, Doctor Gault says, yet it is scarcely more difficult than is learning what similar combinations of vibrations mean when they fall upon the ears of normal persons.

Some time ago Doctor Gault conceived

the idea that the sense of touch might possibly be substituted for the lost sense of hearing. His invention has proved so successful in actual use by deaf persons that Doctor Gault has obtained leave of absence from Northwestern University to perfect the apparatus under the auspices of the National Research Council.

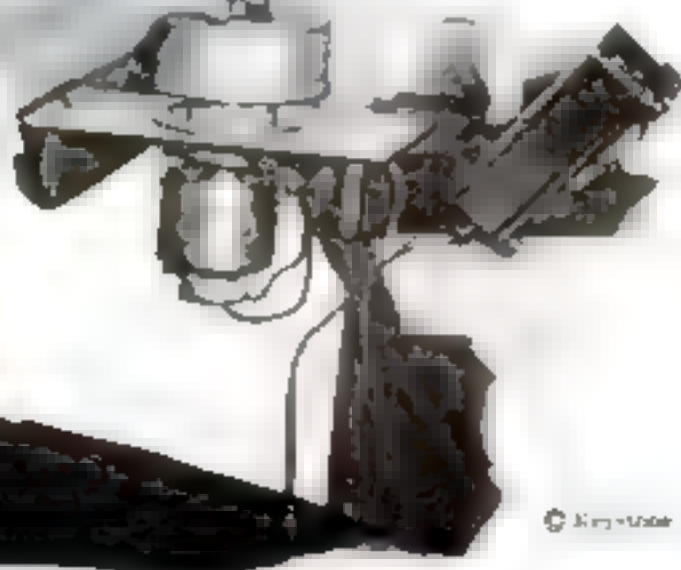
### Brings Hearing to the Deaf

Dr. Robert H. Gault, professor of psychology at Northwestern University, is shown here demonstrating the marvelous new instrument he has invented to enable the deaf to hear by touch. The receiving instrument (at left) resembles a telephone receiver, carries sound vibrations to the palm of the deaf person's hand or to some other sensitive part of the body.



### Improved Compass for Fleets

The invention of the earth detector compass has brought greater safety to ships at sea. It is a new compass, now the invention of Mr. M. T. ... is at work on a new model of the compass which will be operated electrically ... He is also working on his previous invention. He is also working on his previous invention. He is also working on his previous invention.



### New Light on Hypnotism

THE hypnotist who causes another person to commit crimes for his benefit when under his spell is purely a fictional invention, according to a recent announcement of Doctor Delboeuf, a French physician, who is an expert on hypnotic influence. Experiments conducted by the French scientist show, he says, that persons when hypnotized will not perform acts that are repugnant to their conscious minds.

A subject whom he had hypnotized, Doctor Delboeuf asserts, when given a bottle, a stick, or some other harmless object and informed that it was a pistol, would "shoot" any person designated. If given a real pistol, though, even if unloaded, the subject would not pull the trigger when directed to use the weapon against any one.

### A Foe of Disease Germs

AN AMAZING scientific achievement, one that may hold important possibilities, came recently when Dr. Robert

C. Green, assistant professor of bacteriology and immunology at the University of Minnesota, succeeded in isolating in disease bacteria cultures a mysterious substance believed to consist of

Josef Land from which the flight over the Pole will be attempted at the first favorable opportunity. The scheduled course is the same as that planned by Captain Amundsen.

of a method worked out by scientists of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research whereby, through low-temperature carbonization of coal, there is produced a gaseous fuel suitable for home or industrial use, an effective gasoline substitute for motors and a solid smokeless fuel that can be used as a substitute for coal.

In Germany, according to recent reports, there has been developed a process of manufacturing synthetic petroleum from powdered coal treated with hydrogen under high temperature and pressure. The resulting product, even if derived from low-grade lignite, it is said, is quite equal to natural petroleum for motor fuel.

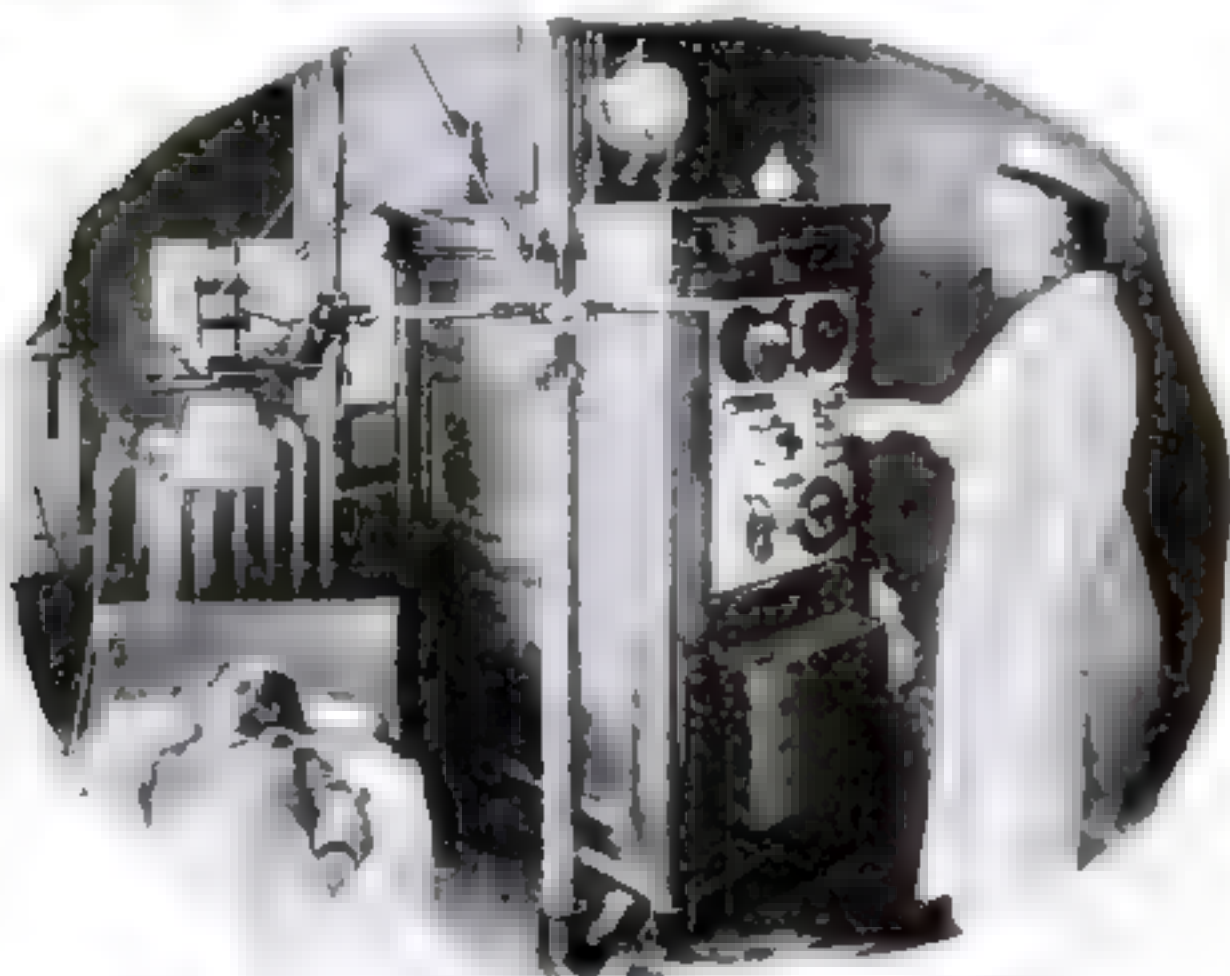
An even more remarkable achievement is that credited to French engineers and chemists, who are said to have perfected a method of obtaining gasoline of higher heating efficiency than that obtained from petroleum, coal, wood, or any other carbon-bearing material. The process is said to produce gasoline at a cost of 12 cents a gallon, which is less than one-third the retail price for natural gasoline in France.

### No Insect "Languages"?

THE "voices" of insects always have been of peculiar interest to mankind. Many naturalists and entomologists have sought to interpret these sounds, and some have claimed to be able to distinguish between the battle cry of a cricket, say, and its love song.

Now comes Dr. Frank Lutz, curator of insects in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, to assert his belief that the sounds of insects mean nothing—even to the insects themselves.

Insects squeak, buzz, or hum because their body conformation is such that they cannot help making a noise when they move, he thinks. The sounds they make, he says, probably are often embarrassing to them, just as the rattling of the armor of knights of old often betrayed their presence to their enemies.



### X-Ray Treatment for Whooping Cough Proves Successful

To combat whooping cough, which causes nearly 10,000 deaths a year, the medical staff of the On Shore Department of the Boston Floating Hospital recently adopted X-ray treatment. The treatment is so effective that the new treatment is being tried by hospitals in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and

Montreal. From 15 to 70 percent of 700 cases treated are said to have shown improvement within 24 hours. In the remaining cases, with the exception of two deaths of babies, the improvement was rapid. The photograph shows a child undergoing the new X-ray treatment in the Boston hospital.

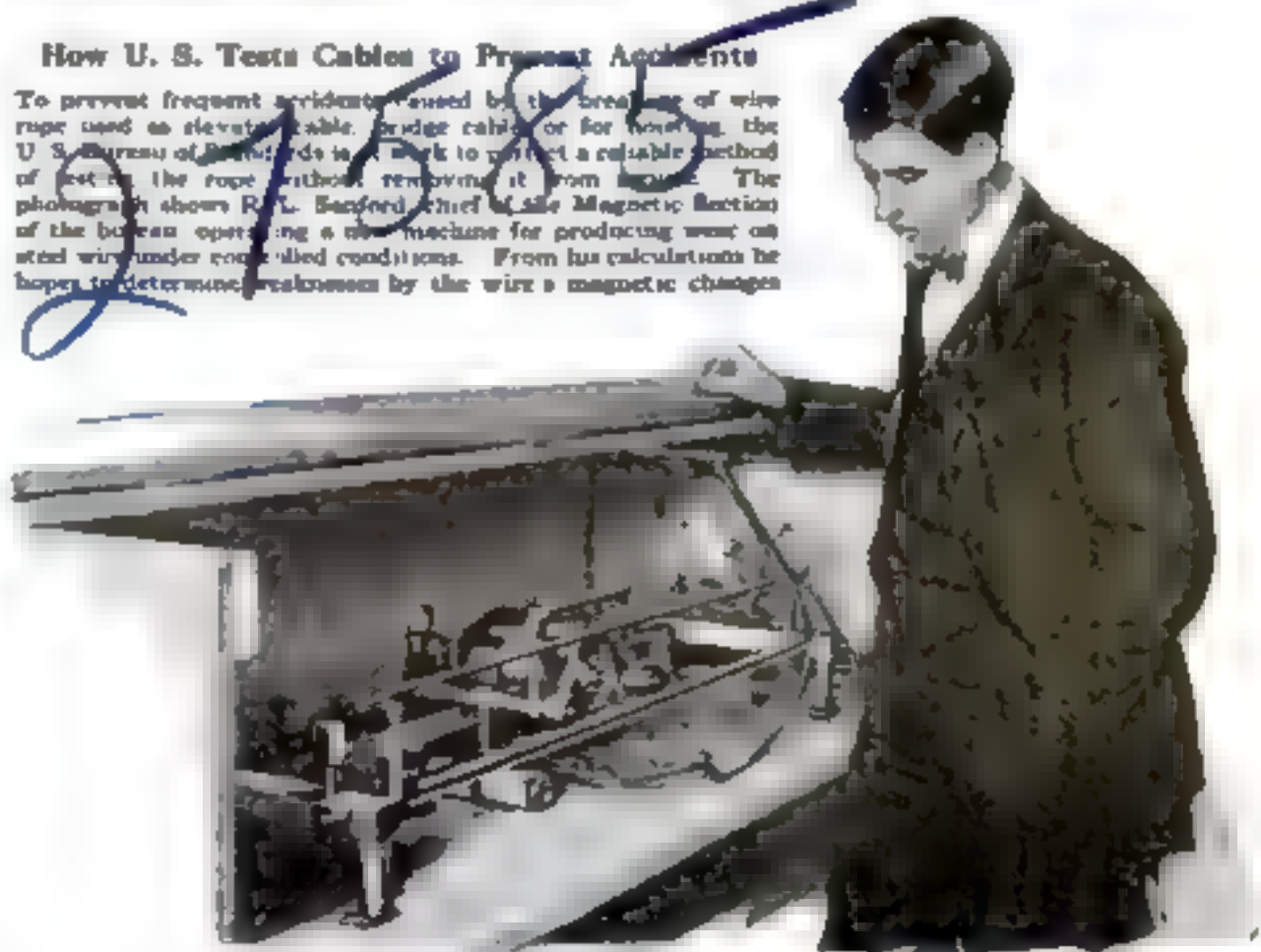
### Creating Motor Fuels

IN ENGLAND, France, and Germany, where the supply of oil is not plentiful as ours, chemists are busy searching for fuel substitutes, especially for gasoline, against the day, often predicted by geologists, when the world's store of petroleum will approach exhaustion.

From England recently came a report

### How U. S. Tests Cables to Prevent Accidents

To prevent frequent accidents caused by the breaking of wire rope used as elevator cable, bridge cable, or for hoisting, the U. S. Bureau of Standards is at work to perfect a reliable method of testing the rope without removing it from service. The photograph shows R. L. Bedford, chief of the Magnetic Section of the bureau, operating a new machine for producing wear on steel wire under controlled conditions. From his calculations he hopes to determine weaknesses by the wire's magnetic changes.



exceedingly minute organisms that live as parasites on the disease germs. The substance, he claims, will kill the most deadly disease bacteria even when in a solution diluted a million times.

The discovery was made by filtering bacteria cultures of dysentery, typhoid, diphtheria and other infectious diseases through stone filters. The result was a clear white liquid that contained no disease germs. When added to a germ culture, one drop of the liquid killed and completely absorbed the bacteria it contained in a few hours. Even when diluted a million times, the substance still proved deadly to the germs. Several reasons are noted by Doctor Green for believing that the substance consists of tiny living things that prey on bacteria as bacteria prey on man.

### Attempts New Polar Flight

FROM France comes word of another projected airplane flight over the North Pole. This expedition, partly financed by the Government and partly by private interests, will be under the leadership of Jules De Payer, who was one of the first men to suggest the airplane as a vehicle suitable for arctic exploration. It may be recalled that De Payer planned a flight across the Pole in 1918, and had made a preliminary reconnaissance when the European war forced the abandonment of the project.

De Payer now announces his intention of starting early in the spring for Franz



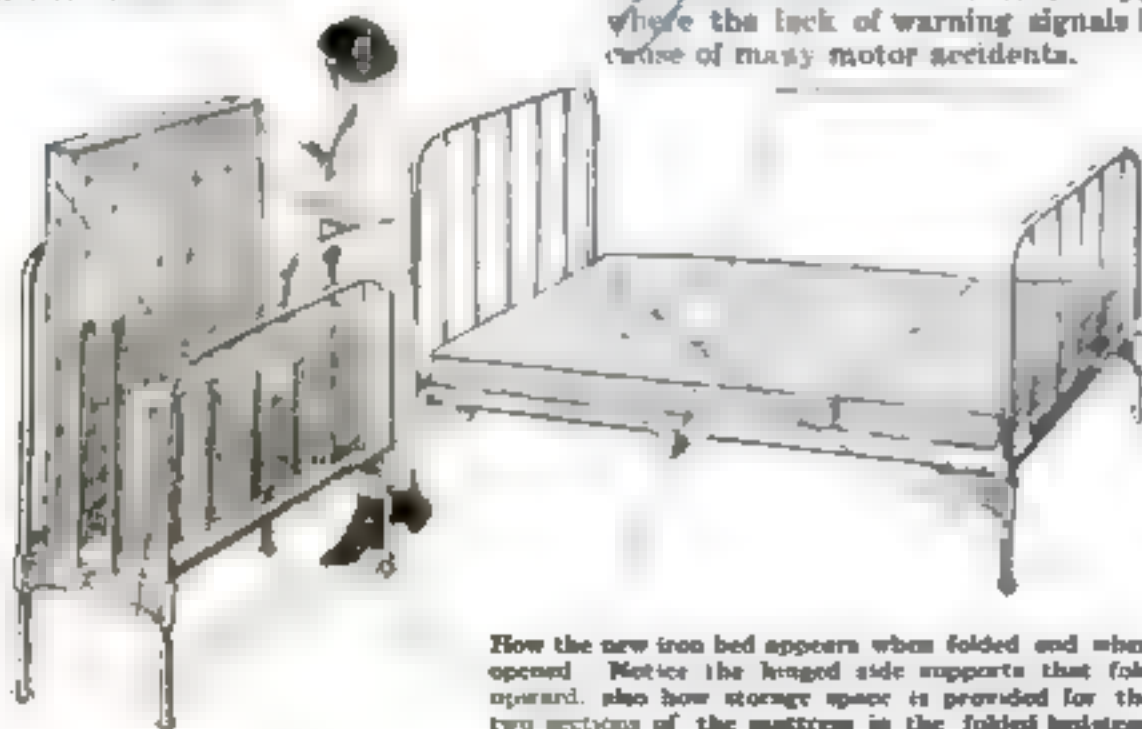
### Handy New Kitchen Stool Is also a Stepladder

PLACED inside down, this convenient kitchen stool is a stepladder. The steps are covered with rubber mats to prevent slipping. The stool is finished in enamel.

### Folding Iron Bed Invented for Small Apartments

WHEN extended, a new type of folding bed, invented by Reuben Haight of Hudson, New York, looks like an ordinary iron bedstead. By means of the hinged iron side supports, which extend from head to foot, the bed may be telescoped until it occupies only 18 inches of floor space.

The mattress is in two sections, and each section folds into the bed when folded. Sufficient room remains to hold the head of the bed. The construction of the hinges prevents the bed from refolding when once extended.



How the new iron bed appears when folded and when opened. Notice the hinged side supports that fold upward, also how storage space is provided for the two sections of the mattress in the folded bedstead.

# How Many of These Slot Machine Serves Sandwich Lunch

DURING the too-short noon hour this newly invented automatic restaurant should prove popular. It is a container filled with sandwiches and pieces of pie. Drop a dime in a slot, pull a lever and you have your lunch, without standing in line, or tipping a waitress. The sandwiches and pie are wrapped in paper.

### Clears Show Window

THE fogging of show windows, if they are of the boxed-in type, may be prevented by placing a flat glass or porcelain dish containing calcium chloride in the window. This chemical substance quickly absorbs moisture from the air, with the result that the moisture is prevented from condensing against the outside glass.

The contents of the dishes must be renewed every two or three days, and the moist calcium chloride thoroughly dried, after which it may be used again.



### Hand Lettering Made Easier by New Stencil Outfit

TO ENABLE craftsmen to do more perfect cutting and tracing of the lines of their designs, a stencil outfit



Complete stencil outfit for lettering

freehand, a new type of stencil outfit recently has been devised. Its use is said to give a more professional appearance to the work of amateurs who make occasional posters or sign cards.

The stencil is in the form of a rule from which geometrical figures have been cut. These are in shapes that are ample for forming various parts of printed letters.

### New Aid to Naturalists—the "Telemagnifier"

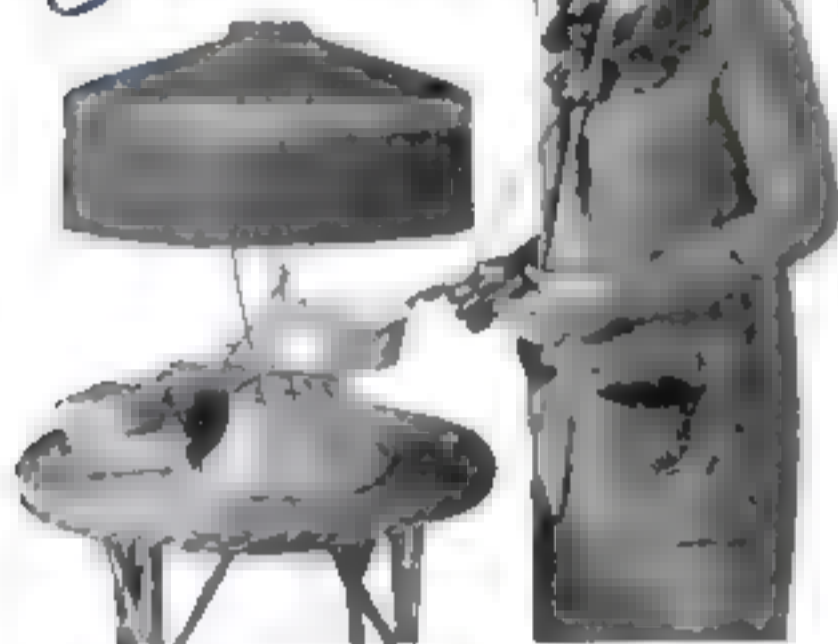
THE latest instrument devised for use by naturalists in field study is known as the "Telemagnifier." It combines the advantages of the magnifier or reading-glass, and the field-glass or telescope.

# Ideas Can You Use?

## Electric Grill in Living-Room Lamp

**I**NVENTORS are doing their best to move the kitchen into the living-room. A novel method of doing this is in the form of a combination electric table lamp and electric grill.

The grill is in the base of



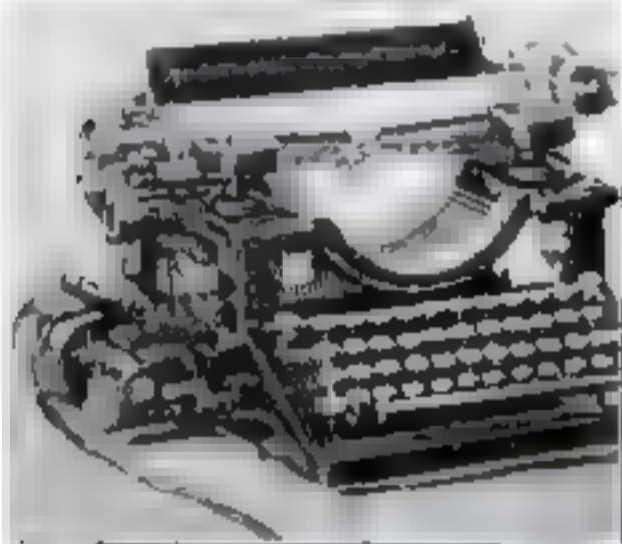
the lamp. Swinging the lamp pedestal to the right uncovers the grill and switches it on automatically, ready for use. The lamp remains lit if desired, or the lamp lights may be turned off while the grill is being used.

Anything that can be cooked on an ordinary small grill may be prepared on this one concealed in a lamp. It operates on a house-lighting current. It is especially useful in the nursery or sickroom.

**T**O PREVENT the rusting of metals used in construction, a New York manufacturer recently perfected a transparent liquid preservative that forms a tough invisible, protective film on the surface to which it is applied with a brush. The preservative is said to be proof against acid, salt water, and steam.

## Electric Touch Improves Work of Typists

**L**ESS fatigue for the typist and more and better work done are advantages claimed for a new electrically operated



Electric motor attached to typewriter.

typewriter. The machine is operated in the same way as a standard manual typewriter, except that electricity instead of the usual pressure is used for the key strokes. The touch produces security on each key and electricity completes the operation. Thus valuable human energy is saved.

The 10-watt motor runs continuously when the machine is in operation. Back spacing and carriage return are accomplished by hand.

The uniform force with which each key is struck produces unusual uniformity of typing, and the action is said to be quicker and the touch lighter than on the ordinary machine.

This is said to be the first time that a standard American typewriter has adopted an electrical improvement.



## Screws Driven by Hammer

**H**AMMER-DRIVEN screws are the latest time-savers for work in hard metal and composition materials. A hole of the correct size is drilled in the material. Into this the tip of the new type screw is inserted. As it is hammered, the screw cuts and twists into the material. The extreme hardness of the screw and the angle of its threads make it turn as it is driven.



The invention used as a rocker. To form a carriage the rockers are swung upward



## Hand Rail for Stepladder Prevents Accidents

**I**NSURANCE companies have computed the startling percentage of accidents occurring in homes. Not a small proportion of these are due to falls from stepladders.

A recent invention, a safety-first hand rail, which can be fixed to a stepladder, recently has been brought to market. It is much less dangerous. The rail is movable and can be drawn up as the user mounts the steps. This provides a firm hold however high the user of the ladder may wish to ascend.

## Baby Carriage, Rocker, and High Chair Combined

**A** BABY'S carriage, rocker, and high chair combined is the latest invention for the mother's convenience where floor space is limited.

To convert the invention from a rocker into a carriage, the rockers are swung up to form a pushing handle. For a high chair, the same rockers, extended, form the supports.

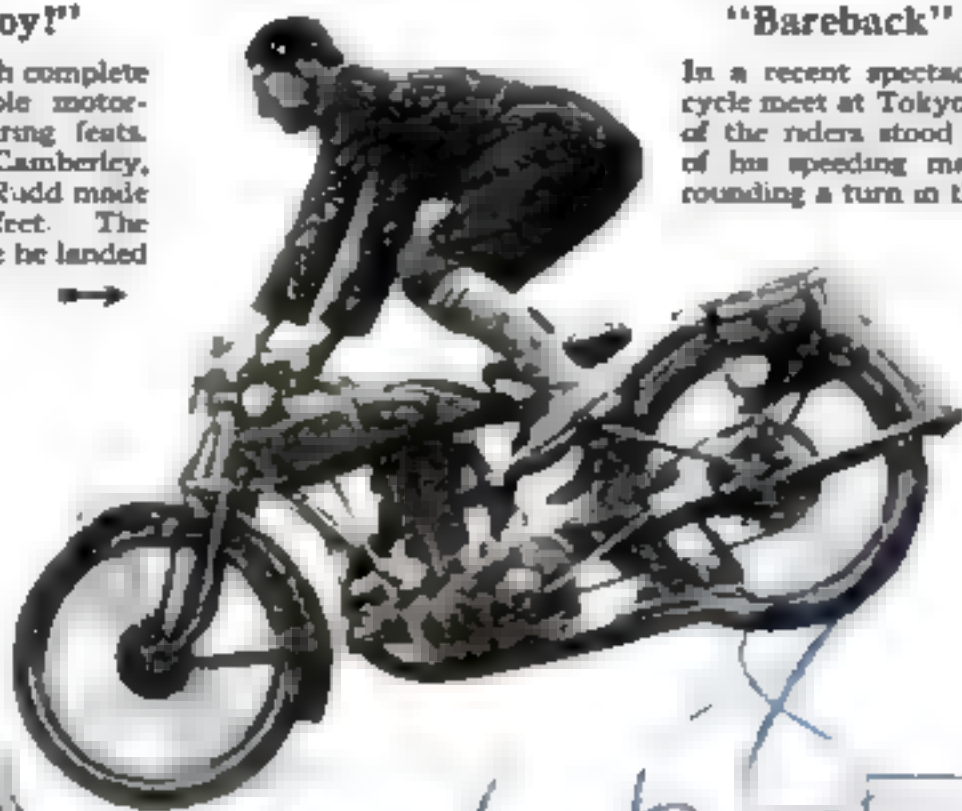


# At the Motorcycle Rodeos

## New Thrillers by Dare-Devil Bike Riders

### "Ride 'Em, Cowboy!"

Perfect balance, combined with complete mastery of machinery, enable motorcyclists to perform these daring feats. At a motor-club rodeo in Camberley, England, not long ago, R. B. Rudd made a motorcycle jump of 36 feet. The camera caught him just before he landed



### "Bareback" Riding

In a recent spectacular motorcycle meet at Tokyo, Japan, one of the riders stood on the seat of his speeding machine while rounding a turn in the racetrack



### Human Ballast

One of many thrills in motorcycle races on the Isle of Man, England, a few months ago, came when G. S. Davison rounded a turn at terrific speed while his human ballast leaned far to the side to hold the little sidecar on the level

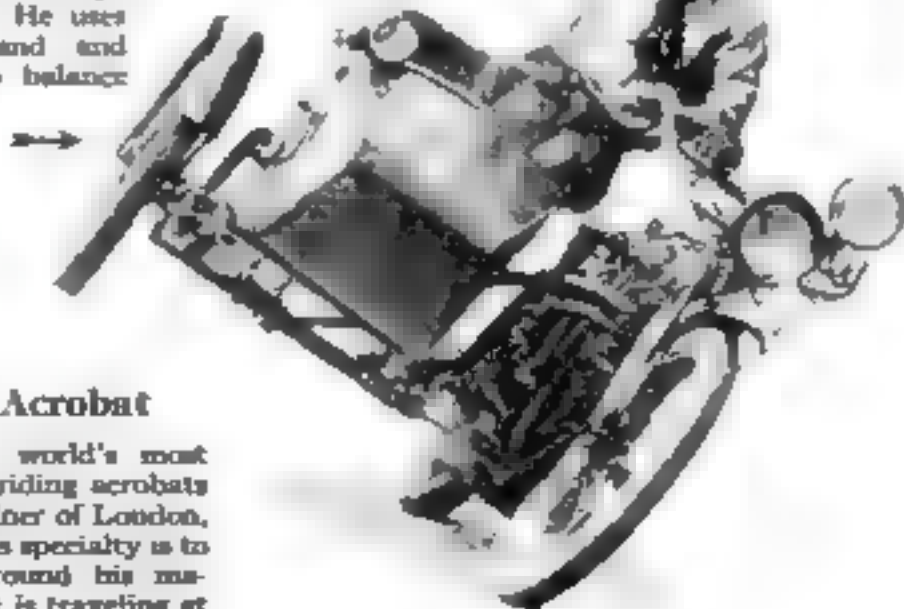


### An 84-Foot Leap

A record-breaking leap of 84 feet was made recently by G. H. Stickler at Boise, Idaho. The machine rose nine feet

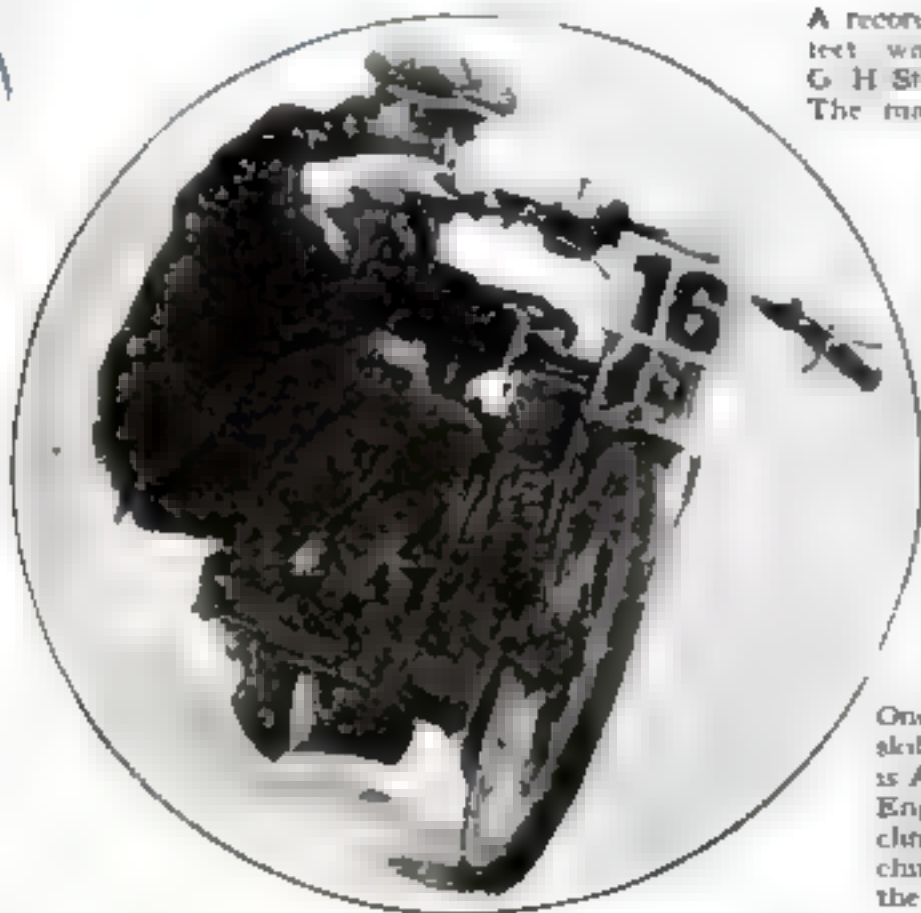


Balancing a cycle and sidecar on two wheels is the feat performed by L. A. T. Peterson of Waterbury, Conn. He uses one hand and arm to balance



### Cycle Acrobat

One of the world's most skilful trick riding acrobats is Albert Milner of London, England. His specialty is to climb all around his machine while it is traveling at the rate of a mile a minute



# Odd Ways to Go Boating

## Unusual New Inventions for Water Travel



### A New Skimming Boat

The remarkable speed of 55 miles an hour is claimed for this craft of the hydroplane type, designed in Glasgow, Scotland, to operate on the river Clyde. An airplane type engine drives the propeller. The hull is made in five sections.



### Against the Wind

A boat built to sail against the wind and recently tested in Paris, has a 30-foot sail-like propeller, which drives a screw at the stern.



### Foot Paddles

This odd watercycle, designed by a French inventor, has pedals that operate fore and aft paddle boards. One paddle enters the water as the other leaves it. A speed of 10 miles an hour can be attained by this means of propulsion.

### Bicycle Raft

A bicycle on pontoons, geared to a small propeller, travels six miles an hour when its inventor, Miss Zetta Hills, of London, pushes the pedals.



### Driven by Hand Lever

James E. Mayville, of Westport, Maine, has invented a boat that he can propel with one hand while he fishes with the other.



### For Sportsmen

A light, unsinkable rowboat for sportsmen, invented in Germany is built of two small pontoons propelled by oars. It can be put together quickly.



# A Picture Gallery

## Portable Balloon Rowboat for Motorists



### A Portable Lighting Plant

**L**IGHTING on the farm at a lower cost than the average city rate is provided by the manufacturer of a new automatic portable lighting plant. The complete plant consists of batteries, weighs only 25 pounds. A small gasoline engine recharges the batteries whenever they become low.

The only attention needed is keeping the engine supplied with fuel.

### A Round Whisk

**W**HISK becomes, ever since the first one was invented, and some of the best of the world's whiskies. The first one was invented, and some of the best of the world's whiskies. The first one was invented, and some of the best of the world's whiskies.



**A FIVE-POUND** unsinkable boat that may be carried under the arm or under an automobile seat, has proved highly successful in tests on Lake Keuka, N. Y. It is made of goldbeater's skin, such as is used in the construction of airships, and is built in four compartments.

Inflation of the new water raft takes only two minutes. It is especially practical for duck hunters or others who need boats but must travel light, as when several portages occur on a journey.

### The World's Deepest Well

**T**HE deepest well in the world was completed recently by engineers near Latrobe, Pa., when they struck natural gas at a depth of 7,938 feet, or nearly 1½ miles. Work on the well was begun in 1922, and drilling continued for 30 months. The gas is now flowing at the rate of 200,000 cubic feet a day. It has a strong odor, like that of hydrogen sulfide, according to the engineers who constructed the well.

The total cost of sinking the well was about \$200,000.

### Motorized Tower Invented for Photographers

**T**O OBTAIN elevation for the photographer, a folding motorized photographic tower has been invented by F. F.



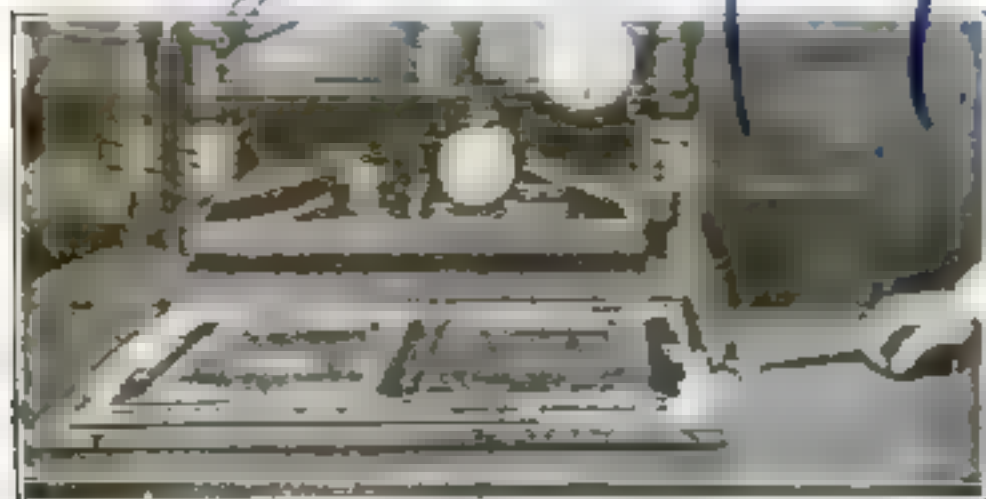
Making a photograph from the tower

### New Tool Aids Printers in Handling Forms

**A NEW** stereotyper and printer's tool for handling heavy chases or large forms, is in the form of a miniature truck which can be moved under one end of the chase in such a way

that the weight is carried on rollers, thus eliminating the need for lifting.

It is operated by inserting this bluntly pointed end or hook in the recess in the chase that rests flat on the table. The tool is then drawn downward and backward, lifting one end of the chase and transferring its weight to the rollers. A really heavy weight can be lifted thus.



How the miniature truck carries the weight of a heavy chase

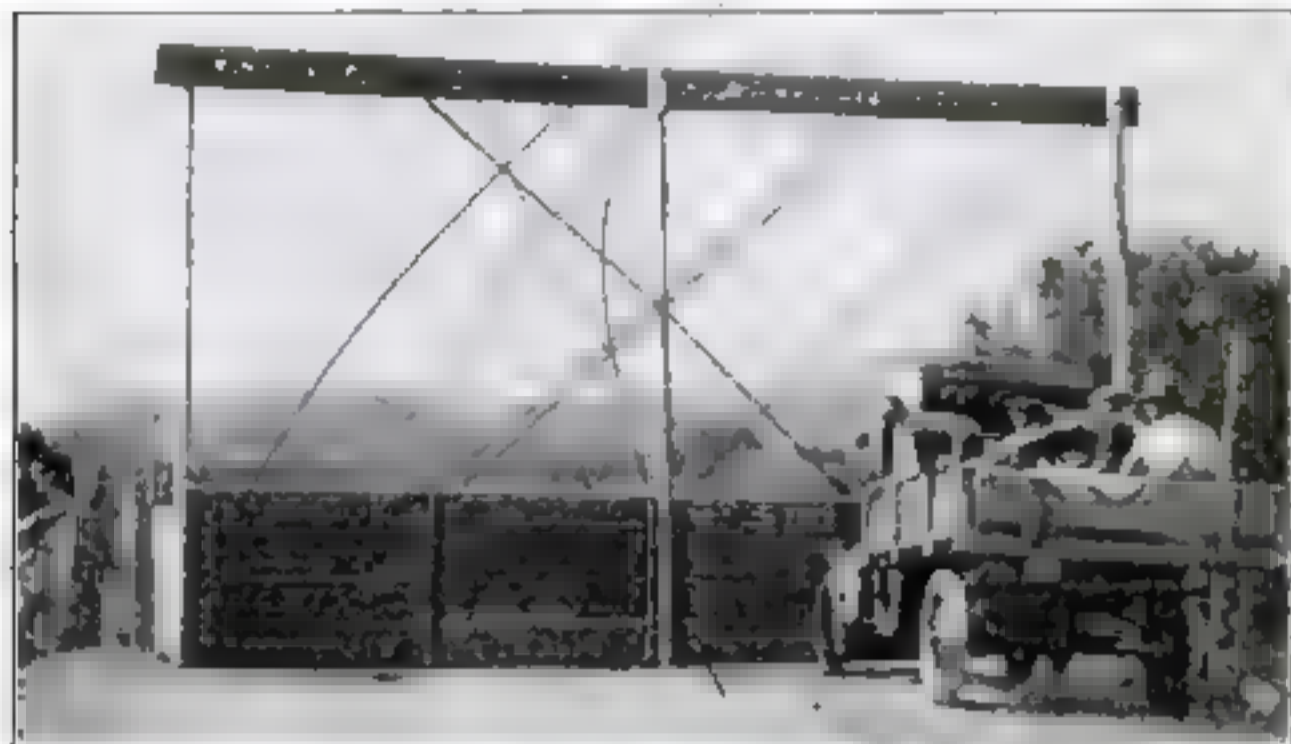
Huddleston of Los Angeles, Calif. From it exceptionally fine pictures may be taken of street scenes, such as parades.

The tower is similar to those used by electricians for repairing trolley wires, but with certain modifications. To keep it from shaking and spoiling pictures, airplane bracing cables and turnbuckles are used in constructing the lower part of the tower. In addition, to eliminate spring action, a jack is placed under the truck while pictures are being made.

An ingenious crank-and-ratchet mechanism is used to raise and lower the tower. When driven through the streets, the tower is little higher than the top of the average covered motor-truck.

## of New Inventions

## Western Ranch Gate Opens Automatically



**I**N THE Western ranching country where herds of cattle and sheep graze on the open range, the men who manage them are the ones who know how to handle the situation.

If handled properly with an adult male, he will usually place a piece of material over his head, the owner having to go down on all fours.

The gate is made of heavy copper and is closed by a large iron bolt. The bolt is pushed open, twisting the two crossed chains around the post. The chains are then pulled through, the bolt is removed and the gate is open.

A tourist for the first time either strikes the throttle or kills his engine and feels a revving wings about the fender. On agree with the concept that the are a convex

## French Plane Has Elevator

AN AIRPLANE Girded with an engine  
vaporizer, a French and Italian  
gunner in the air, and the plane  
pass from one hand to the other.

## Stenographer Invents Handy Type-Cleaner

A SINGLE use of the type cleanser pushes forward over the type. Pushing the cleaner 10 times a day keeps the writer without the need of a second type in first class condition.



## Portable Shop Is Shaped like a Cigarette

THE exterior of this ingenious shop in Berlin, Germany, one of the finest in the world, is a clever advertisement for the ruler's wares. A tall, dark, slender figure represents a cigarette, with the upper portion painted to represent a hand. A small opening is cut in its center for a counter.

The cigarette salesman's stock is necessarily limited by space, but is renewed daily, and the whole shop is portable. It is set up by the street curbing and is moved according to the state of business.



### Spectacle Opera Glasses

**O**PERA glasses used like spectacles end a long-standing annoyance of the theater. In this form the glasses are not easily dropped and they are left free and at ease.

The lenses of the new invention may be focused separately for each eye, an advantage to persons whose eyes differ in strength.

### Easier Window-Cleaning



**T**HE problem of how to clean the outside of a low-rise building is a relatively minor one, until you consider the

...the torch can be  
...at the same  
time, thus giving  
double ventilation  
and turning, not  
...  
...torch

When finished, the swag is placed over the window and the ordinary drawing hung such window.



Disinfect the device with the thumb. Automatically cleans the type

## A Dozen Woodworking Machines Combined

HERE is a new woodworking machine that is said to combine 12 machines in one. It is electrically driven by a 4-horsepower motor. It is built of four

different sizes and is equipped with a cutting table.

Some of the many uses to which it is said to be quickly adapted are stair routing, jack-rafter cutting, sanding, planing, molding, and mortising. It will cross cut up to four inches, rip up to four inches, and cut dados two inches wide.



Two men use the machine simultaneously for sawing and planing.

## New Electric Socket Wrench for Automobile Work

AN ELECTRIC reversible socket wrench, recently invented, is adapted particularly for assembling or disassembling automobile motors, and is proving a



Driven from car by electric wrench.

at the Bremerton Navy Yard, Washington.

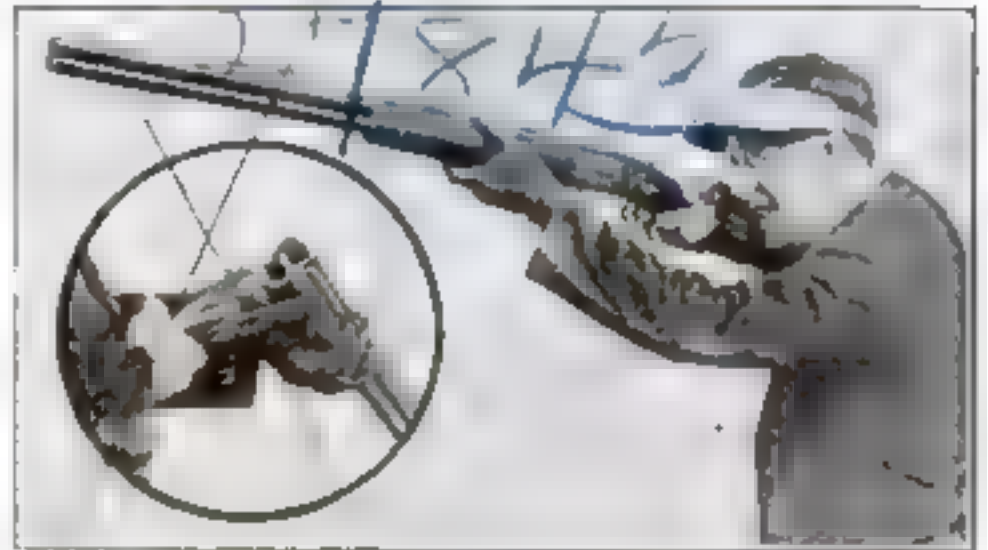
Although 40 pounds of smokeless powder was used to fire the plane from the forward turret of the battleship, it went on its way without noticeable jerk or shock.

THE first airplane to be shot successfully from an explosive catapult on a battleship, according to naval engineers, was hurled into the air recently at a speed of 55 miles an hour from the U. S. S. Mississippi.

## Barrels Joined Vertically in New Shotgun

A NEW firearm from Europe that is interesting American trapshooters highly is an "over and under" type of double-barreled shotgun. It is a standard 12-inch-gauge gun and has been used with great success by sportsmen for hunting and in target matches.

It differs from the American single-barrel trap gun only in the number of its barrels. Its most obvious difference from the regular American double-barrel gun is the position of the cylinders, which are built one above the other instead of lying horizontally parallel.



Trapshooter using the new gun, and view of barrel arrangement.

Each barrel is 32-inch, full choke, and either can be shot separately. The gun weighs eight pounds and its pattern over a 30-inch circle is 70 per cent at a 40-yard range.

## Franklin and His Kite

OF TIMELY interest, in view of recent doubt cast upon Benjamin Franklin's kite experiment, is the recent discovery of a letter written by Franklin on the subject in a book published in London in 1774, now in the library of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

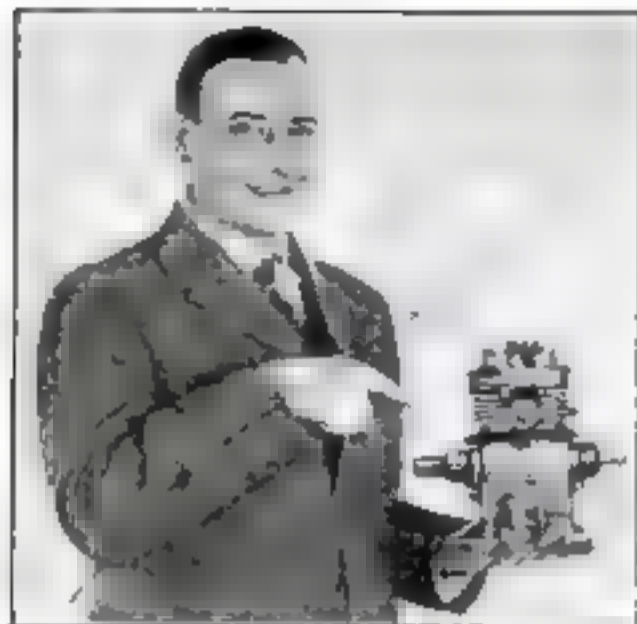
After describing how to make the kite, with a pointed wire on the upright stick, Franklin says:

"As soon as any of the thunder clouds come over the kite, the pointed wire will draw the electric fire from them, and the kite, with all the twine, will be electrified, and the loose filaments of the twine will stand out every way, and be attracted by an approaching finger."

## Handy New Soldering Iron

A NEW soldering iron has a hollow handle, in which well fluxing solder is kept. The iron is made in the conventional shape, and also with the head mounted at right angle for soldering a long seam easily.

CHILDREN in darker sections of London are so starved for sunlight that physicians are treating them with arc lamps.



## Tiny Air Compressor Runs at High Speed

THIS miniature air compressor is one of the smallest practical machines of its kind ever made. Its size and weight are such that it can be held easily in one hand. It is 9 1/2 inches high, weighs 18 pounds, and has a piston displacement of three cubic feet.

It can make 2500 revolutions a minute, though the normal speed is 1250. One of the many uses for such a small compressor is on an automobile.

## Smallest Shotgun Is Fired like a Pistol

A TWENTY-GAUGE shotgun reduced to the miniature of a wristwatch. Patented by Ruffalo, Jr., of New York.



Patry Ruffalo, Jr. of New York, firing the smallest shotgun.

## Breakage Takes the Profit from Egg Shipment

THE job of transporting eggs from the farm to the city and country stores so that you may have your supply for breakfast is one beset with extreme difficulties, because of the large amount of breakage. For this reason the railroads classify the hauling of eggs as traffic without profit. New York City alone consumes 1,200,000,000 eggs a year.

The breakage of eggs in transit sometimes is due to the character of the shells, which may be too fragile to stand a long journey. Fertile eggs, too, are likely to be smashed on the trip. The annual loss from fertile eggs in the United States is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be more than \$15,000,000.

The railroads have been conducting experiments recently to improve methods of shipment.

## Miniature Castle Is Actual Home for Two

THE smallest livable castle in the world is located in Alhambra, Calif. It is occupied by a man and his wife, both of normal size who, one would think, just find it cramping at times.

Its proportions were just right for the band of circus Lilliputians who once lived in it, but how full-grown adults can live there is a mystery to those who have seen the elaborate little structure. A comparison with the man of normal size standing in the gateway shows the smallness of the doors and windows.

The rooms and the stairway to the

second floor are proportionately miniature in size.

Guests rarely see the interior of this queer castle. There is no room for them.



Lilliputian castle in California. Compare it with the man in size.

A row of mammoth tusks taken in Siberian glaciers and said to be 50,000 years old, were found recently in England to be made into building blocks.

## World's Smallest Camera for Queen's Doll's House

AN ASTONISHINGLY tiny camera, hardly bigger than a thumbnail, is complete to the smallest detail, including



Hardly larger than a man's thumbnail.

a crystal lens. It was presented recently to Queen Mary of England by the Kodak Company for her dollhouse.

When closed, the camera, the smallest in the world, is 1 1/16 the size of the camera of which it is a copy. It is only three-quarters of an inch high. Every part was made separately by hand, microscopes and jewelers' tools being used. The process of manufacture took three months in all.

Most of the difficulty was given, not by the intricate metal parts, but by the bellows. These, after many experiments, finally were made of paper.

## New Foe of Mosquito Pest

THAT the mosquito plague may be exterminated by raising a type of stingless mosquitoes guaranteed to expel the stinging variety was the recent statement of Dr. Louis Paul Le Gendre to the French Academy of Sciences. He said the stingless variety thrives in parts of Brittany.

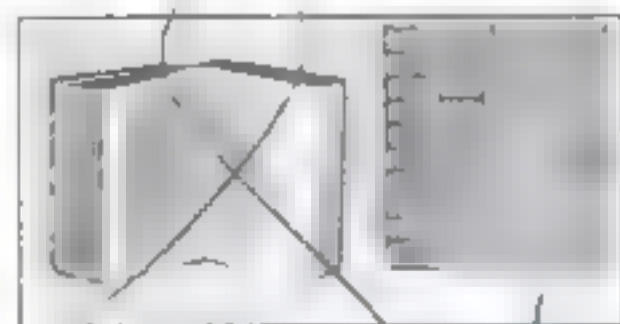
is the smallest and most perfect one ever made. It is 12 1/2 inches long and is fired like a pistol.

## One Eye

A ONE EYED fish with apparently normal vision has been produced in the experimental laboratories of the University of Chicago, according to a recent announcement. In the experiment, the eyes of the fish were removed, and one was transplanted into the forehead.

This experiment was performed by Dr. Theodor Kobayashi, famous European eye specialist, and J. Franklin Leary, research student in the university, searching for a cure for blindness.

## Dictionary an Inch Long



OWNERSHIP of the world's smallest dictionary is claimed by Peter Genovese of Cleveland, Ohio. The tiny book, which came from Piner, Italy, is only one inch long, three-fourths of an inch wide, and quarter of an inch thick.

# Unusual New Machines from

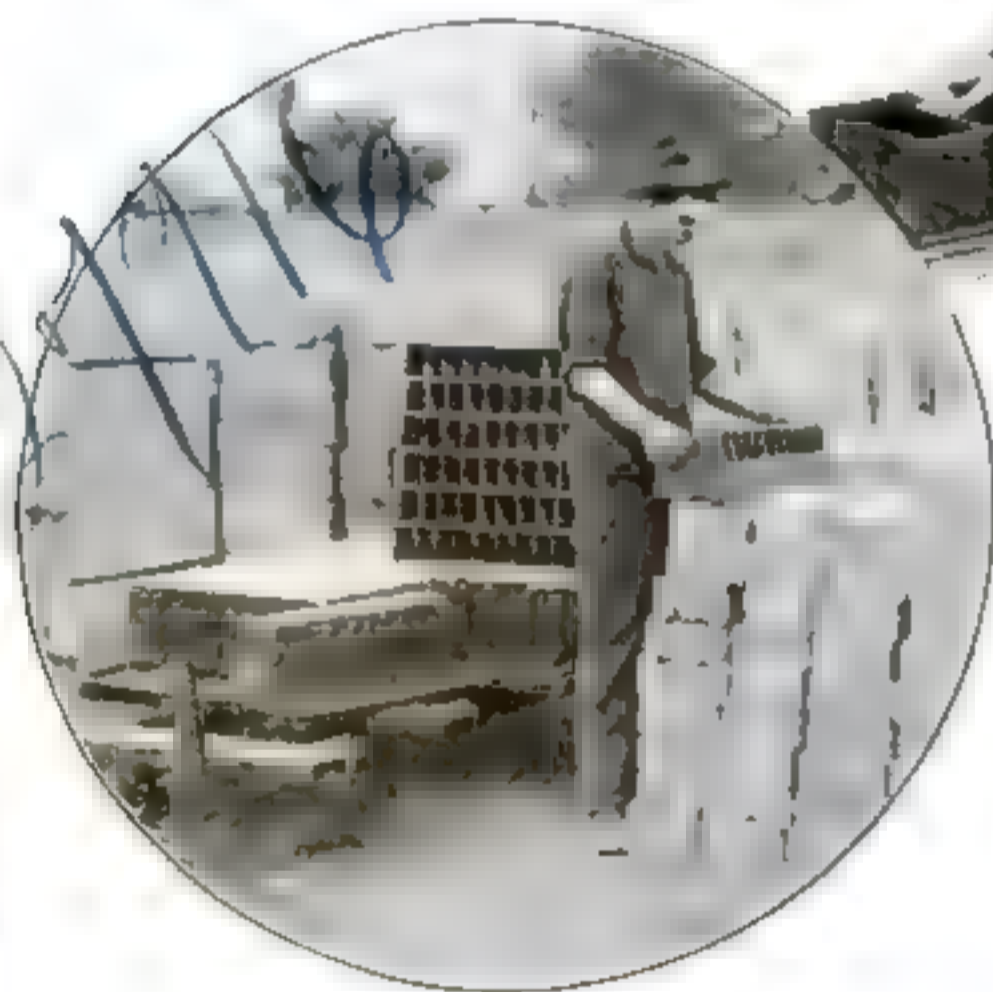
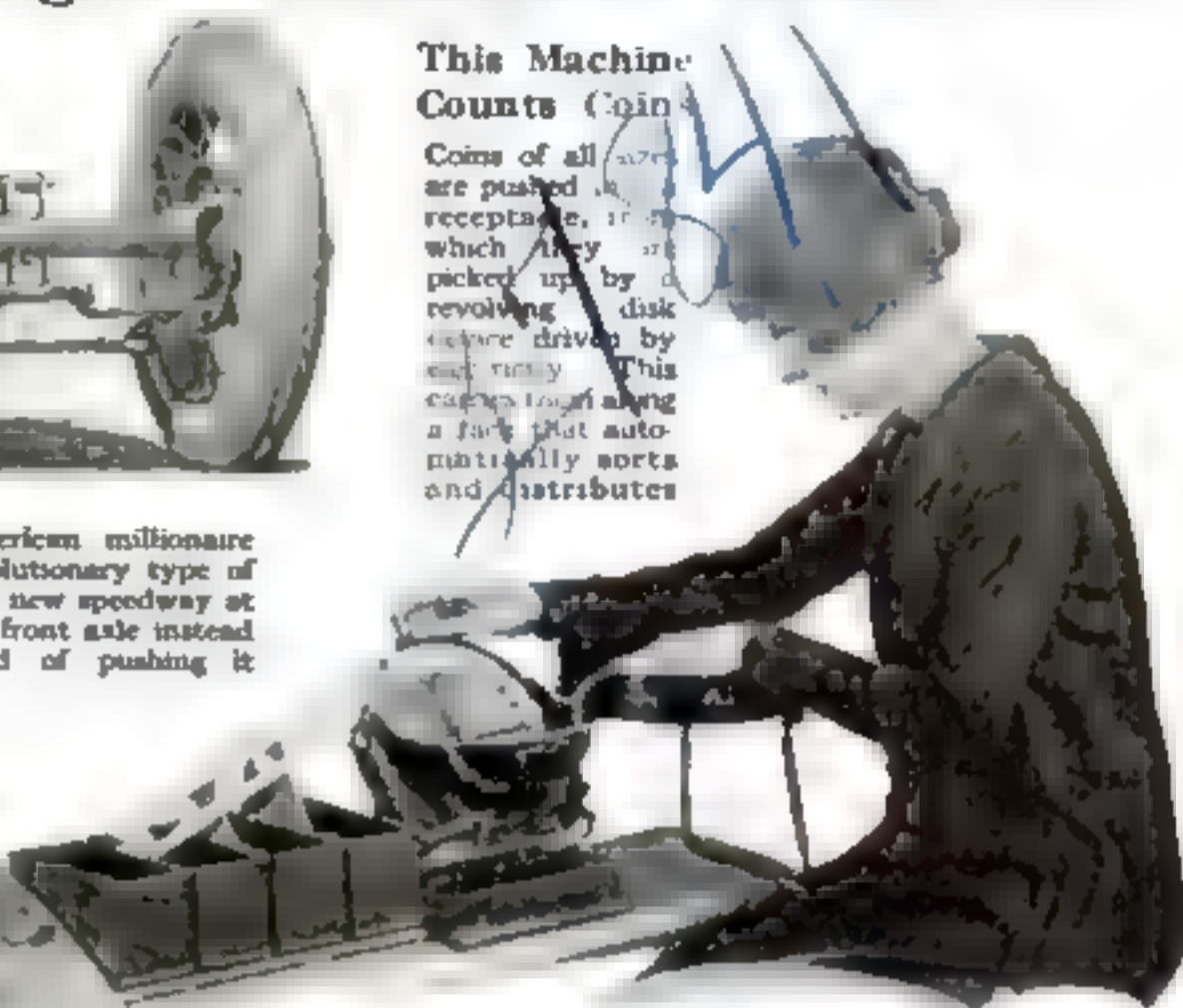
## Ten Ingenious Mechanical Products Are Put



**Front-Drive Racing Car**—CLIF Durant, American millionaire sportsman and speed king, introduced this revolutionary type of motor-car during recent try-outs for races on the new speedway at Culver City, Calif. The engine is geared to the front axle instead of to the rear, thus pulling the car instead of pushing it.

### This Machine Counts Coins

Coins of all sizes are pushed into a receptacle, from which they are picked up by a revolving disk and are driven by each coin. This causes a lever along a rack that automatically sorts and distributes



**Speed in Brickmaking**—By a new system of multiple molds (shown at left and in man's hands), one man, it is said, can cast 4000 bricks a day, thus saving labor and cost.



### He Invents Wind Machine

After 30 years' work, Hyman Rosen, a blind inventor of New York City, has completed a wind machine that he hopes will do away with the need of coal and gas for fuel. The wind-driven vanes that supply the power are arranged to alter their positions as they revolve, thus presenting their edges when moving into the wind, and thereby reducing resistance.

### Well Drives Mill

Two artesian wells from which is produced a gallon of water push daily water upward to run a Deane's siphon. Natural pressure forces the water into a 30-foot water tower, from which it drops through flume to turn a water wheel 29 feet in diameter.

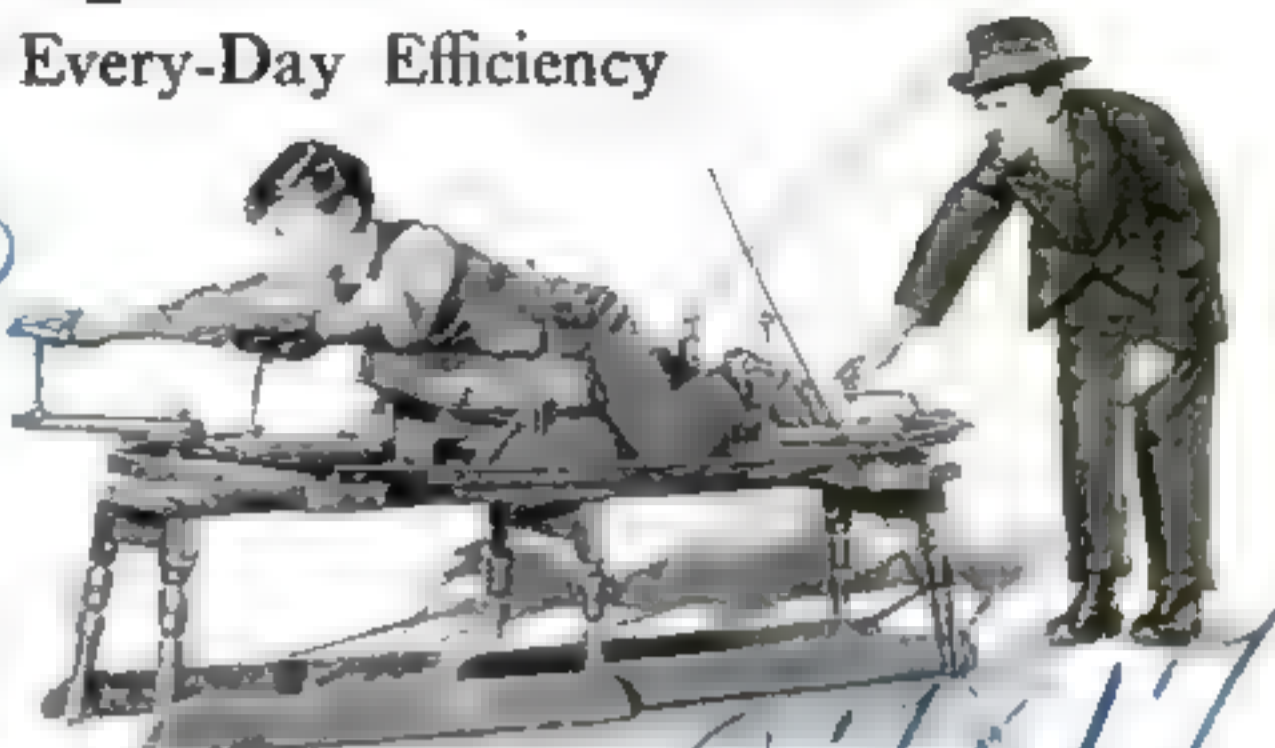
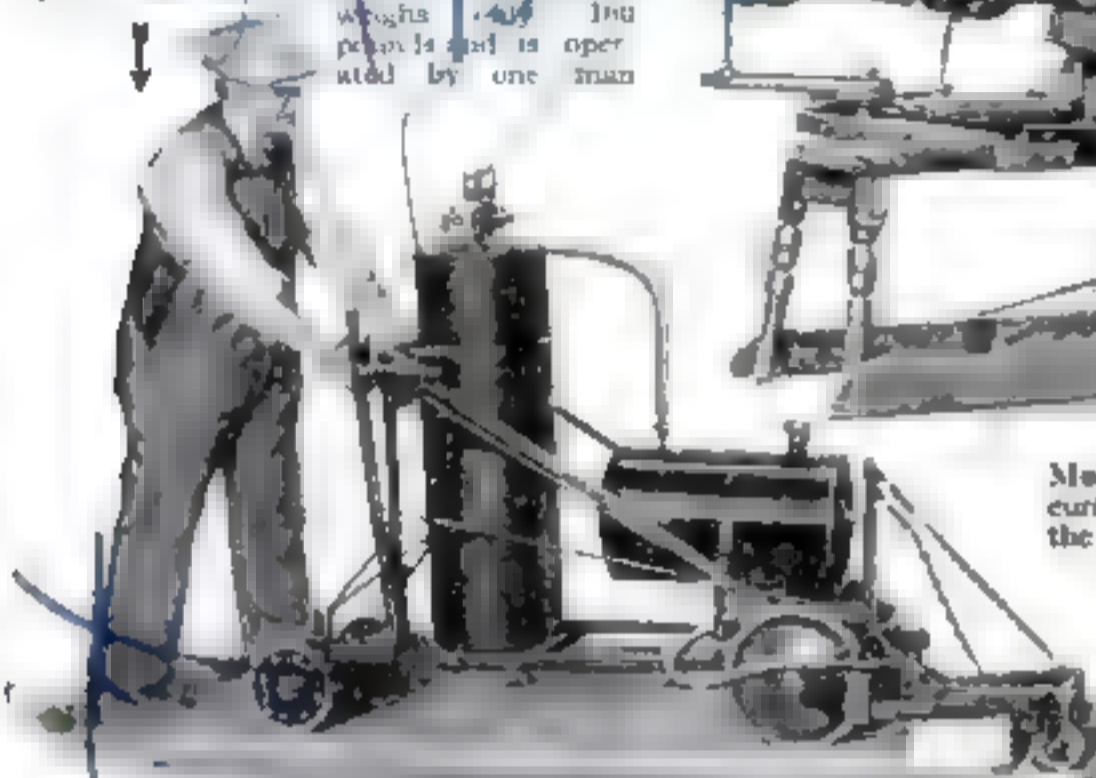


# the Workshops of Inventors

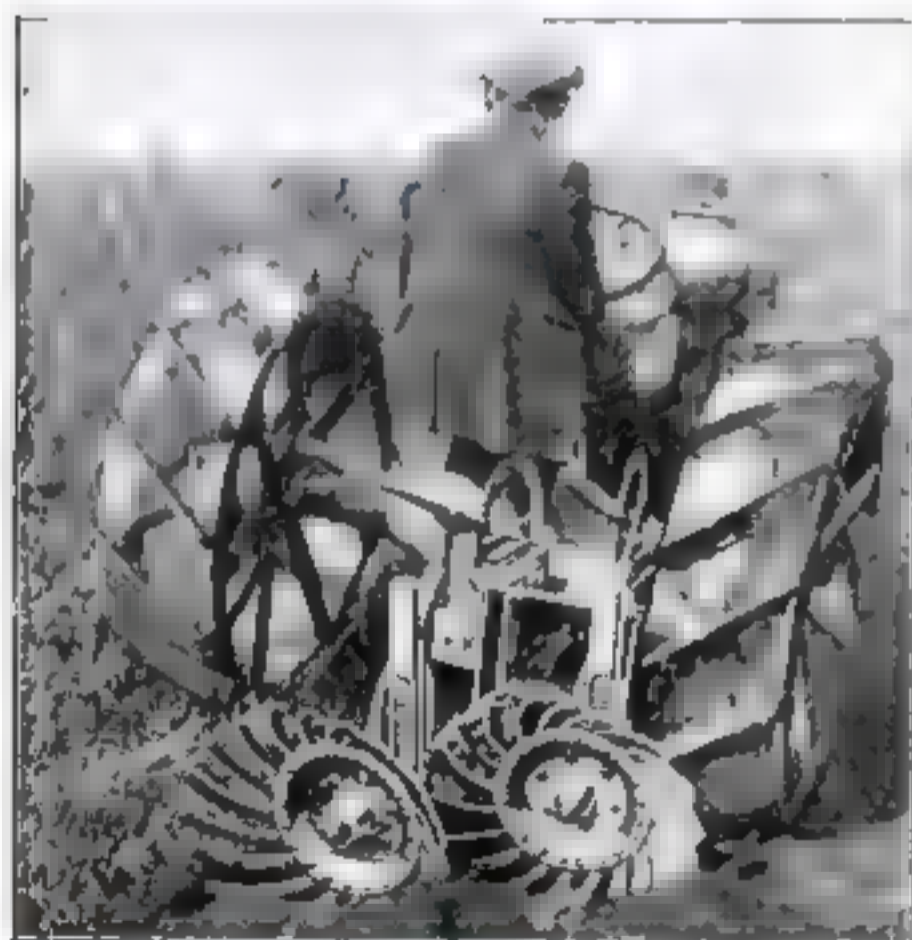
## to Work for Greater Every-Day Efficiency

### Does Work of Ten Men

A new mechanical marker designed for the rapid painting of highway traffic lines, is said to be able to mark a 300 foot line from three to eight inches wide in five minutes equal to the work of 10 men. The machine weighs only 150 pounds and is operated by one man.



**Mechanical Swimming Teacher**—On the cushion of this curious machine, the swimming pupil lies with limbs strapped to the device. Turning a handle gives the correct movements.



### Saves Farm Labor

A new flat-tire harrow, the work of a breaking plow pulverizer, here by and there, is the recent invention of Walter Turner, of C. C. Turner & Co., who got his idea from wood-chopping machines in paper mills. Two rows of 14 blades pulverize a strip of ground 14 inches wide, slice the soil and chop weeds and rubbish into fine pieces.

### Huge Ditch-Digger

Digging 1700 feet a ditch 12 feet wide and four feet deep in eight hours is no ordinary feat. The new 80-ton excavator, designed by a 120-horsepower gasoline motor, which recently has proved itself a practical invention on a reclamation project at Albert Lea, Minn.



**Mechanical Sculptor**—By means of this newly devised pantograph, E. F. Erickman, an engineer of Hawthorne, Ill., creates sculpture with sculptured heads from photographs.





## Huge Concrete Arch Bridge Built in 244 Working Days

THE second largest solid concrete arch bridge in the world—the Jack's Run Bridge at Pittsburgh, Pa.—was completed recently in 244 working days. It is 325 feet long and 170 feet high, and in

size is second only to the Cathleen Memorial Bridge at Minneapolis, Minn. Engineers designed the huge arch so that it will compensate for any expansion in bridge span by rising.

This bridge is located on the Lincoln Highway leading out of Pittsburgh to the north. It stands as a monument to modern engineering skill, for within considerably less than a year after the first excavations for its foundations were made, motor vehicles were passing across its wide span.

## Engineers Design a Miniature Niagara Falls



Two views of the miniature Niagara, showing how it may be further harnessed.

TO DEMONSTRATE to Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and other members of the Northeastern

Super-Power Committee that the famous cataract of Niagara may be further controlled for power purposes without marring its beauty, a miniature of Niagara

The model was constructed to show Secretary Hoover and his committee how this contingency may be avoided by the building of islands and other means.

## Electricity Milks Cows on French Farms

TO SAVE French agriculture, which is suffering acutely from a shortage of labor, officials of the government are cooperating with leaders of industry and agriculture to extend the use of cheap electric power in the rural districts. The State is assisting this development by grants and loans to cooperative societies formed to provide local low-voltage electric-supply mains.

An evidence of the increased use of electricity in villages is the fact that there are now 302,000 electric lamps, as compared with 65,000 in 1919. Electrically operated machines now do the chores on the farm. They milk the cows, skim the milk, and churn the butter. In almost every line of farm work, electricity is doing the work more cheaply than before and in a fraction of the time.

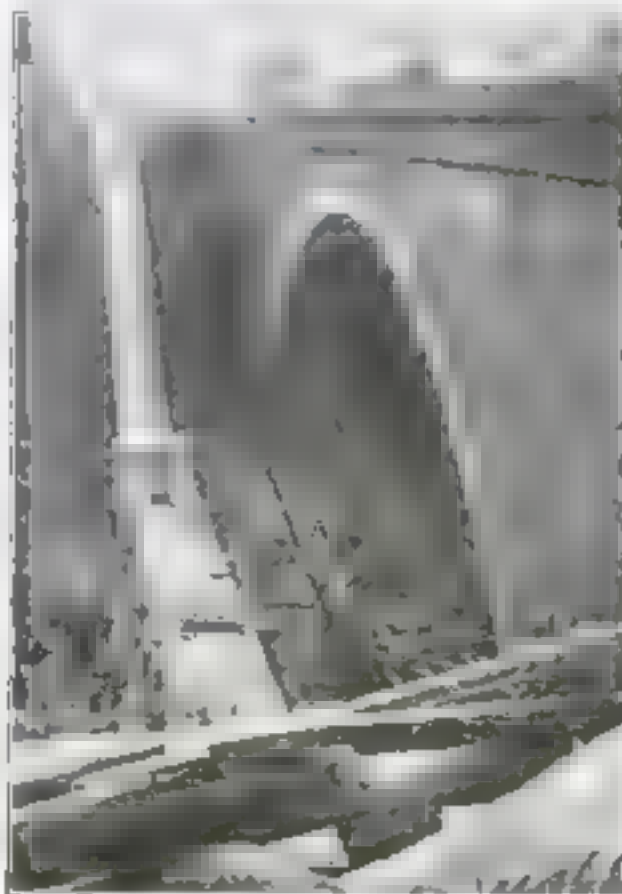
France recently was constructing a canal of 10 to 15 miles long, to connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean.

Because of the present lack of funds, the work was suspended for a time, but it is expected to be resumed soon.

## The World's Largest Siphon Built in Washington

AN AUTOMOBILE could be driven through the world's largest siphon, which is nearing completion on the outskirts of Washington, D. C. It is to be used for the Great Hill conduit, which will supply water to the national capital and is expected to be ready for operation in May of this year.

The single siphon of gigantic proportions is sufficient for a stretch of 29 miles of piping, to give the water momentum enough to reach its destination. The maximum height to which water can be siphoned is about 34 feet.



The mammoth siphon under construction.

WHAT do you want to know? The Information Department of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY will be glad to answer your questions on subjects of general science.



## Portable Highway Defies California Sandstorms

**W**ORSE than snowdrifts for blocking roadways are the great clouds of sand that whirl over the famed sandhills of Imperial County in southern California.

Always after such a storm, tons of sand must be removed, or a new roadway laid. Engineers are meeting the difficulty with a portable highway, 18 feet wide, made

of redwood timbers bolted together. After every sandstorm a truck equipped with a crane lifts up a section of the roadway, shakes it clear of sand, and replaces it.

## Aviator Shoots Photographs from a Parachute

**N**EWSPHOTOGRAPHERS are accustomed to working in dangerous places, but G. A. Shoemaker, of the Army Air Service, is said to be the only one who risks his life regularly by falling in order to take pictures.

With three small motion-picture cameras strapped to his belt, and a parachute on his back, the daring photographer, a senior instructor in parachute jumping, leaps from the wing of a Martin bomber.

As he falls, he looks about him calmly, taking photographs of bits of scenery or other objects of interest. If the parachute opens properly and he lands safely, he then has for sale several photographs that are of unusual value and interest.



Ready to jump from the wing

**S**AFETY methods have cut accidents to eyes 90 per cent in some industries, according to a recent survey by the Fire-sight Conservation Council of America.

## New Pipe Line to Tap Wyoming Oil Fields



Map showing route of the 740-mile pipe line from Teapot Dome Wyo. to Freeman, Mo., where it will connect with another line running from Houston, Tex., to Chicago, Ill.

**T**HE network of pipe lines for the transportation of crude oil that vast system that covers the eastern part of the United States—is slowly reaching its tentacles westward. Within a year, crude oil from the oil fields of Wyoming will be flowing to Eastern refineries through steel pipes laid underground.

There is now under construction a line 740 miles long, which starts in the famous Teapot Dome region of Wyoming, extends across eastern Wyoming, diagonally across Nebraska and Kansas, and ends at Freeman, Mo., where it connects with another pipe line that runs from Houston, Tex., to Chicago, Ill. Through this line, crude oil at the rate of 40,000 barrels a day will flow to refineries at Chicago, Kansas City, or Houston.

At the western end the line begins at an elevation of 5000 feet. Within the first 20 miles it climbs to 6100 feet, and from

there on it drops steadily to an elevation of 850 feet at Freeman. The drop is almost exactly one mile.

Owing to the slow-flowing quality of the oil, pumping stations are required at intervals of approximately 40 miles.

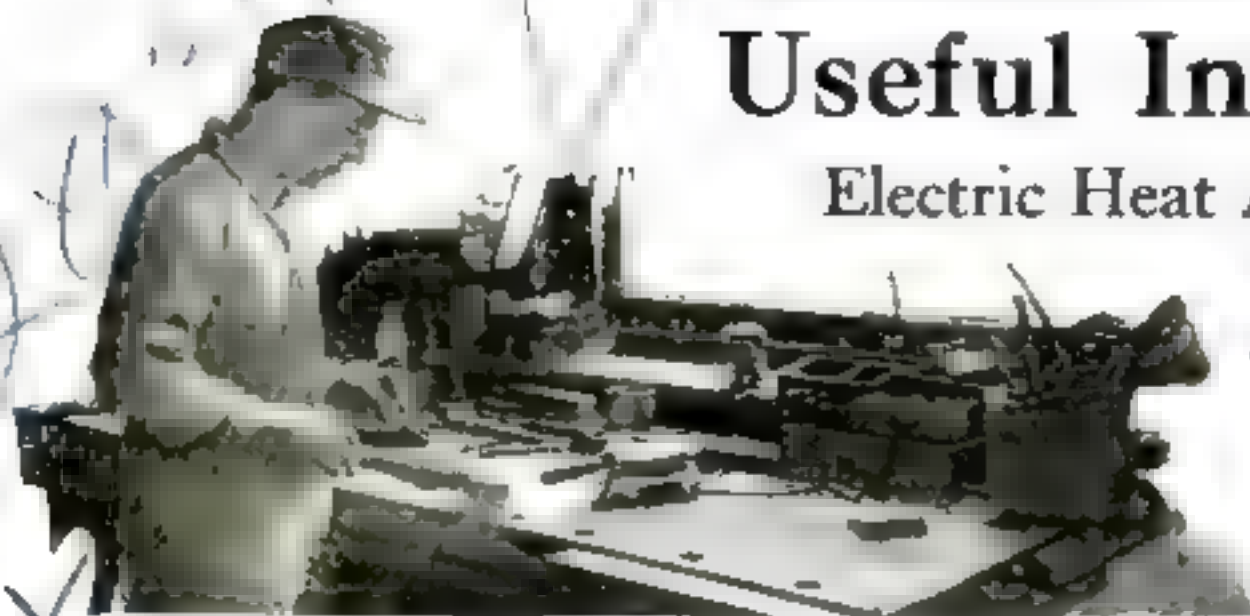
## Cannon Fired by the Sun Tells the Time

**T**HE only known automatic sun gun in the world, located at Cintra, 20 miles from Lisbon, Portugal, booms the correct time to surrounding towns and hamlets from a height of 2000 feet.

By a complex arrangement supported by the cannon and controlled by a sun-dial, the sun's rays are concentrated at noon each day on the touchhole of the cannon, and thus it is automatically fired by old King Sol himself.

# Useful Inventions for

## Electric Heat Aids Furniture Patchers



Furniture patcher at work. In front of him is the small cylindrical knife-heater

## Ice Mittens Made of Pronged Metal Plates

ICE mittens for conveniently lifting and carrying a cake of ice to the refrigerator have been devised by Valentine Dexheimer, of Montrose, N. Y.

Each mitten is made of two metal plates hinged together. Small upstanding prongs are punched in the plates to grip the ice. A strap is attached to the plates, fasten around the hands. The mittens are particularly useful for workers where ice is handled in large quantities.

Pair of ice mittens and how they are used



## Chlorine Bombs Devised for Treatment of Colds

HOME treatment for colds with chlorine gas, a new process devised by two San Francisco men, L. A. Richardson and A. B. P. is said to be the most effective. The gas is found in only a few large cities, and this device is designed to make



Breaking the bombs releases the gas

the new cold treatment available to every one

The bomb is made of glass and contains pure filtered chlorine gas. The user breaks off the ends of a bomb in a closed room, not more than 12 feet square, and remains in the gas-filled room for one hour, after which time, it is said, unless the cold is deep-seated, the patient feels relief.

## Stoves Doomed?

THAT the American coal stove is doomed, and will be supplanted by gas heaters was the recent prediction of W. W. Steers, Detroit engineer, in a report to the American Chemical Society. Losses in American cities from smoke and soft coal run into many millions of dollars annually, Mr. Steers asserted. The increased cost of heating houses and buildings with gas, he added, would be more than offset by the savings to buildings and their furnishings by the elimination of the smoke nuisance, which does more damage to interiors than exteriors.

## Superheater Invented to Save Furnace Fuel

A SUPERHEATER attachment to increase combustion in furnaces is one of the latest aids in reducing the winter fuel bill. The inventor, A. F. Tardie, of Riverside, R. I., estimates that with his new device 30 per cent more heat can be obtained from a pound of coal. Much of the fuel waste in hand-fired furnaces is due to the fact that gases from burning fuel fail to ignite because of lack of air, and escape unused up the chimney. Air flowing through the grate is exhausted when it has passed through a few inches of the fuel bed.

The new box-shaped superheater ignites the gas above the burning coal, by admitting oxygen at a very high temperature over the fuel bed. It is fastened on the inside of the firebox door of the furnace.

The box is divided into three compartments, separated by perforated plates. Air drawn in by the draft enters through a slide in the firebox door. As it passes through the compartments its progress is retarded by baffle plates, thus causing its temperature to increase in each succeeding chamber. It finally passes out in fine streams through a perforated plate, at a high temperature, into the combustion

chamber, or fire box, of the furnace. Ashes from furnaces equipped with this device are said to be very fine, and practically no wastage of coal passes through the grate.

OPEN flame torches recently caused a fire in a large eastern furniture factory, resulting in the death of two workmen. To eliminate this source of danger, a new electric furnace for heating the knives employed in patching furniture has been invented. The knives are used for applying stick shellac to cover holes and blemishes, and must be heated to spread the shellac.

The small furnace is in the form of an aluminum cylinder mounted by means of two aluminum castings on a finished asbestos base. Each end of the cylinder is open for the insertion of the knives. The furnace is lined with a rust-resisting metal called "monel."

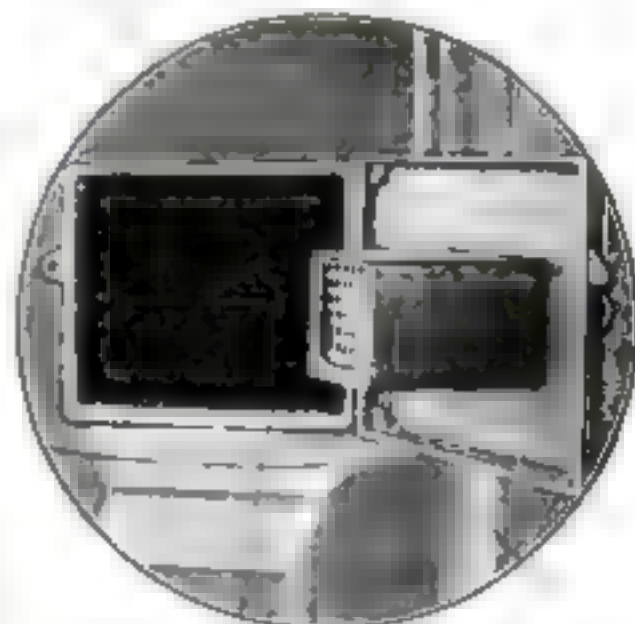
The photograph shows a furniture patcher at work. In front of him may be seen the electric furnace with knife inserted.

## Phone Clip Holds Messages in Plain Sight

TELEPHONE messages frequently go astray. Written on a scrap of paper, they often fall to the floor and are lost. This metal clip snaps on the telephone as shown, and holds the message securely.



The superheater attached to furnace door



The superheater attached to furnace door

WHAT do you want to know? The Information Department of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY will be glad to answer the questions of readers on subjects of general science.

# Home, Shop, and Office

## Automatic Card Index Is Time-Saver

INSTEAD of keeping many separate files for classifying subjects alphabetically, by localities, by industries and other headings, a new automatic time-saving card system permits all information to be kept in a single file.

Pushing a rod into a numbered slot in the front of the cabinet automatically lifts all of the cards of a desired classification above the rest in the file. Each container holds 600 cards.



Pushing a rod into a numbered slot at the front selects the desired cards.

## Thermometer Tells Outdoor and Indoor Temperatures

A NEWLY invented thermometer that can be hung on the wall of the living-room or in the office registers both indoor and outdoor temperatures.

Attached to it is 15 feet of tubing with a sensitive bulb on the end. The tubing is run outdoors through a hole in the window frame, and the bulb is inserted in a bracket outside of the building.



The top of the thermometer is similar to ordinary household thermometers, while the outdoor temperature is indicated on a round dial with a pointer. The use of this thermometer saves many a bad cold due to sudden, unrealized change in temperature.

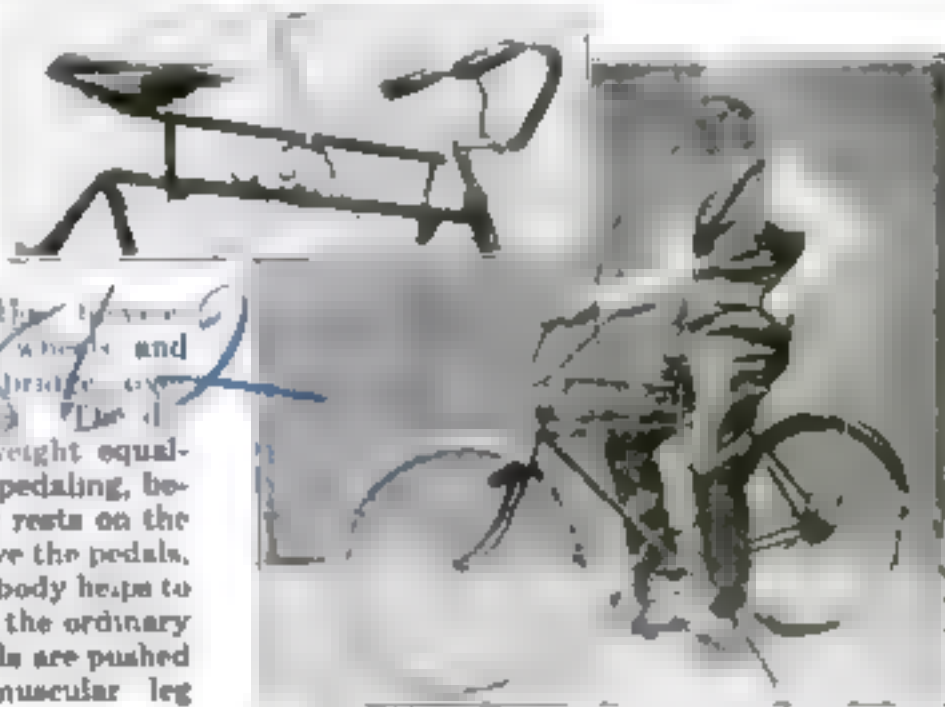
## Invents a Shockproof Seat for Bicycles

JOLTS and bumps suffered by the rider of an ordinary bicycle injure the spine, declares E. M. Faure of Los Angeles, Calif., who has invented a shock-absorbing seat that can be clamped easily to any bicycle.

The springs of the new shock absorber are so arranged that the weight of the rider rests upon the center of the top horizontal bar of the frame. This device acts as a bridge over the bumps and also acts as a weight equalizer, permitting easier pedaling, because the rider's body rests on the seat more directly above the pedals, and the weight of the body helps to push them down. In the ordinary arrangement, the pedals are pushed almost entirely by muscular leg

movement. The height of the seat can be adjusted.

The seat can be attached to motor-cycles as well as to bicycles.



The inventor with his new shock absorber.

## Rooms Heated Quickly by New Portable Fire

A PORTABLE fire is a recent invention for warming a room quickly with a portable heater. With it a room can be warmed in a few minutes.



The heater fits into an open range.

It has a lid with handle. The box contains absorbent wool which, after the lid is removed, is soaked with a pure kerosene.

When lighted, this will give a hot fire for one hour which is sufficient to warm the average room. When the fire is no longer desired, it is extinguished by putting the lid on the box, and the whole thing then can be carried to another room.

## A New Artificial Wood

A REMARKABLE new material known as "plastic wood" recently has been perfected for such uses as repairing furniture, filling cracks in wood, restoring picture-frames and broken corners and filling nail holes or countersunk screws.

This artificial wood can be worked and finished with carpenter tools like any lumber. It comes in the form of a thick paste that can be molded to any shape. When exposed to the air it hardens into a tough, waterproof material. This characteristic makes it especially valuable for restoring missing parts of any article of furniture.

## Ventilating Brick Draws Fumes from Kitchen

A VENTILATING brick inserted in the wall draws fumes from the kitchen as they rise and carries them out through the chimney.



Ventilating brick inserted in the wall.

used also in pantries, bathrooms, wash-rooms, hung ceilings or closets where air becomes stale or is circulated with difficulty.

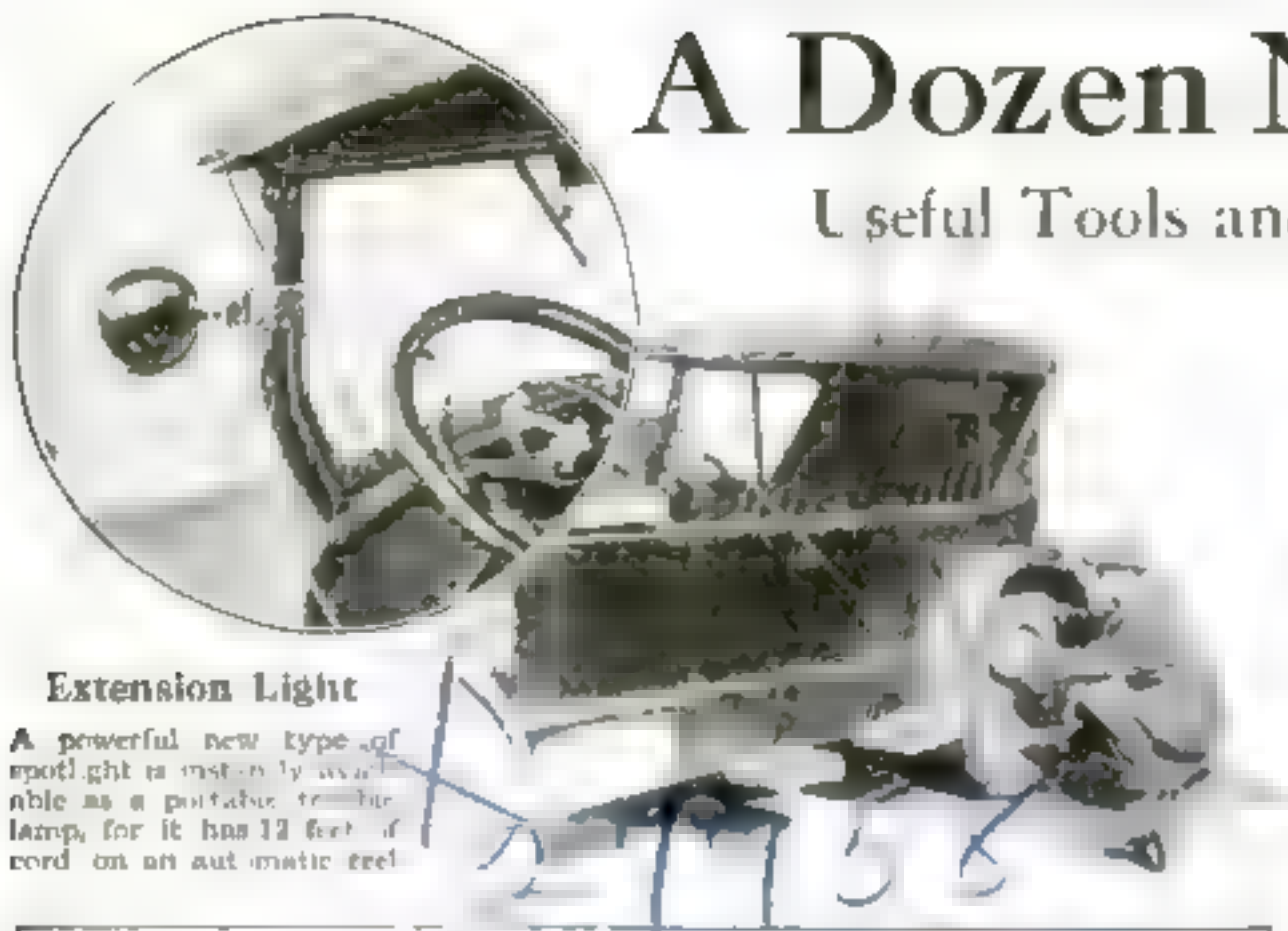
The special advantage of the device is that it takes up no more space than the standard 13-inch brick. The brick is made of cast iron or bronze with a heavy galvanized iron flue.

economically for mealtime only, or a cold guest-room prepared for an unexpected visitor.

The device consists of an aluminum box so shaped as to fit into the ordinary

# A Dozen New Ideas

Useful Tools and Accessories Invented



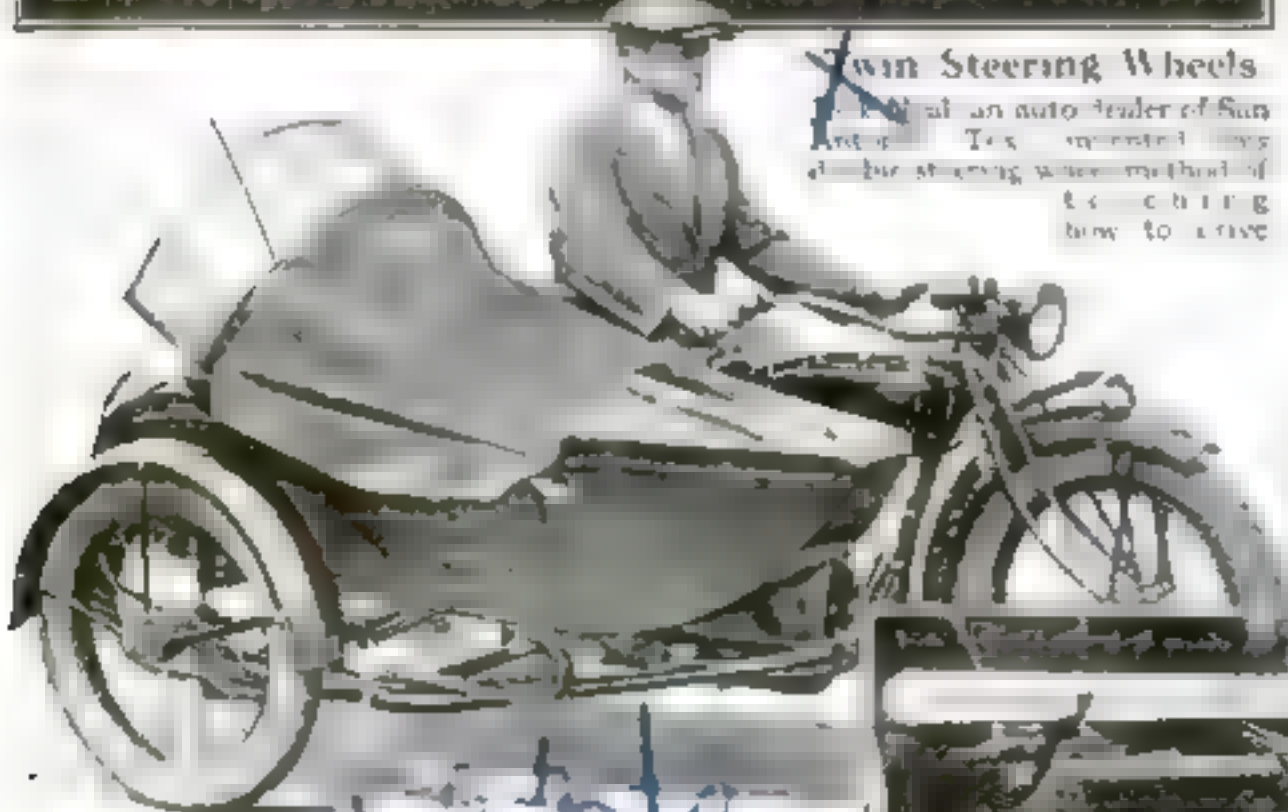
## Extension Light

A powerful new type of spotlight is instantly available as a portable trailer lamp, for it has 12 feet of cord on an automatic reel.



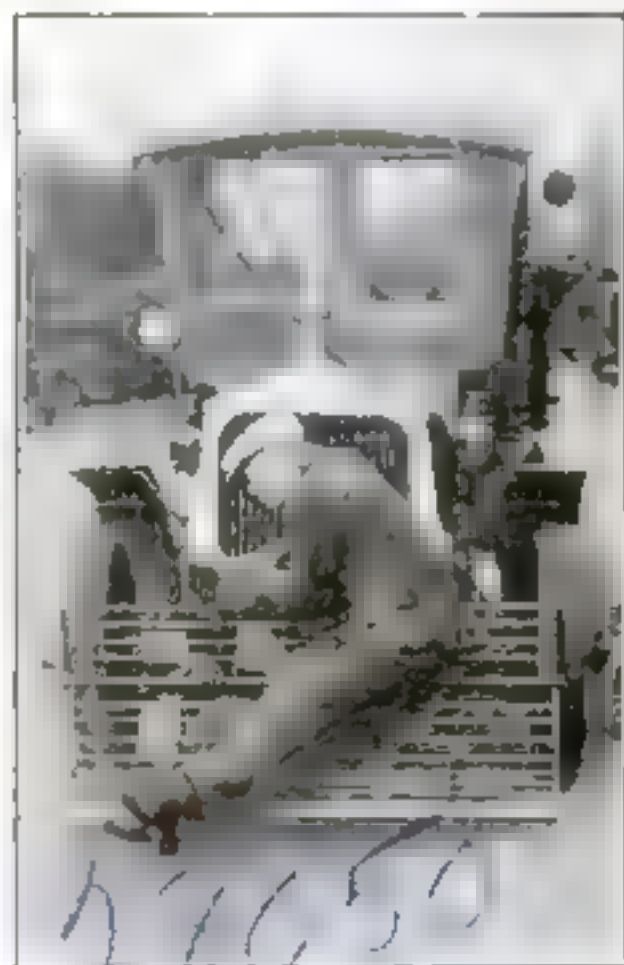
## Twin Steering Wheels

At the wheel of an auto leader of San Antonio, Tex., invented ways of steering were method of teaching how to drive.



## A Windshield for the Sidecar

Comfort for the passenger of a motorcycle sidecar is provided by a new streamlined windshield that can be attached in half a minute. The frame of the shield can be adjusted to any angle the rider desires.



## Safety Bender Tested

The latest device for protection of passengers was tested for its effectiveness in a crash test conducted recently by a group of traffic experts in Washington, D. C.



## All in One Bag

Complete camping equipment, including tent, two warm blankets, sleeping pads, and a large, heavy-duty sleeping bag, can be carried in a single, compact bag. The bag is shown in the upper picture. In addition, it will hold enough food for two persons for later meals.



Absorbs bumps. Mounted on heavy coiled steel springs, this new bumper is designed to take up all road shocks.

# for the Motor-Car

to Increase Safety, Comfort, Economy

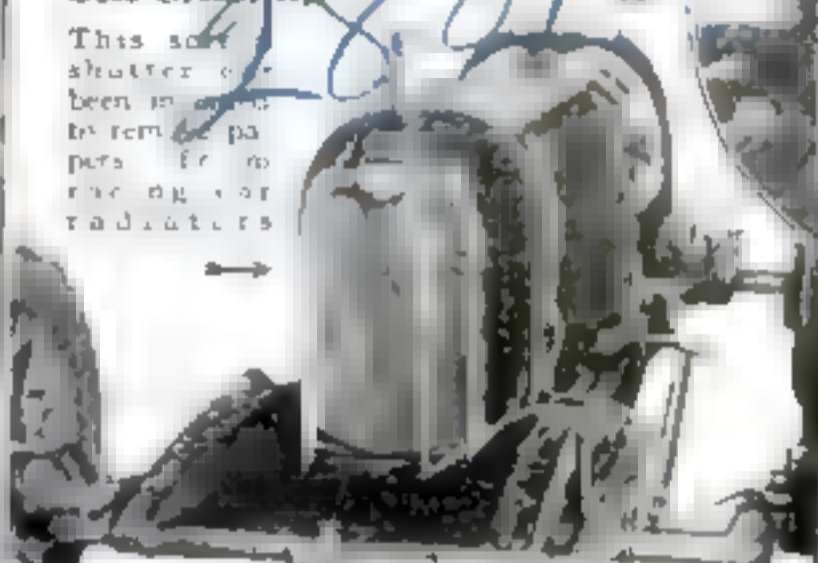


## Electrical Chain Hoist

For lifting operations in auto-repair shops, an electric chain hoist recently has been perfected. Power for the motor is obtained from any electric light socket that happens to be near

## Self-Cleaning

This self-cleaning shutter has been invented to remove papers from the radiator.

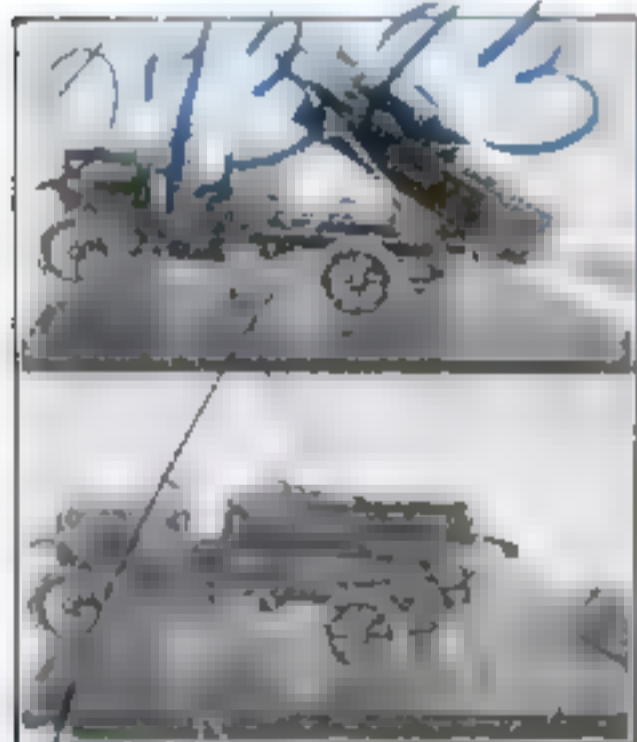


## Removes Papers

The screen covering the radiator (above) opens (left) when the driver pulls a lever, forcing the papers off

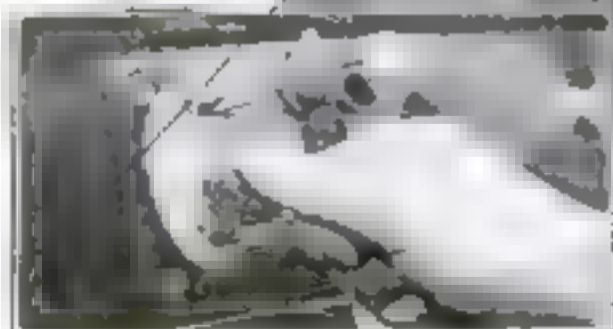


The pressure pump is for affording power to the newest type of hydraulic auto lock. When the lock is forced down, it forces up a plunger, forcing up a plunger. This is the end.



## Loads Itself

A small truck that will load and unload itself by its own power is the result of a study of Herbert C. Starnes, Brooklyn, N. Y. It is equipped with a device to move heavy materials on and off. By means of a specially adapted automatic platform, it will handle successfully face bricks in every stacked pile.



## New Electric Auto Lock

An electric lock, recently invented, is operated simply by pressing a button that shuts off the ignition. A switch key turns on the ignition for starting.

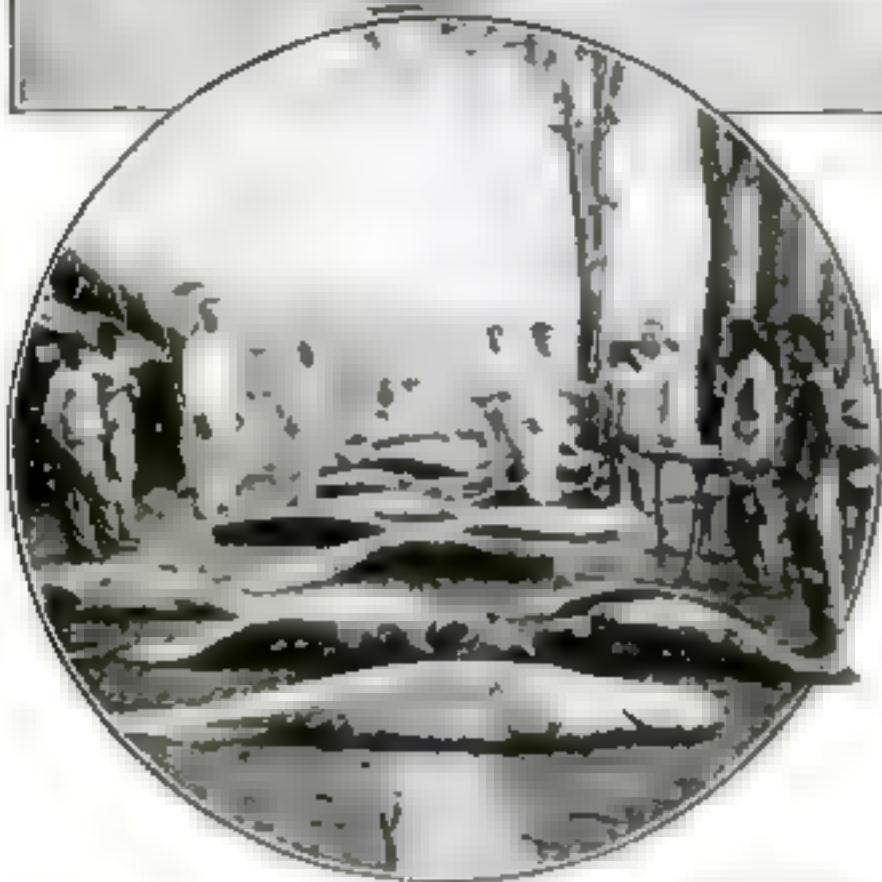


## U. S. Tests Brake Linings

To assure motorists better service from their brakes, the U. S. Bureau of Standards recently began tests of various brake linings used in automobiles. Carl H. Roeder is shown with the brake lining testing machine. While this machine does not attempt to duplicate actual running conditions, it gives a steady run from which comparisons of brake-lining wearability can be made.



South American Indian harpooning a giant pirarucu on the Amazon River



A day's catch of "river cows," or pirarucus, the largest fresh water fish in the world, found only in the Amazon River and its tributaries

## Thrills in Hunting "River Cows"

**THRILLS** and dangers sometimes more than are desired go with catching the pirarucu, the largest fresh-water fish in the world. The sport is reserved for the Indians of South America, for only in the Amazon River and its tributaries is the giant fish found.

The pirarucu, known as the "river cow," is somewhat like a whale. When fully grown it weighs more than 200 pounds. From the mo-

ment it is harpooned it imperils the life of the fisherman. It runs and rushes toward the canoe, threatening to overturn it. Only constant attention and extreme agility on the part of the native keeps

the boat right side up on the surface.

The boats used for pirarucu hunting are not very fast, but are half rowboat. The fisherman stays quietly in his boat until one of the mammoth fishes rises and begins playing on the surface of the water. Then he paddles stealthily toward the fish, and when he reaches a good position, harpoons it. The spear shaft breaks from the boat when it strikes the fish, which is held by a cord attached to the point.

Then comes a struggle that lasts often several hours. The fish churns through the water, pulling the canoe after it. From shore to shore and many miles up and down the river the angered mammal thrashes, attempting by every means to escape its pursuer.

Finally it is exhausted and lies passive. The Indian pulls it alongside the canoe and kills it with his machete. The day's catch is then towed triumphantly home.

## Know Your Car

**AUTOMOBILE** springs are built in the form of leaves placed one above the other so that they can slide upon one another, absorbing shocks. Some springs become so rusted that they are practically solid. The effect is as if the car frame were fastened directly to the axles. For riding comfort, springs should be lubricated at least once in every 5000 miles.

Squirting oil along the edges of the springs does little good. It merely acts as a dust collector and little of it seeps between the leaves where the oil is needed.

There is a short way to lubricate springs correctly. Put a jack under the frame of the car, not the axle, near the spring that you want to lubricate. Raise the frame until the wheel is free of the floor. When this is done it will be easy to separate the leaves with a screwdriver. Spread a little cup grease between the leaves with a putty knife, and the job is done. You will be surprised at the improvement in your car's riding qualities.



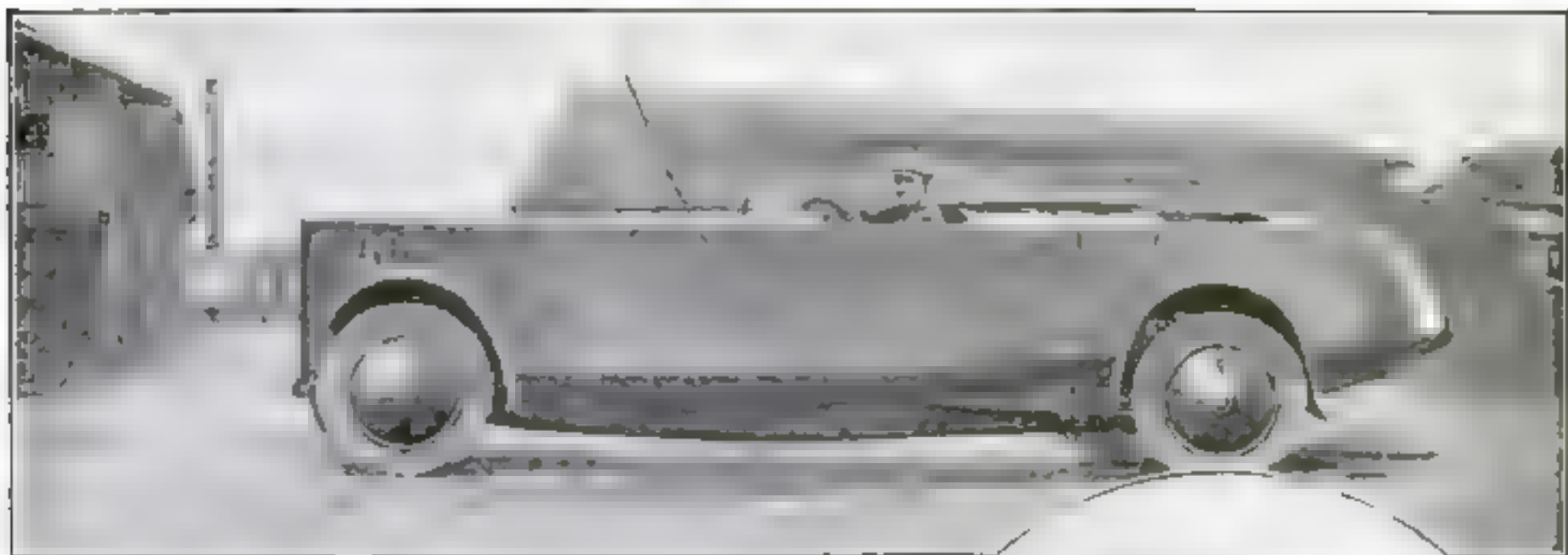
## Lustrous Pearls Made from Fish Scales

**BY** A remarkable new process, pictured here, artificial pearls now are being manufactured from fish scales. These pearls have a luster that makes them almost indistinguishable from the real jewels.

Herring scales are placed in a bottle and a secret solution of chemicals is poured over them. These chemicals dissolve the

scales and make them into a solution. This is placed in a pan and each bead is then dipped into the solution, after which it is set into a rack to dry.

The base of the pearl is made of a special smoked glass and is indestructible. Pearls of this type, which are dipped and handled by hand, sell at retail for about \$200 a string.



How the machine appears on the road when used as a motor-car

## New French Car also a Power Boat

A COMBINATION automobile and motor-boat, invented recently in France is of great interest to sportsmen and tourists. Unlike many types of craft designed for both land and water, nothing has been sacrificed in its construction. The complete mechanism of each has been retained. On land the car travels as fast as the average auto mobile, and in water it is a speedy power boat.

It consists of two parts—a chassis mounted on wheels and a shell. The shell is made of steel plates in imitation of those often used on ships, and has the shape of a canoe, with two passenger seats that can be raised or lowered. This body contains both sets of machinery and the controls necessary to run the boat and automobile.

The motor is similar to those of ordinary automobiles and also those found on most small power boats. The engine is air-cooled and the steering-wheel serves both car and boat.

When an automobile is desired, the owner merely mounts the shell by means of jacks, to the front portion of the chassis. To remove the car when the machine is to be used as a boat is said to be even easier.

A NEW light-weight steam-power motor for airplanes and autos, invented recently by H. Crossland of New York mechanical engineers, soon may be tested on the government. The engine is said to burn crude oil, and the inventor claims it is capable of developing one horsepower a pound. If it proves equal to such performance, according to experts, it will be the greatest motor in the world.



The same machine transformed into a speedy power boat driven by the same engine but with a canoe shaped steel shell attached to the chassis



## Speed Records Broken with Supercharger

IN THE Culver City Speedway class at Los Angeles not long ago, the world's record for automobile racing was smashed by more than eight miles an hour. After the race interested spectators gathered to examine the device largely responsible for the terrific speed of the cars—the supercharger.

Mounted at the side of the engine,

the supercharger forces an extra charge of gas into the cylinders. It is the invention of Fred Duesenberg.

THE next radical development in the modern closed car, according to recent predictions, will be glass or celluloid sides and tops to give passengers an unobstructed view of the scenery.

## How Much Science Do You Know?

ANSWER the following questions to the best of your ability, then turn to the correct answers on page 169 and see how nearly you were right.

1. What is the coldest thing in the world?
2. How much water is there in the sea?
3. Is the ether a real thing?
4. What things in the blood have the duty of destroying germs?
5. How strong does an electric current have to be before it will cause death?
6. Why does soap help to remove dirt?
7. How do we know that plant seeds are alive?
8. Are all the planets solid?
9. How do arteries differ from veins?
10. Are white people more like the yellow race or more like the negro race?
11. What rare metal is used on the tips of fountain pens?
12. How much real power is there in a radio wave?





# New Utensils to

## Inventions Designed to Save



Scraper and scrubber for vegetables are combined in this handy utensil with blade on one side and brush on the other



Improved Can-Opener. This tool differs from the ordinary can-opener in that the cutting blade points forward, pulling up the lip of the can and cutting the top

A clothes-drying rack can be improved quickly with a new metal clamp that holds a set of books tightly to the radiator



Propeller Egg-Beater. Two fan-bladed propellers rotating in opposite directions produce a churning motion that beats the eggs very quickly. The propellers are attached at the bottom of a shaft that is geared to the drive wheel



Lifting the cap of a milk bottle is simplified by this metal art with spiral knife. After the lid is pressed down, a twist and a pull remove the cap readily



Scrubbing-brush, mop, and wringer are combined in this useful new device for cleaning. The mop is held in wooden rollers. Brush or mop may be removed



Fuel economy is claimed for a new type of rapid gas-cooker with double burners. A smooth metal disk set above a corrugated disk over the gas outlet produces a strong double circle of flame

Pot-scraper with sharp metal disk attached is one of the newest devices for cleaning dirty pots and pans. The sharp scraper is particularly useful for removing food that has burned to the pan



# Help the Housewife

## Time and Labor in the Home



An adjustable grip arrangement removes the top from any size of jar. The handles form bottle and can openers, as necessity requires.



A new glass rolling-pin has one end open so that it may be filled with ice water for pastry making.



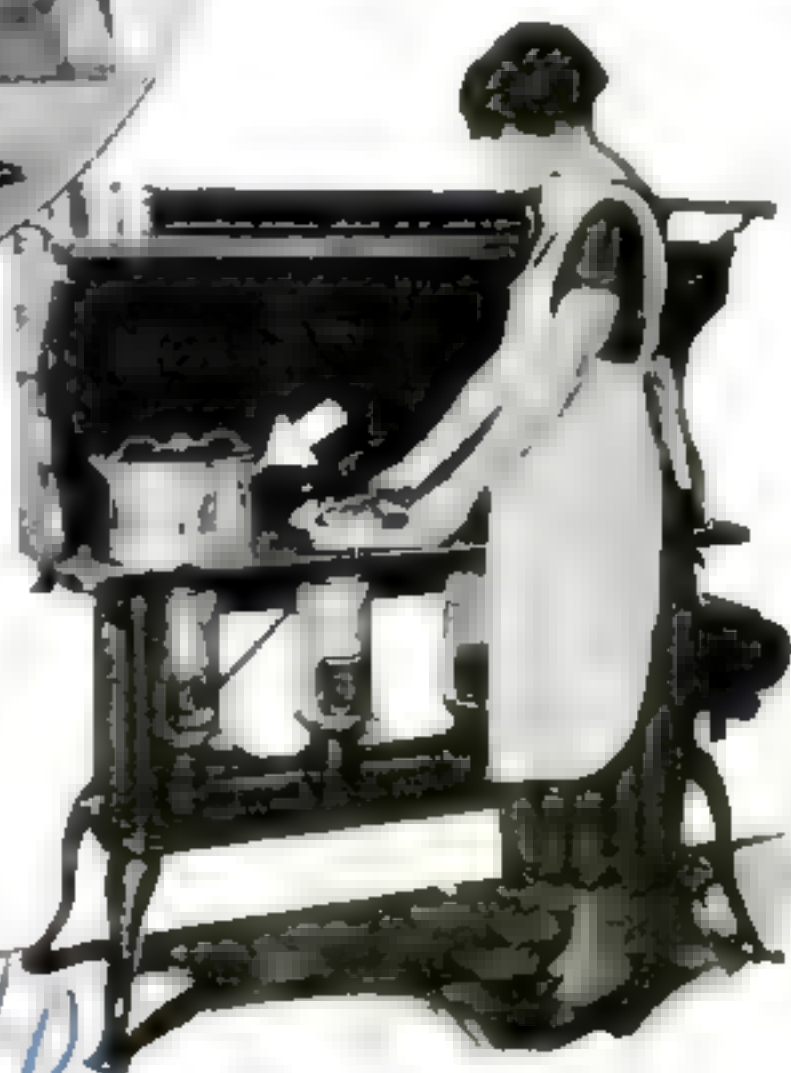
Fireproof - One of the ~~newest~~ innovations for the electric iron is a steel fireproof case into which the iron can be placed after use. The case keeps it clean and dry and out of harm's way.



No stirring of cooking food is required, it is claimed, when this plate is placed between the pot and gas flame, because the plate contains a double air chamber which distributes the heat evenly, making it impossible for more heat to accumulate at the center of the pot than around the sides. Waste of fuel and the danger of boiling over thus are prevented.



For the bathroom, the newest convenience combines a compact cabinet and table, containing shelves for medicine and toilet articles, a series of drawers, a waste basket for toilet paper, and a sliding cabinet for shoes and slippers. The entire cabinet occupies only 12 by 17 inches of valuable bathroom floor space.



Cooking without water is said to be possible with a new type of aluminum triple-bottomed pot. A tight-fitting top prevents the escape of moisture given off by the cooking food.

27740

# A Fascinating New Way to Plan a Home

## Architect's Ingenious Cut-Out Method Is like a Game

By G. Gouverneur Ashwell

### Your Dream Home on Paper

**H**ERE Mr. Ashwell, a well known New York architect, outlines an ingeniously simple way to put on paper dream homes such as most of us have tucked away in the back of our heads. For the first time the layman is offered a practical, workable way to plan his home in detail and to accurate scale.

Read the article carefully. Next, study the plans shown on this page and on page 85. Then put your scissors and paste to work on the cut-outs shown on pages 86 and 87.

If you wish, you may send tracings of your plans to The Editor, POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, 230 Fourth Avenue, New York. Accompany them with a stamped self-addressed envelope, and they will be returned with architectural criticisms and comments. Then you will be ready to consult your own architect, without whose advice you should not begin construction.

need in addition to diagrammatic units representing the walls, windows, and other items shown in this article are a large sheet of one-fourth-inch cross-hatched plotting paper, a pair of scissors and a paste-pot. The cross-hatched paper can be purchased at most stationery stores, or you can make it yourself. It should be about 22 inches by 30 inches to give you plenty of room to work. The squares should be one-fourth inch.

**I**F YOU want to make the cross-hatching yourself, simply rule off 55 parallel lines one-fourth inch apart one way and 55 lines at right angles to them on a blank piece of paper of 22 by 30 inches dimension.

This paper will be your workbench. Mounted on some stiff base, such as wall-board or other heavy cardboard, it will serve as the plot on which you will build your dream house.

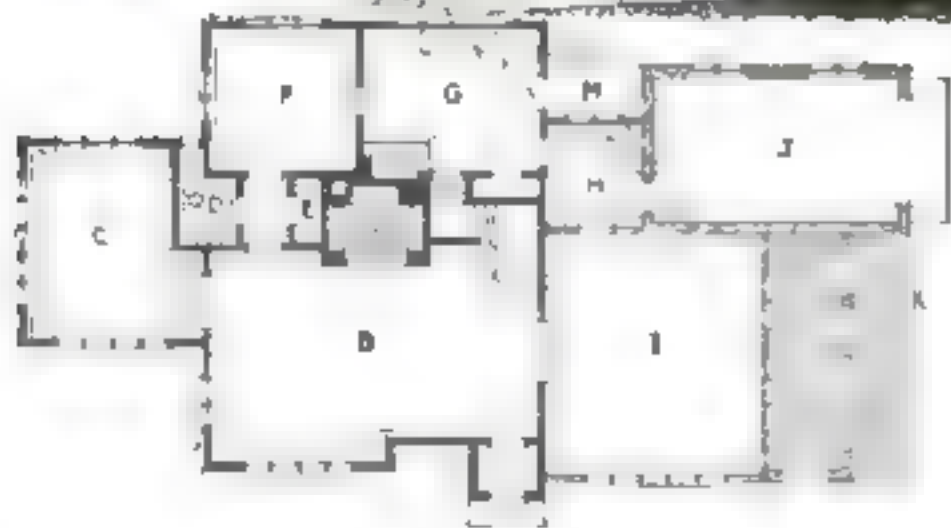
Now you are ready to lay out your house. Remember, though, that your designs will not be finished drawings from which a house can be built. They will be what an architect calls "preliminary sketches," that show your ideas "in the rough."

**O**NE of the dominating American emotions is love of home. Most of us have mental pictures of the homes we hope one day to build. We may be a little vague as to detail, such as the exact size of the living-room or the location of the fireplace, but nevertheless the average American has a rather well defined idea of the kind of house he wants most.

You probably have made rough sketches of the home you want to own—sketches that outline in general your ideal house, but which, due to your lack of experience in architectural design, fail to show the very detail that is to make your home different.

Here, then, for the first time, is your chance to design your ideal home to the last detail so far as proportions, locations of doors, windows, pillars, stairs, kitchen, furniture, fireplaces, bathroom fixtures, and the like are concerned. The architectural details have been worked out for you according to scale on pages 86 and 87. You can devote your time to arranging them in the most artistic and practical manner.

All you will



An Attractive English House that Can Be Expanded

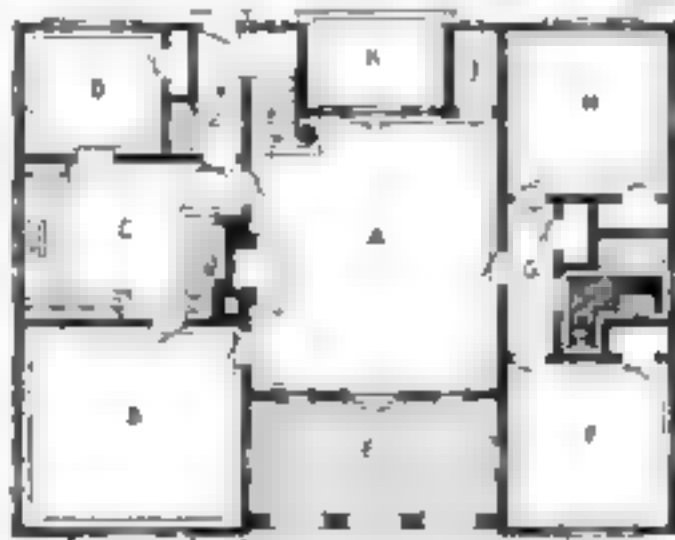
What do you like best about this English dwelling? Study the floor plans carefully for ideas. Notice that the house is arranged so that it can be expanded. The walls of the original house are indicated by heavy black lines; the additions by shaded lines. The first-floor plan (left) contains: A—Ingle nook, 4'0" by 3'0" with fireplace and seats each side. B—Living-room, 16'0" by 27'0". C—Living porch, 12'0" by 16'0". D—Toilet, 4'6" by 5'5". E—Coat closet, 2'0" by 3'5". F—Present dining-room, 12'0" by 12'0" (future den). G—Kitchen, 13'8" by 14'5". H—

Future butler's pantry, 8'0" by 6'5". I—Future dining-room, 18'0" by 20'0". J—Future garage, 11'0" by 20'0". K—Future covered porch, 11'0" by 10'0". L—Vestibule, 4'0" by 3'5". M—Rear porch, 4'5" by 8'0". N—Range. O—Sink. The second-floor plan includes: P—Bedroom, 12'0" by 13'5". Q—Bedroom, 11'0" by 14'0". R—Bedroom, 11'0" by 14'0". S—Bedroom, 13'8" by 12'8". T—Future bedroom, 16'0" by 18'5". U—Bathroom, 7'8" by 9'0" and 4'4" by 5'5". V—Stair hall, 7'0" by 10'0". W—Future bathroom, 8'0" by 8'5". X—Closets, 2'0" by 4'0" or 2'5" by 3'5".

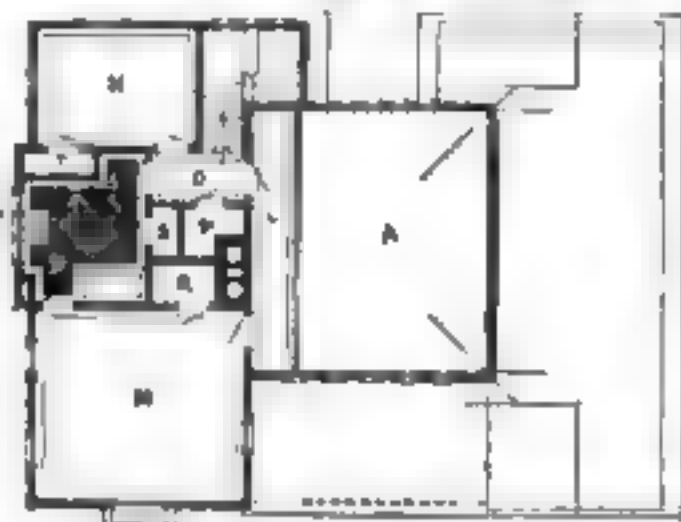
### A Spanish House Full of Interesting Ideas

If you study the arrangement of this Spanish type house you will find many interesting features that you may wish to incorporate in your own plans. This house, too, is capable of expansion as future needs require. The plans for the first floor include: A—Living-room, two stories high, 18'0" by 20'0"; B—Bedroom or future dining-room, 14'6" by 16'0"; C—Kitchen, 11'6" by 14'0"; D—Dining alcove, 9'0" by 10'0" (future den or sewing-room); E—Loggia or porch, 8'0" by 18'0"; F—Future bedroom, 12'0" by 12'0"; G—Future hall, 3'6" by 11'0"; H—Future bedroom, 12'0" by 12'0"; I—Future bathroom, 6'0" by 7'6"; J—Future coat closet, 3'6" by 6'0"; K—Terrace or porch, 7'0" by 10'0"; Closets 2'0" by 4'6".

The second floor plan consists of: A—Upper part of living-room, 18'0" by 20'0"; B—Bedroom, 14'6" by 16'0"; C—Bedroom, 9'0" by 11'0"; D—Stair hall, 3'6" by 7'0"; E—Linen closet, 4'0" by 4'6"; F—Bathroom, 9'0" by 9'0"; G—Closet, 3'0" by 4'6"; H—Closet, 2'0" by 4'0"; I—Closet, 1'6" by 5'4".



Plan of first floor



Plan of second floor

building operations should be undertaken until a competent architect works out the detail drawings and specifications. But these preliminary sketches should give your architect an adequate understanding of your ideas and should save you a great deal in construction charges.

**FIRST** of all, study the sketches and floor plans shown on these pages. They will give you an idea of how to lay out your house. These plans represent three of the most popular types of architecture—English, Spanish, and Colonial. They are flexible, being capable of expansion without much alteration when more room is needed. The accompanying sketches of the finished houses show them as they will appear when all additions are made.

In the floor plans the original house is shown in black lines, and the additions in light lines. Any one of these houses can be

designed originally to accommodate comfortably a family of two or three, and later extended as the family grows or as finances permit a larger house. You may want to model your house after one of these plans, changing it, of course, to suit your particular needs. But the plans are shown merely to guide you in laying out your own plans, no matter what they should happen to be. You may have altogether different ideas of a home

Now, make a number of rough sketches of your home, until you get definitely in mind your general floor plan. Then make a more finished freehand sketch that will serve you as a model. Next, cut out the long black strips shown on page 86. These represent walls and partitions, and may be cut to any length desired, each quarter-inch representing a foot in your walls.

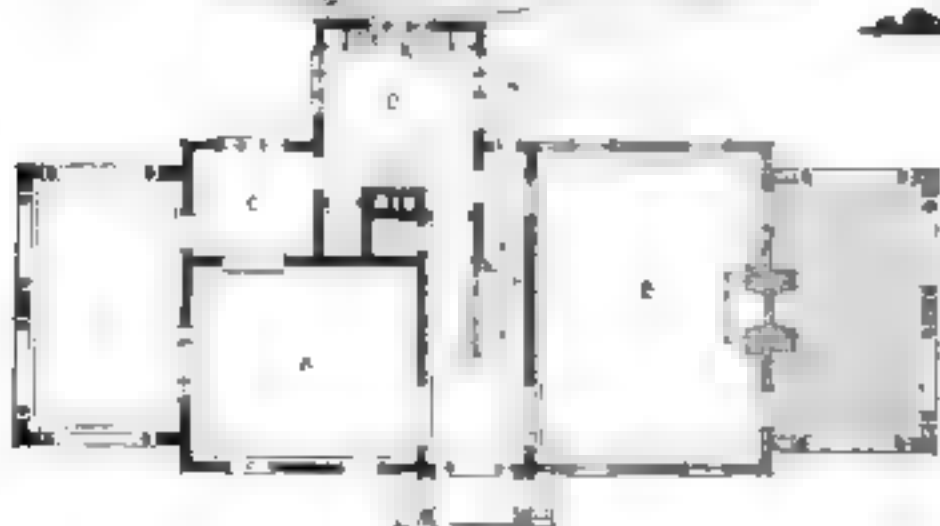
With four pieces of the walls form one



### This Colonial Plan Suggests Many Conveniences

In a roomy Colonial house such as this one, you will find many advantages and conveniences that you can adapt readily in laying out the plans for your ideal home. The arrangement too adapts itself readily to future expansion.

A—The present living-room, 18'0" by 18'0" can be converted into the future dining-room. B—Living-porch, 12'0" by 20'0" becomes a future garage. C—Dining alcove, future butler's pantry. D—Kitchen, 12'0" by 11'0". E—future living-room, 18'0" by 15'0". F—Pantry. G—Range. H—Closet. I—Sink. J—Icebox. K—Rear porch. L—Bedroom, 13'6" by 18'0". M—Bathroom, 8'0" by 11'0". N—Bedroom, 9'0" by 12'0". O—Future bathroom, 8'0" by 8'0". P—Linen closet. Q—Closet. R—Closet. S—Closet. T—Future bedroom, 12'0" by 15'6". U—Future bedroom, 11'0" by 15'6". V—Closet. W—Closet. X—Closet. Y—Roof. Z—Roof.

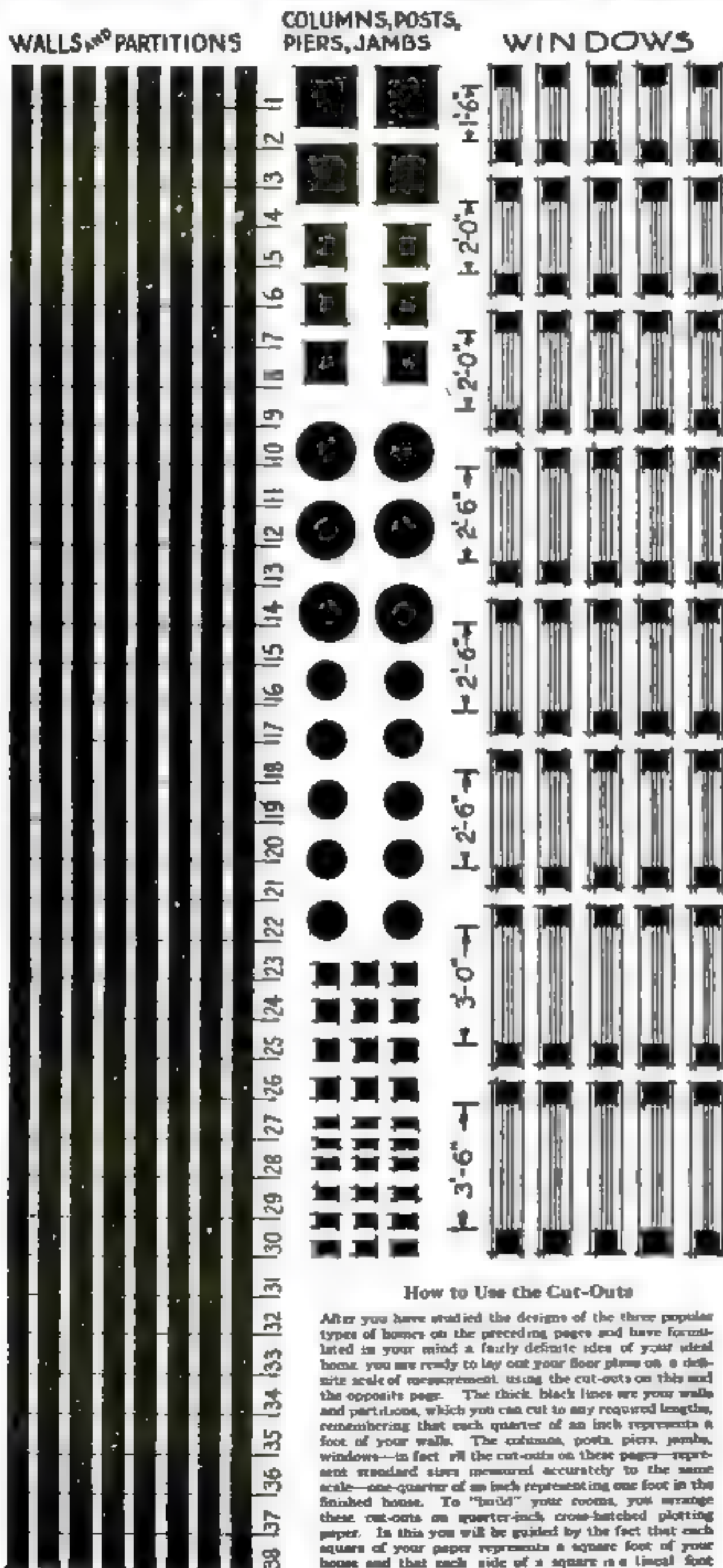


Plan of first floor



Plan of second floor

# Here Are Your Walls, Columns, and Windows



## How to Use the Cut-Outs

After you have studied the designs of the three popular types of homes on the preceding pages and have formulated in your mind a fairly definite idea of your ideal home, you are ready to lay out your floor plans on a definite scale of measurement, using the cut-outs on this and the opposite page. The thick, black lines are your walls and partitions, which you can cut to any required lengths, remembering that each quarter of an inch represents a foot of your walls. The columns, posts, piers, jambs, windows—in fact all the cut-outs on these pages—represent standard sizes measured accurately to the same scale—one-quarter of an inch representing one foot in the finished house. To "build" your rooms, you arrange these cut-outs on quarter-inch cross-hatched plotting paper. In this you will be guided by the fact that each square of your paper represents a square foot of your house and that each side of a square is a linear foot

room of your plan by pinning them to the plotting sheet. Determine dimensions from the squares on the plotting sheet (one side of any of these squares represents a foot, and the square itself a square foot). Then, in like manner, lay out the other rooms, shifting about walls and partitions until you think you have what you want. With the walls temporarily pinned to the plotting sheet, the next step is to locate windows and doors.

Doors are indicated by leaving an opening in your wall or partition. Closet doors require a space of 2 feet 8 inches; room doors, 2 feet 8 inches, or 2 feet 10 inches; exterior doors, 2 feet 10 inches, or 3 feet, or 3 feet 6 inches double casement doors from 4 feet to 5 feet.

**O**N THIS page you find a selection of windows of various sizes. Cut out the sizes desired for each room and pin them on the wall strips where desired, with some thought as to how they will look on the outside wall, and as to how furniture will be placed with relation to them. Don't paste anything yet.

Now for the final details of design. Starting with the living-room, pick out a fireplace of the right size from the illustrations on page 87. You may have one or more fireplaces in your house, if you desire. Try to keep the kitchen range near a fireplace so that only one chimney will be required for both. Now place the heater flue so it comes in the same chimney. Bear in mind that flues and fireplaces must have eight inches of brick on all sides or between flues and fireplaces.

When you have your fireplace in position, check up and see that it is located to allow the correct wall space for bookcases and other built-in features, and also that it is in the proper location with relation to windows and doors. If you consider the room well balanced, you may leave it as it is; but if the fireplace seems to be out of position, you can move your windows, doors, or the hearth itself to get the arrangement you want.

After you have laid out the rooms on the first floor, arrange your furniture in them as a final test of their correctness of design according to your needs. You can do this by drawing small squares, circles, and various shaped rectangles on a scale one quarter inch to a foot to represent your piano, davenport, upholstered chairs, etc. If you find your windows are too close together to allow placing the davenport between them, for example, or that your doors interfere with the placing of other pieces of furniture, it is an easy matter to pull out the pins and rearrange a detail here and there. In the kitchen place your sink, range, icebox, cupboards, and other necessary furniture, using the cut-outs on page 87. You then will be able to decide just where you want your light plugs and where you want your doors.

**T**HIS matter of providing correct space for furniture and fixtures is an extremely important one, especially if you plan to use your present furniture in the ideal home you are planning. Measure each piece of furniture carefully, and after you have prepared a paper unit cut to scale, try placing it in various parts of the room to see where it will be most convenient and where it will present the

best appearance. Many a new home, otherwise attractive, has been spoiled simply because the furniture would not fit into it properly.

After you have completed the first floor of the house, lay out the second floor on a piece of tracing paper, to conform with the design of the ground-floor plan. Remember that houses need closets. In laying out your upper floor, your architectural ingenuity will be taxed to get enough closets and at the same time keep them from taking up too much room space. They may be set to good advantage between two rooms, each room taking part of the space. Also the space under stairways may be utilized for storage closets.

**I**N LAYING out your bathroom be sure to place your window, if you have only one, to the best advantage. This should be placed so that the light will fall on you when you shave and at the same time light the rest of the room. The bathroom fixtures provided in the cut-outs can be arranged to suit the particular size and shape of your room. Tubs come in several sizes and shapes. Washbowls also offer a wide selection.

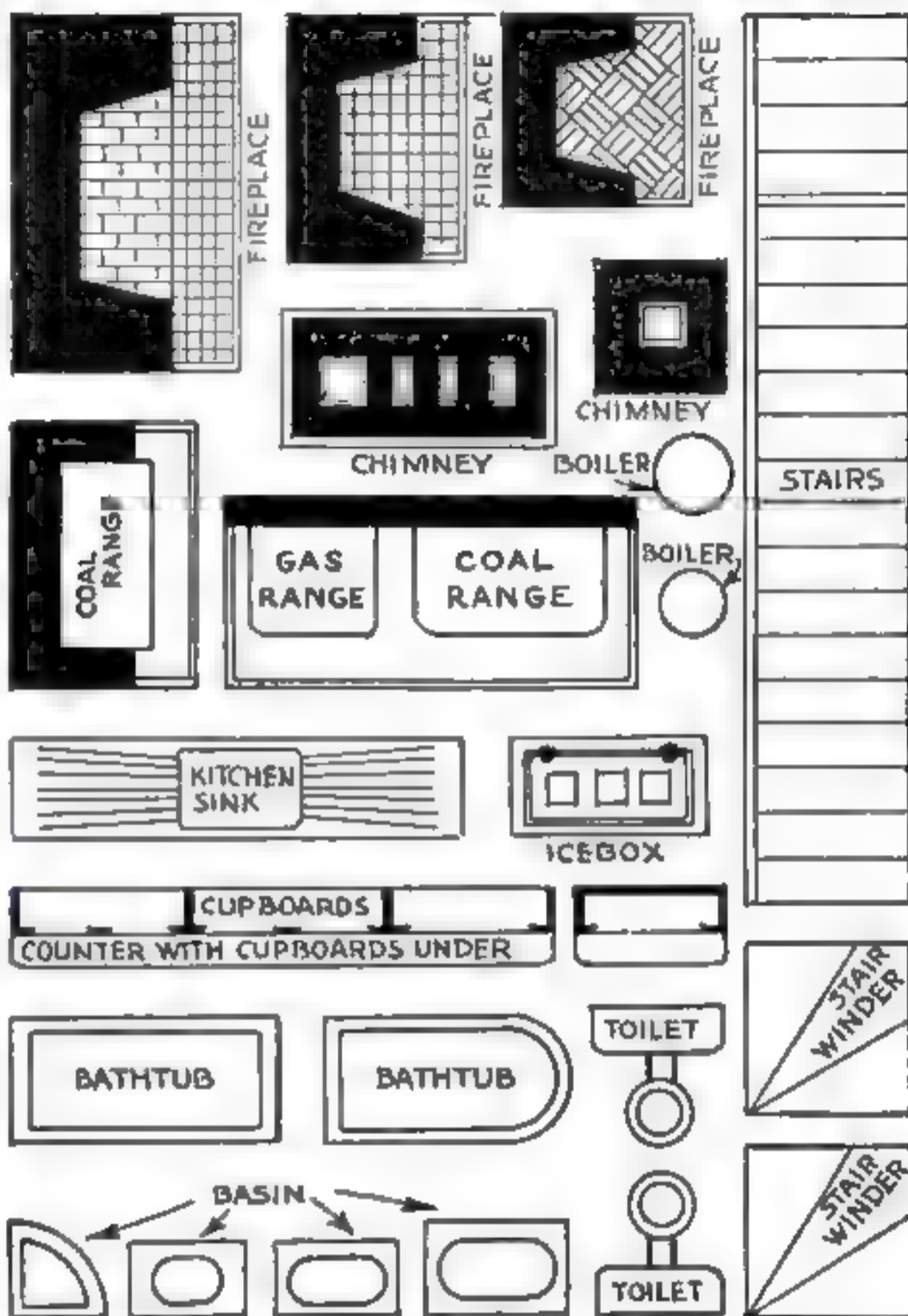
On another piece of tracing paper lay out your cellar. The stairs should come up under the stairway leading to the second floor. Put your furnace near the same chimney that is intended to serve your fireplace and kitchen range, unless you want two chimneys, and make allowance for the convenient location of the coalbin and ash receiver. And don't forget to provide for an entrance from the outside.

If you desire, a separate room can be marked off for storage of canned fruits, vegetables, and the like. If you intend to place your laundry tubs in the basement put them as far away from the furnace as you can. A separate basement room is desirable for laundry work.

**Y**OUR original house should have one bathroom, one living-room, and one bedroom at least; also space for stairway to second floor and stairway to cellar. Many houses appear to be awkwardly cut up because the stairways are not conveniently placed. In a Colonial house with a hallway, the placing of the stairway is a simple matter. There is no place but the hall for it. But in houses that have no hall the stair should be made to fit in as part of one of the rooms. The living-room usually is the place selected for the stair. Some attractive effects can be got by bringing the stairs down in artistic turns.

The stairs shown on this page represent a standard size. They have a seven-inch rise and a 10-inch tread, are fairly easy to ascend and are in general use. A six-inch rise and 12-inch tread make easy and attractive stairs. There are, however, other standard widths for stairs that you may use if you like, ranging from 2½ feet for cellar and attic steps to 4 feet for main stairways. If you use a platform where your stair turns at right angles, the platform takes the place of one tread. If you turn with winders (shown in the cut-outs), each group of winders takes the place of three treads. For the seven-inch step, 17 risers or 16 treads are required to reach from first to second floor.

## Here Are Your Fixtures, Chimneys, and Stairs



No matter how you arrange them, the rises will be the same.

You can build the stairs to suit your design, cutting up the flight in sections and inserting winders or platforms where and as you choose.

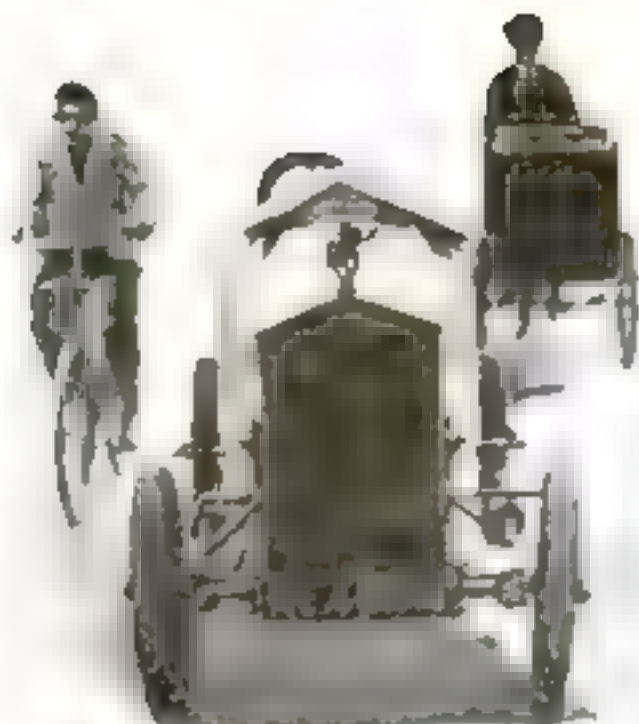
When you have completed your design and have decided there will be no more changes, then paste all walls, windows, doors, and other stationary fixtures in place. You then will have a complete preliminary plan from which any architect could work out specifications and working drawings for the home of your dreams.

The entire process, from cutting out the units of the floor plans and arranging them in various schemes to measuring and fitting in your furniture to the best advantage, you will find as entertaining and fascinating as a parlor game. If you encounter difficult problems here and there, don't be discouraged. That is part of the game. And in the end you will have created something of real value to yourself.

### How Well Can You Fit Them In?

Now comes the final test of your ingenuity. How accurately and skillfully can you cut and fit these fixtures—stairways, windows, cupboards, fireplaces, and all the rest—into the rooms you have laid out on your plotting paper? All these cut-outs, like those on the opposite page, represent standard sizes drawn accurately to the scale of one-quarter of an inch to the foot. You will find it really fascinating to arrange and rearrange the cut outs until each wall, window, fixture, and piece of furniture fits accurately in the exact place that pleases you most. If you should spoil one of the cut-outs or should require additional units you can easily make extra ones, using these as models for measurement.





### A Chauffeurless Auto

Pedestrians and motorists in London recently were mystified when this small car without a driver or any visible means of control, threaded its way at fair speed through the traffic of Piccadilly Circus. Before long, Commander Green predicts a business man, after driving to his office, may send his automobile back home by radio.

By Lieutenant-Commander  
Fitzhugh Green, U.S.N.

**W**ITH the advent of a successful gas engine 25 years ago came a myriad of automobiles and many thousands of airplanes. Gas engines brought cheap light and labor to the farm and swift transportation to the city, changing the lives of millions for the better. Now the second quarter of the century opens with a mechanical marvel that has led to our trip over the ether and its profound effect on the world.

This marvel is a radio-controlled ship or motor, the product of modern science and engineering.

There is a great deal of talk about radio-dynamics. What is it? It is the branch of science that deals with the control of motion by wireless communication. It is a new and exciting field, one that is being grasped by the world.

More than a century ago, the first wireless communication was made by the use of a self-propelled motor. In the past 10 years Nikola Tesla and John Hays Hammond, Jr. have made similar discoveries.

In the mystery world of the future, already has reached the stage of the British and American radio-controlled target. A year ago the U.S.N. had a

# Radio Control—the You May Live to See Airplanes, Ships,

her last action with our Pacific Fleet under such conditions. Radio-controlled submarines and torpedoes have been developed. On March 7, 1924, Captain Murphy, U. S. A., directed the first pilotless airship in this country at McCook field in Dayton, Ohio. On November 2, 1924, press announcements were sent out describing the perfection, by a famous Italian inventor, G. Fiamon, of a radio device that directed the movements of a distant, rapidly moving submarine chaser, despite the most violent efforts at interference by shore stations.

**I**N ALL such automations the motive power is self-contained. Radiant energy in large amounts is not yet practical. Gas, steam, or compressed-air engines drive the vehicle or vessel that is radio-controlled. All that radio does is to steer.

To understand more clearly the present circumstances surrounding radiodynamics it is worth while to glance for a moment at one or two outstanding facts of electrical development. In 1752, Stephen Gray, of London, astonished the world by passing an electric current over 700 feet of wire. But it was not until 1816 that Morse constructed his first telegraph. Note that he did not use it. Rather should we say that he added a final touch to the com-

bined efforts of the many deep-thinking scientific men who preceded him.

The art of distant control of mechanism by wire-carried current is technically known as "teledynamics." The great obstacle to the early development of this art was exactly that which now besets radiodynamics: not enough electrical energy survived at the far end of the system to do any useful work. It was only mankind's vigorous demand for telegraphy at a great distance that finally brought about the invention of the "relay."

A relay is a very sensitive but simple form of electric lever that responds to currents almost incalculably weak. It is the keynote of success for all systems involving the distant control of mechanisms. In wired systems it has enabled the mere pressure of a telegraph key, through which a few thousandths of an ampere flow to a distant relay, to start or stop the most powerful machinery, or to set off vast charges of explosive. Such mechanisms as electric bells, fire alarms, electric clocks, and telephone signals all are samples of teledynamics.

**A**S SOON as wireless systems came into use, inventors began experiments to find out whether relays couldn't be operated by radiant energy. Not only

### Farming by Radio

Commander Green's conception of the future cultivating his fields by radio. Resting comfortably in his control, we see him making his will.



# Marvel of the Future

## Autos, and Tractors Governed by Wireless

electric oscillations, but other forms of ether waves were used. Great encouragement was given a few years ago by the development of highly sensitive devices for detecting heat waves. Doctor Co-blenz of the Bureau of Standards in Washington contrived a "microradiometer," as he called it, that would detect the heat of an ordinary candle at a distance of 53 miles! Edison produced what he termed a "taximeter," so sensitive that a person 30 feet away could produce a perceptible effect on it simply by turning his face toward the instrument. From such inventions rose wild stories of reading signals from distant stars and of rendering an enemy helpless by "death-dealing rays."

**B**UT the same trouble that baffled early attempts to perfect the telegraph still stood in the way of utilizing radiant energy—despite marvelous sensitiveness, not enough energy reached the receiving station to do any good. Whereas in the wired telegraph it was possible to transmit at least one-thousandth part of the applied power, in radio only about one ten-trillionth of the current sent out ever reached the receiving station.

Such minute quantities of current are adequate to make signals so audible that a well made telephone will respond under an impressed electromotive force of less than one-millionth of a volt. But the best relay that ever has been built probably would not trip with anything less than one thousandth of a volt, or a thousand times as much energy as the telephone needs. And when this relay is situated in a plane or ship, the unavoidable vibration is so great that the device has to be made much stiffer so that it will not operate without pressure from the radiating station. Thus, a receiving set for ordinary signals or broadcasting is commonly considered about 5000 times as efficient as one intended for use in radiodynamics.

However, despite this tremendous handicap, there really has been a rapid and successful development of radio control in the past few years. So far, distances involved have not been great, but they are increasing all the time. Marconi, for instance,

predicts a range of more than 1000 miles for pilotless planes within the next few years.

The principle of radio piloting is very simple to understand. A human pilot or a helmsman pushes his rudder to left or right when a tiny spark of infinitesimal mental energy releases the waiting power stored up in his obedient arm.

Radiodynamic control is exactly like that. A small motor or compressed-air cylinder, corresponding to the helmsman's arm, is connected with the rudder. A very delicately balanced electrical relay releases this mechanical "helmsman's arm" when it receives the incoming radio impulse for which it is tuned. Such an impulse is analogous to the mental will power darting by way of motor nerves to the human arm.

Radiodynamic control is exercised in variety of ways, all of which fall into one of two classes. Either there is a separate receiving set for each steering unit or there is a selector system like that used for our automatic telephones.

**I**N EITHER system the automatic boat, tank, torpedo, or plane is released from human control with engines running and rudder amidships. If the automaton is to remain in sight of its operator, it runs on its original course until he decides to change. Suppose the boat must avoid a reef or the plane regain lost altitude due to striking an air pocket. The operator simply presses his key con-

trolling the relay for up or down, right or left rudder, and the distant mechanism instantly responds. Springs bring the rudder back to amidships when the operator's key is released.

Use of gyroscopic stabilizers in addition to radio control assures a steadier course. For the long traverse of tank or torpedo, or the great overland flight of a plane, such stabilizers are indispensable. Roughness of terrain, adverse currents in the water, and wind squalls in the air all fight for possession of the pilotless machine.

It should be noted here that scientists at work on radiodynamics are in no sense parties to research of what is popularly called the "death ray." In radiodynamics are utilized only those well-known vibrations of the ether that nightly bring us broadcast programs on our home receiving sets.

In this connection, Nicolet, the well-known French airplane engineer, says of stopping motors at a distance by radio: "An electric wave such as is given out by an antenna loses its intensity very rapidly, its force varying as the square of the distance. The impulse created by a

(continued on page 100)



**A Pilotless Boat**

J. Elliott Jenkins, Chicago wireless engineer is shown here with a model of his new radio-controlled steamboat exhibited at a recent radio show. Some day says Commander Green every lake and bay and sea may contain many thousands of similar marine automatons.



(Continued on page 173)

# Novelties of Radio in Pictures

A huge loudspeaker designed for public broadcasting Lofty transmitting towers among skyscrapers—Odd miniature sets

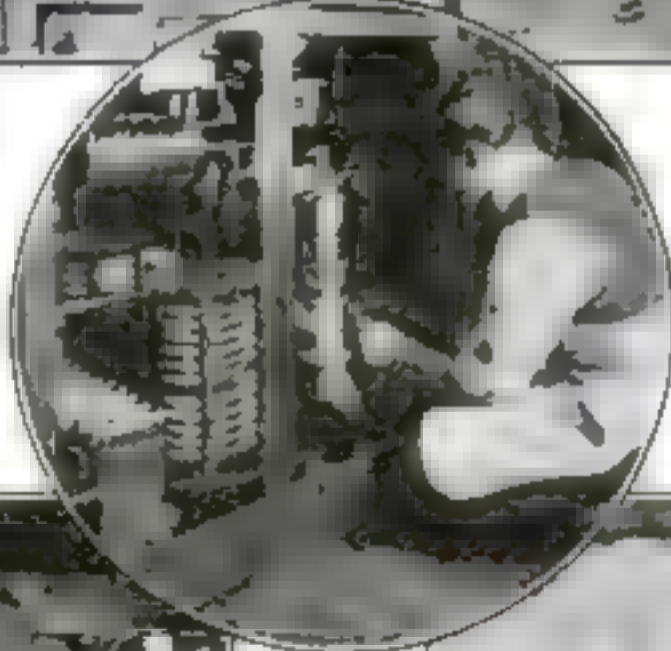


## A Powerful Speaker

Here is an enormous loudspeaker just designed by C. W. Hewlett, of Schenectady, N. Y., for use in public broadcasting. The construction is unique in that no permanent or electro magnets are used. Instead, the diaphragm is operated by the induced currents generated in the diaphragm itself by coils of wire placed directly in front of it. Those who have heard this loudspeaker in operation say it reproduces voice and music with wonderful fidelity and clarity

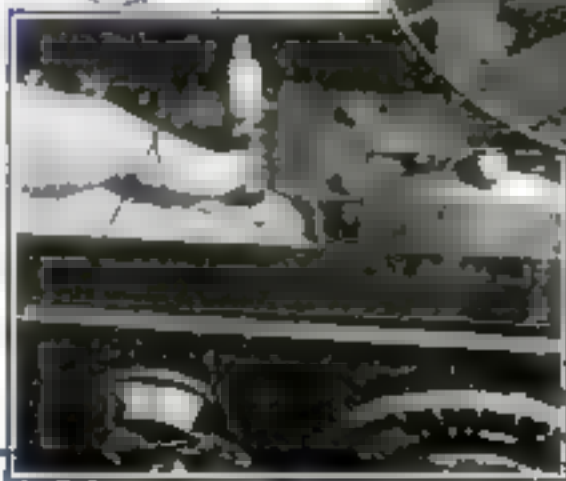
## 307-Foot Towers

Station WGBS in New York City lays claim to the tallest antenna towers in the eastern section of the country. The tops of the towers are 307 feet above the ground and 107 feet above the roof of the building containing the broadcasting station. Even at this height they are lower than the roofs of many of the skyscrapers surrounding them



## One Way to Cure Distortion

It is much better to build a radio receiver that does not distort, but in spite of your best efforts to get transformers that will give you the proper quality, you will notice some distortion, a variable resistance connected across the secondary terminals of the audio-frequency transformer often will work wonders with the quality



## A Toothbrush Set

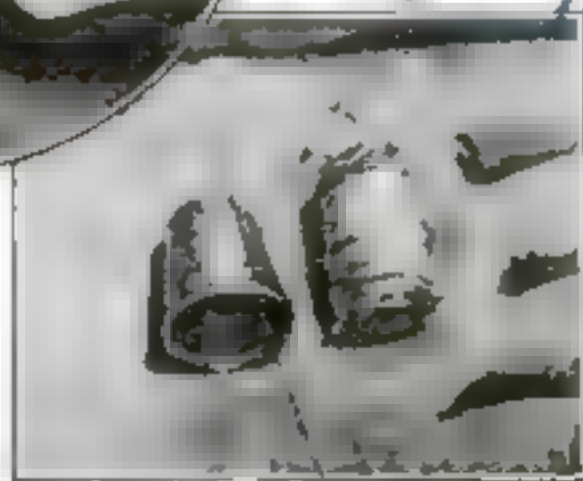
The craze for miniature radio receivers still continues. One of the latest novelties, built by William L. Wray of New York City, uses the handle of a toothbrush as a base. The picture shows the designer with his midget set

## Cooling Tubes

Few broadcast listeners realize that the most important problem confronting the designer of high power transmitting tubes is how to keep them from burning out from heat produced in operation. Water-jacketed tubes offered the obvious solution, but it was not until lately, when radio engineers worked out a system of choke coils in which the rubber tubing containing the water supply was used as wire, that this system was found practical. Water is a fair conductor of high frequency current, but it cannot get through a column of water arranged like a coil of wire, as shown in the circular illustration

## Thimble-Size Crystal Set

Another miniature crystal set recently built by Jack Duffy of Sydney, Australia, is hardly larger than a thimble. It is powered by a 1.5 volt battery and has 30 feet of No. 36 wire. The builder says he has been able to hear a number of different local stations with it. Tuning is accomplished by means of tiny taps on the side of the coil



# How to Build A Two-Tube Loudspeaker Set

## New Type Reflex Gives Ample Volume on a Single Tube

By Alfred P. Lane

**H**ERE is a radio receiver designed to give plenty of volume on the loudspeaker with the minimum number of tubes. If you are located near several powerful broadcasting stations, this receiver will give a large

appeal to radio fans is the elimination from the circuit of any special parts so easily obtained in the tuning and adapting. It is a simple matter to change the

number of tubes required to obtain the desired degree of volume, a factor of considerable importance when the receiver is to be operated on dry cells, or on a storage battery if the latter must be carried some distance to have it recharged. With two storage-battery tubes, it will overload most loudspeakers on local stations. It will operate perfectly on storage-battery tubes or either type of dry-cell tube, but the latter will not give as much volume.

**T**HE crystal detector helps to keep the quality of the reproduction high, although this is governed to a large extent by the characteristics of the audio-frequency transformers used in the circuit.

Here are the parts you will need.

- A and B—Tube tuning unit
- C and D—Crystal tuning unit
- E and F—Variable condensers, .00025 mfd. maximum capacity
- G—Misc. fixed condenser, .001 mfd.
- H—Misc. inter. condenser, .00025 mfd.
- I—Audio-frequency transformer, high ratio
- J—Audio-frequency transformer, medium ratio
- K—Rheostat
- L and M—Vacuum-tube sockets
- N—Crystal detector
- O—Double-point jack
- P—Open-circuit switch
- Q—Panel, 7 by 14 inches
- R—Wooden base board, 6½ by 14½ inches
- S—Rear support panel, 1 by 6 inches
- Six binding posts, two for two vacuum tubes, four right-angle brackets, bus wire, etc.

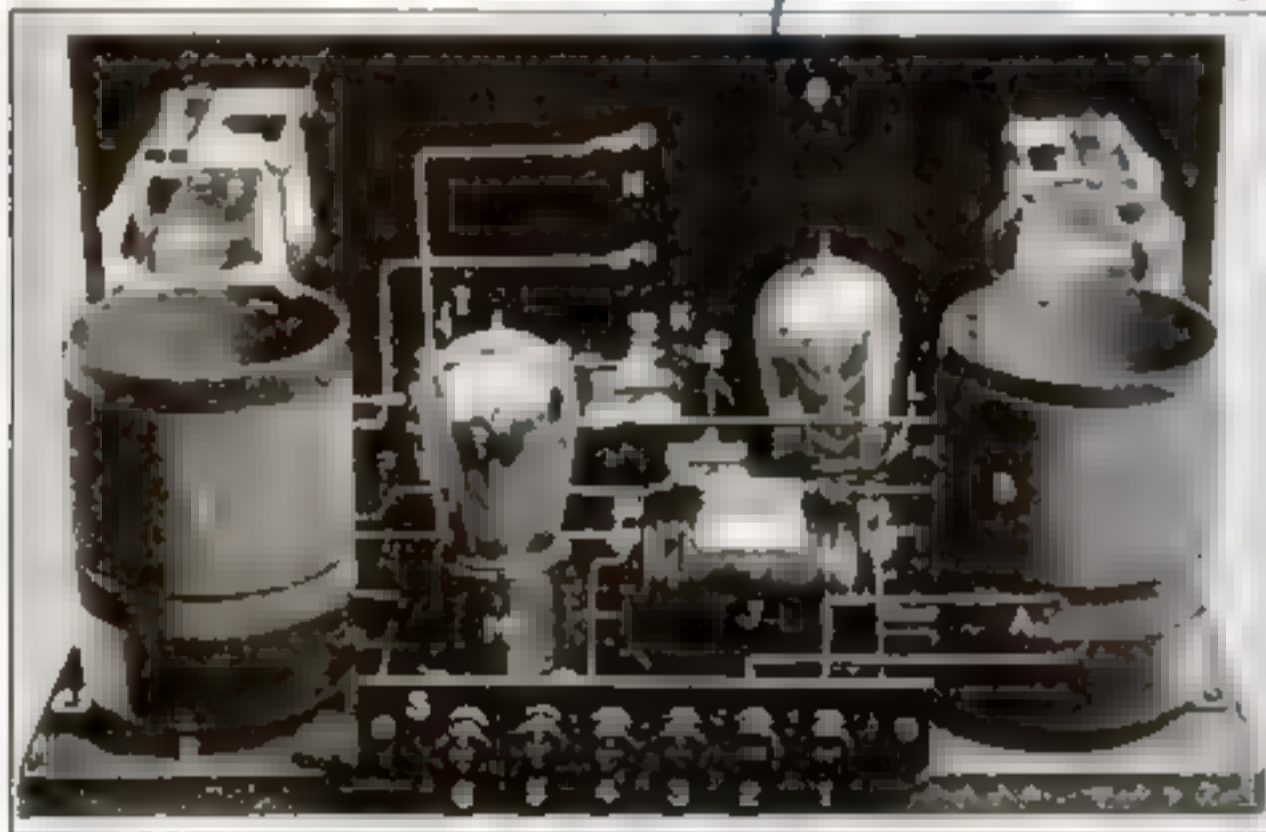


Fig. 1. Rear view of the set, showing layout of parts and wiring. Notice particularly how the ends of the wires are fastened on coil A.

enough for dancing from any of them on just one vacuum tube. And if you are a bit too far away for one tube, the design of the receiver is such that you can add another stage of audio amplification without changing a single wire already in the set.

**F**URTHERMORE, the arrangement of the parts is equally symmetrical, whether one or two tubes are used.

The receiver is both selective and easy to tune. If the coils are carefully wound and the two condensers are alike, the two tuning dials will read within a few degrees of each other from the lowest to the highest of the broadcasting wave lengths, and the readings of these dials may be logged for the different stations heard.

With the receiver shown in the illustrations, I have found it easy to tune in any one of the 11 different broadcasting stations in the vicinity of New York City on one tube with loudspeaker strength, using a 100-foot antenna strung up the side of an apartment house. The selectivity can be adjusted to suit local conditions and various lengths of antenna by changing the number of turns in coil A.

Another feature that certainly will

number of turns of wire in any of the coils in order to compensate for the peculiarities of the particular instruments you use in building the receiver.

The reflex principle is employed because it reduces the

number of tubes required to obtain the desired degree of volume, a factor of considerable importance when the receiver is to be operated on dry cells, or on a storage battery if the latter must be carried some distance to have it recharged. With two storage-battery tubes, it will overload most loudspeakers on local stations. It will operate perfectly on storage-battery tubes or either type of dry-cell tube, but the latter will not give as much volume.

The reflex principle is employed because it reduces the

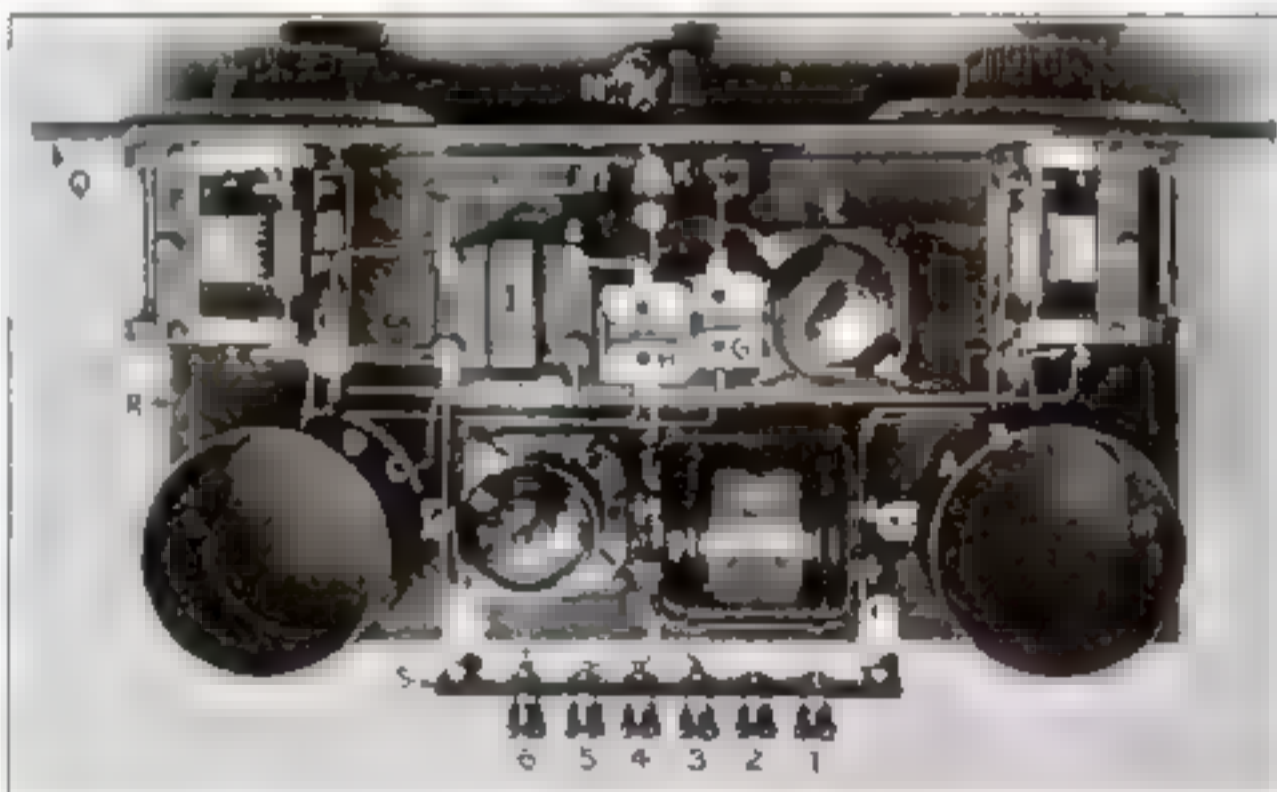


Fig. 2. View of the set from above. The layout of parts is symmetrical, whether you use one or two tubes. For a one-tube set, leave out tube socket M and audio transformer J.



Fig. 3. The well balanced panel layout

The variable condensers *E* and *F* do not have to be of .00025 capacity. If you already have a couple of .0005 condensers, they can be used. It is desirable, however, if larger condensers are used, to cut down the number of turns in coils *B* and *D* to 50 turns apiece so as to spread out the broadcasting stations over a greater portion of the dial.

THE audio-frequency transformer *I* has a ratio of 6 to 1; transformer *J* has a ratio of 4½ to 1. Almost any standard types of transformers can be used, although it may be necessary to alter the number of turns in coil *C* if the characteristics of the transformer used at *I* are different from the one used in the set. How to do this will be explained later.

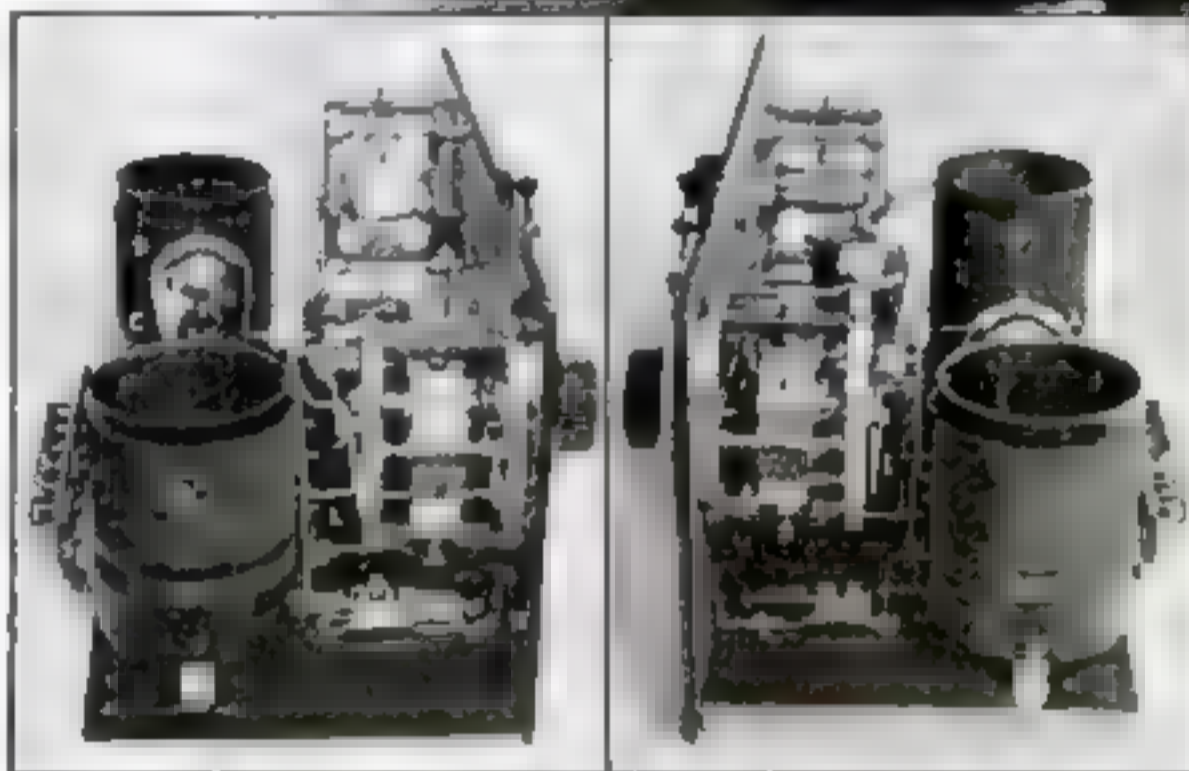
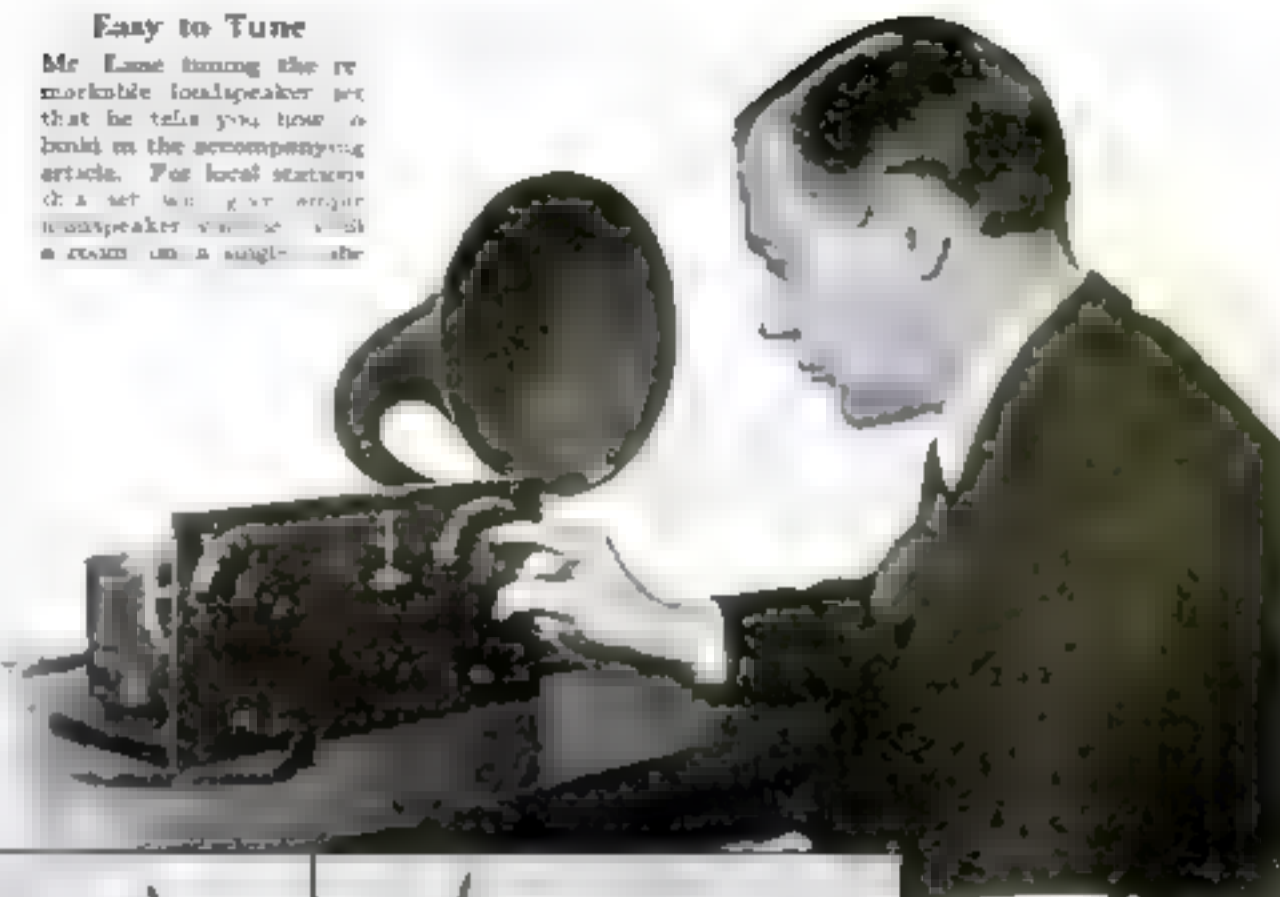
If preferred, the crystal detector *N* can be of the fixed type, but one can never be sure that a fixed crystal is really sensitive unless means are at hand to make comparative tests.

The jacks *O* and *P* in this receiver are of the type that have holes drilled and tapped in the frame, and the wooden baseboard is screwed directly to the jacks as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. If you have standard jacks on hand, you can drill and tap the holes yourself, or if you prefer, the wooden base can be fastened to the panel in the usual way with screws through the panel.

The rheostat, of course, should have a resistance suitable for the tubes you expect

### Easy to Tune

Mr. Lane tuning the remarkable loudspeaker set that he tells you how to build in the accompanying article. For local stations it is a set you can enjoy. For long-range stations it is a set you can enjoy.



Figs. 4 and 5. Right and left end views, showing the position of parts, and particularly how the wooden baseboard is screwed to the jacks, also how the tuning inductances are mounted by brass right-angle brackets.

single brackets that support them, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5. Small holes also should be drilled so that the ends of the wire can be passed through and back to hold them in place. The way this is done is shown on coil *A* in Fig. 1.

THE number of turns of wire in each coil is as follows: Coil *A*, 14 turns; coil *B*, 72 turns; coil *C*, 15 turns; coil *D*, 72 turns. Coils *A* and *C* take up slightly less than a full inch of space on the bakelite tubing, and coils *B* and *D* are a shade

over 2 inches long.

Now arrange all the instruments as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5 after you have mounted the panel on the wooden baseboard. Mark where the holding screws belong and fasten all the instru-

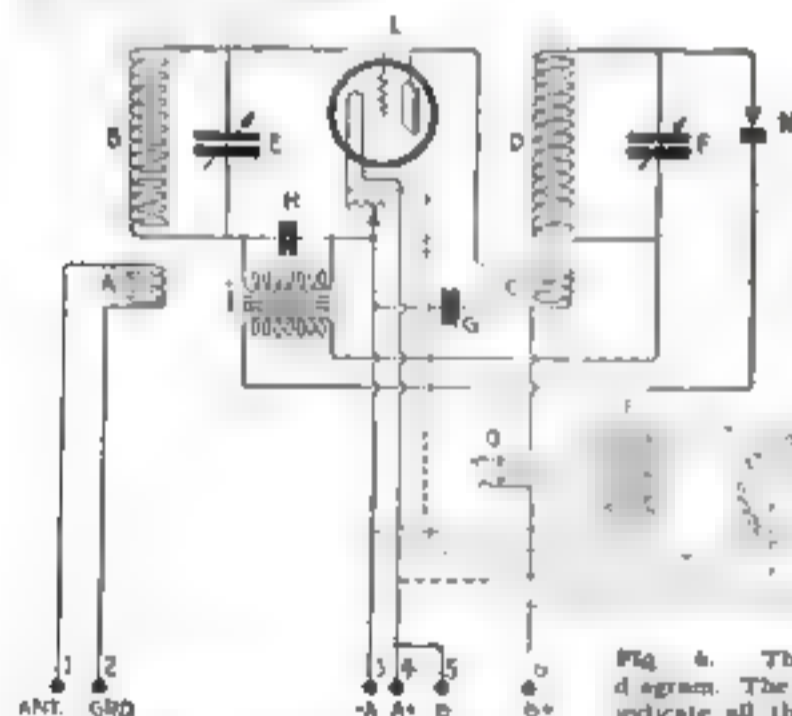


Fig. 6. The wiring diagram. The solid lines indicate all the connections for a one-tube set. The dotted lines show the additional wires necessary for two tubes.

to use. Generally speaking, any rheostat that is right for one particular tube will also handle two tubes in parallel without enough overheating to make it a serious matter.

The rest of the apparatus needs no comment. Any standard parts will give excellent results.

After you have purchased all the parts, including two pieces of bakelite tubing 4 inches long and 8 inches in diameter, and a half-pound spool of No. 22 double silk-

covered wire for the inductances *AB* and *CD*, the first step is to lay out the holes in the panel as shown in Fig. 7. Only the shaft holes for the instruments are indicated, since there is so much variation in the spacing of the holes for the screw used to mount the instruments, and so many of them are now made single mounting anyway.

The easiest way to do this job is to mark off the holes on a piece of paper the exact size of the panel and paste the paper on the panel with library paste. Then center punch the holes through the paper and after you have drilled them, the paper can be washed off. This method will prevent scratches on the panel.

The tuning inductances should be wound next, after the holes have been drilled in the bakelite tubing for the brass

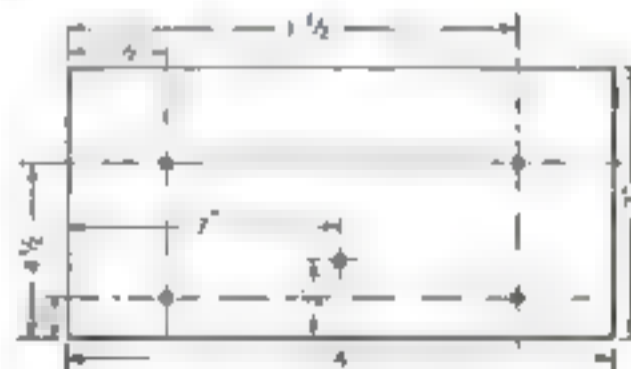


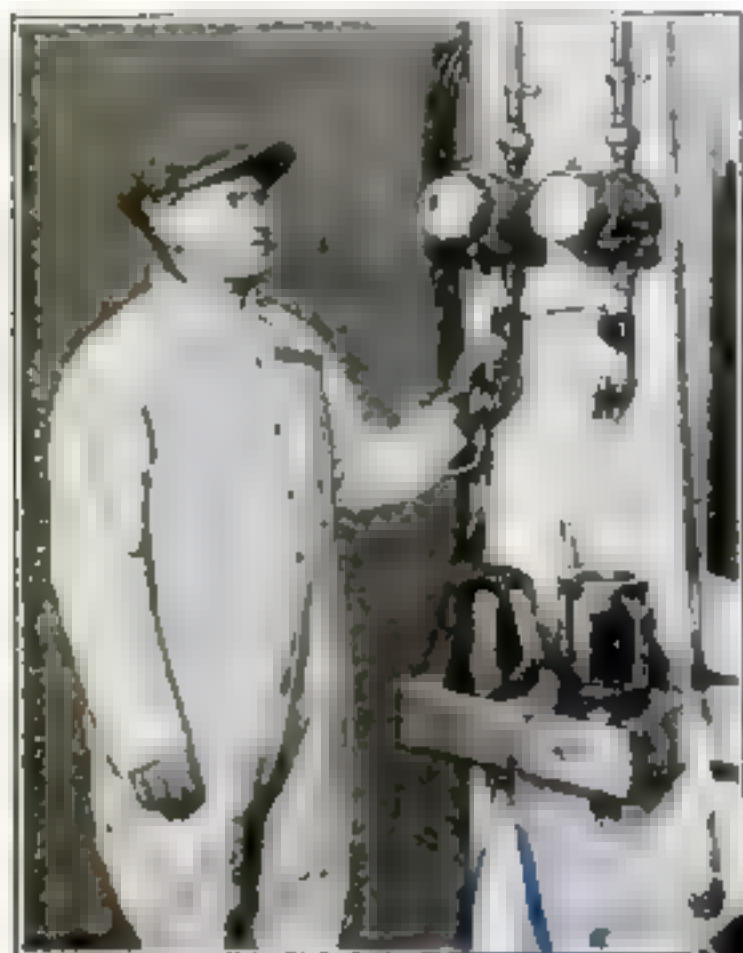
Fig. 7. The panel layout. The holes are for the shafts of the condensers, for the rheostat and for the jacks. If screws are needed to support the condensers, use the tripockets with them.

ments in place except the tuning inductances *AB* and *CD*. It is best to leave these off until the wires in back of them have been soldered in place. This will save accidental scorching of the coil wire and will give more space to work.

(Continued on page 174)

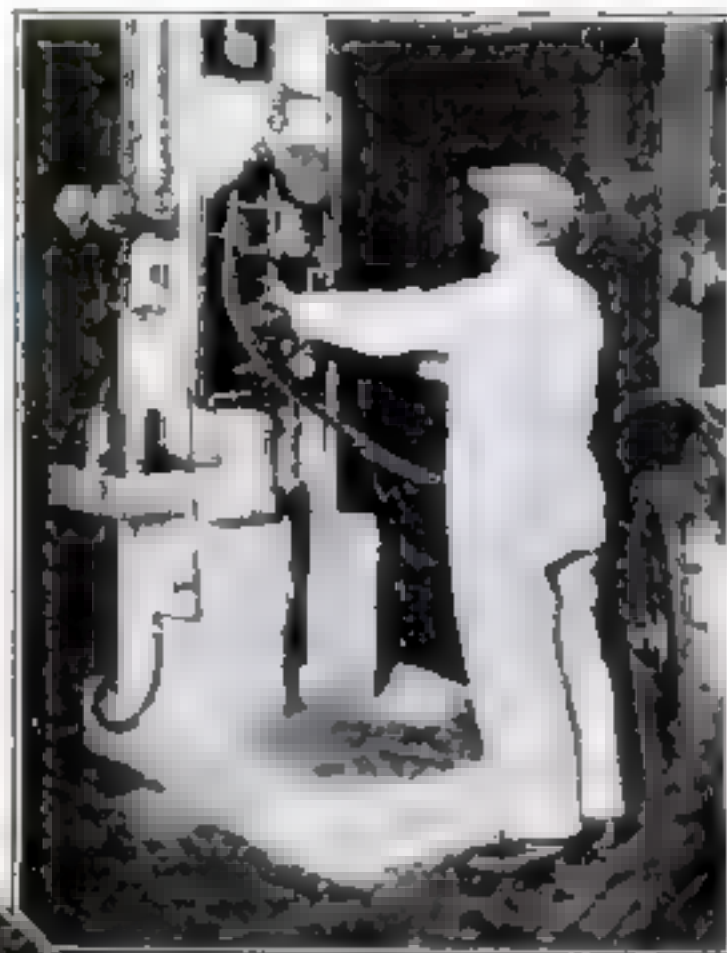
# Better Service for the Motorist

## Machines Deliver Gas and Oil—A New Auto Laundry



### Auto Shower-Bath

From 11 to 14 minutes is all the time it takes to clean a car immaculately by an ingenious mechanical washing system adopted in a new \$100,000 automobile laundry in Chicago, Ill. A 13-foot conveyor automatic car carries each car through a series of washing and cleaning processes controlled by crews of men and women workers. In one of these processes the car travels through a shower bath where sprays wash it on all sides. At the same time a woman in a gallery above trims the top of the automobile.



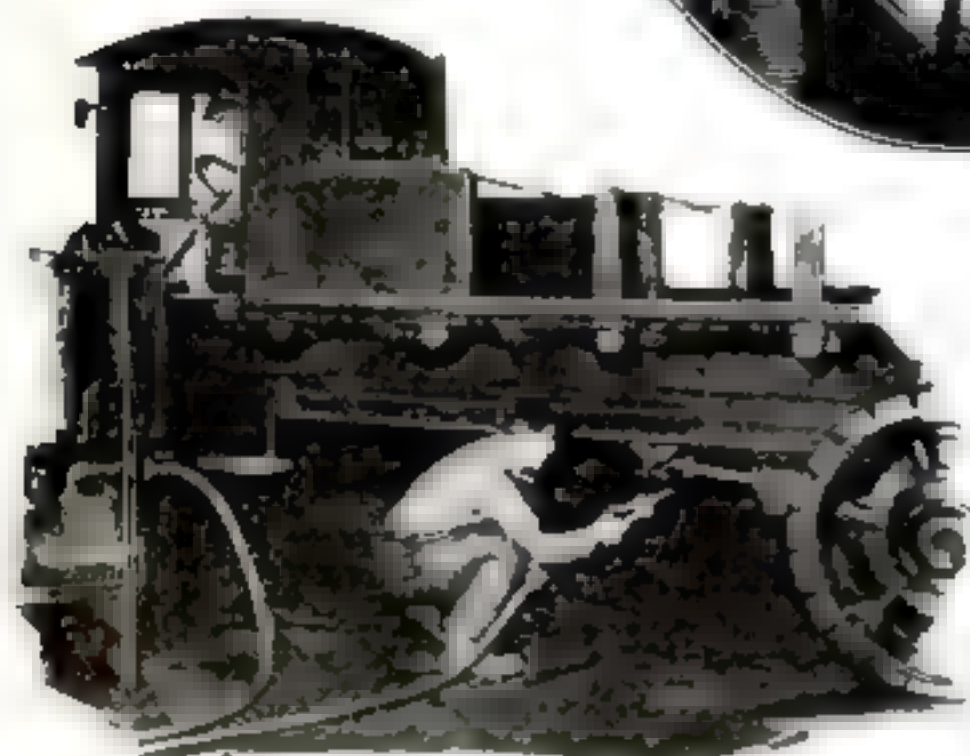
### Mechanical Oil Service

Convenience, reduction of mess, elimination of waste and speedy service to customers are combined in a newly invented mechanical oil delivery system recently installed in a New York City garage. Two grades of lubricating oil are delivered automatically at two points in each of three floors, or at points in all. The system makes use of gravity and of compressed air; the oil being stored in 50-gallon tanks in a fireproof room. The photograph shows two of the taps, each with an individual meter for measurement.



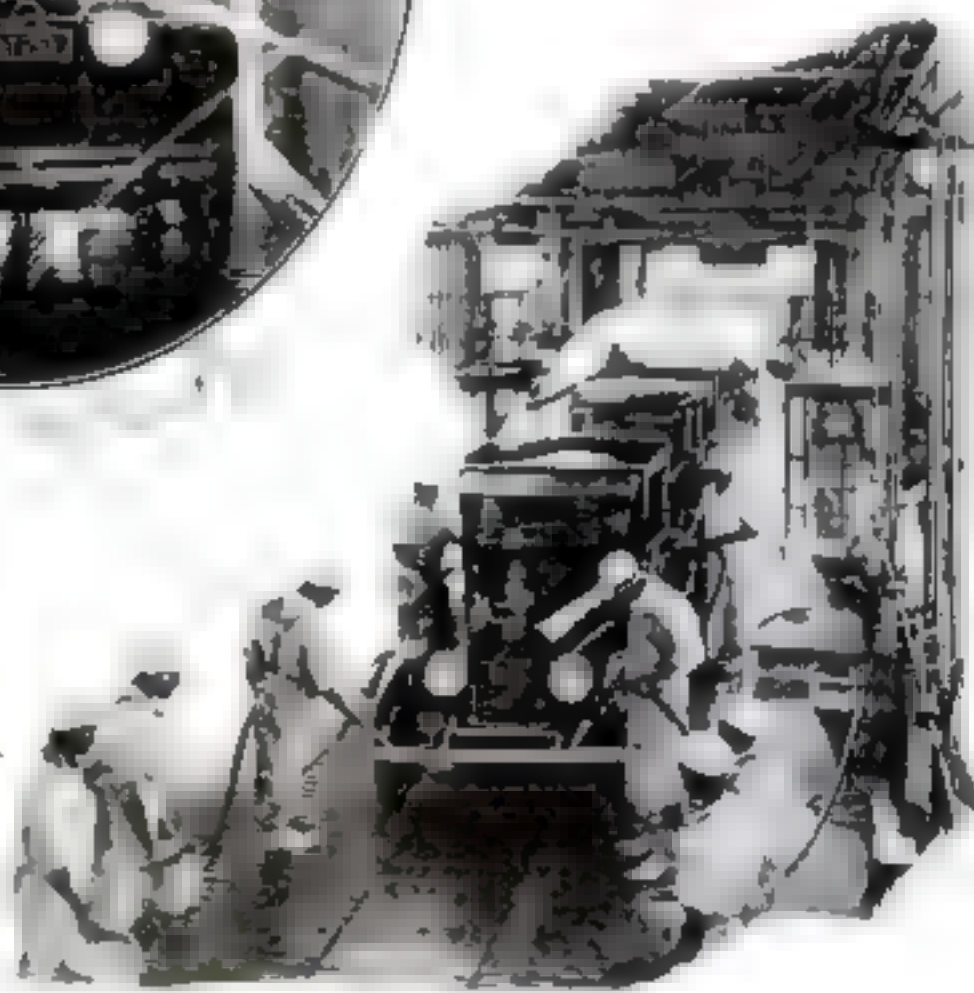
### 15 Gallons a Minute

Portable tanks for gasoline and oil are eliminated by the latest type of mechanical service equipment which supplies fuel from a storage tank in the garage by compressed air. Gasoline is delivered to an automobile at the rate of 15 gallons every minute.



### Spray Cleans Off Grease and Dirt

Inaccessible parts of the chassis, such as the running gear and front and rear axles, now are cleaned quickly and easily by a new compressed-air mechanism that sprays a warm, soapy water solution under pressure to remove grease and dirt.



### Where Autos Are Groomed while You Wait

This view of the new automobile laundry in Chicago shows a crew of cleaners at work on a line of cars that have come in for a bath. Notice the pressure boxes for cleaning off grease and dirt. The cars travel on a rack with a variable speed control.

# Make Your Carburetor Save Money

## Simple Adjustments Add Power to Your Car with Less Fuel

By E. B. Staples

**T**HE mileage you get out of your gas, the power you get out of your motor, and the amount of general satisfaction you get out of your car depend on no one thing more than on a proper adjustment of your carburetor.

And yet, though this adjustment is one of the simplest that can be made on a motor-car, probably half the automobiles in daily use in America are being operated below their maximum efficiency because their carburetors are not sharply adjusted.

Now, aside from wasting gas, causing loss of power, and creating dissatisfaction, an improperly adjusted carburetor can do permanent damage to a motor. For it means carbon and carbon means knocks, vibration, and eventually ruined bearings, a granulated shaft, and shortened life for the motor. Also, small particles of carbon pass through the valve openings, and when the valves close on them, pits are formed and the valves must be ground.

One person only should adjust your carburetor—yourself. The reason is that you are constantly studying the action of your motor under varying conditions of driving. Hence, you know better than any one else wherein it fails, and what changes must be made to make it run better. Also, since you must drive the car, you are interested more than any one else in getting it to run perfectly.

**U**NLESS you chance to hit upon the right combination immediately, which is quite unlikely, you won't be able to adjust your carburetor correctly at first attempt. Neither is the usual test for a carburetor adjustment—opening the throttle suddenly and observing whether the motor accelerates immediately—at all conclusive. When you have made an adjustment, you must test it where a motor test means something to you—that is, on the road—and you must repeat the test until you are satisfied that the adjustment is as nearly perfect as possible.

Not long ago I received direct from the factory a new seven-ton truck with a large motor. The carburetor was represented as

being in perfect adjustment. I put the truck into service hauling lumber over a 20-mile route. The first round trip consumed about 18 gallons of gas. In a week or so, as the truck limbered up, the gasoline consumption for each trip had dropped to about 15 gallons, but its motor was knocking badly from carbon. Now, although many mechanics would have

If such a marked improvement can be made with a heavy truck under arduous conditions of service, what can you do to your pleasure car, which you probably operate only on smooth roads and under other favorable conditions?

A motor shows its maximum power with the carburetor adjusted to supply just enough gasoline to run the car without any excess to form carbon. When a motor "spits back" through the carburetor, it is a sign of too lean a mixture. When a motor is choked, runs irregularly, and emits black smoke, it is a sign of too rich a mixture. Somewhere between these two extremes is the point of maximum efficiency which you must seek.

### Useful Pointers to Remember

**D**ON'T leave your carburetor adjustment to some one else. Do it yourself.

Don't expect perfect results at once.

Make your tests on the road under actual driving conditions. Simply opening the throttle is not enough.

Remember that your carburetor should supply just enough gas to run the car without forming carbon.

When the motor "spits back," the mixture is too lean.

When it runs irregularly and emits black smoke, the mixture is too rich.

Don't try to make adjustments when the motor is cold.

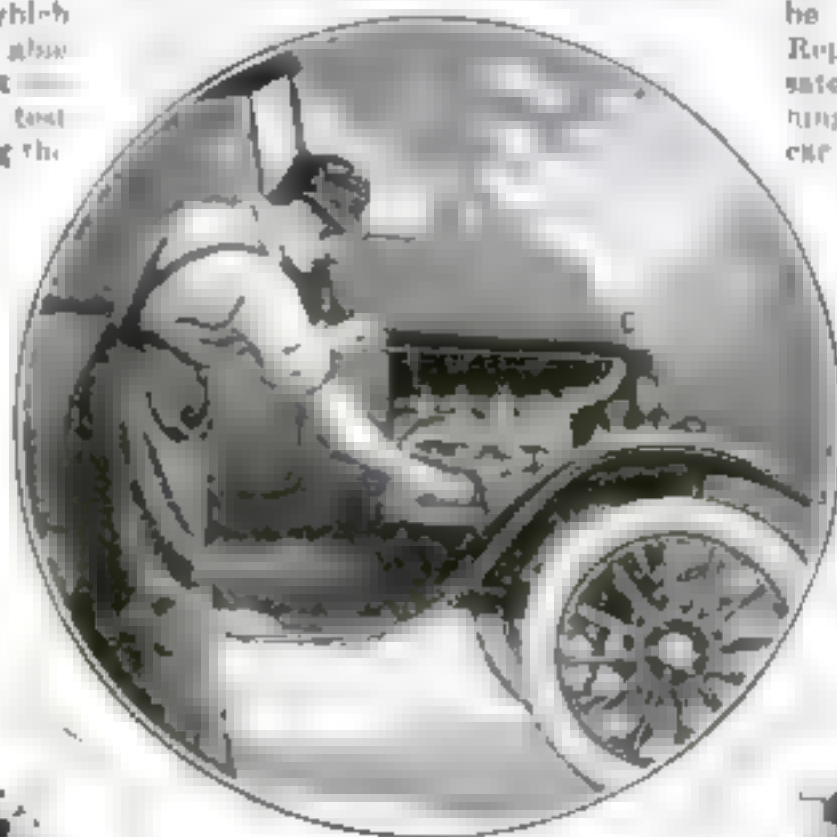
Keep a careful record of your mileage and gasoline consumption.

pronounced the carburetor adjustment good enough, I decided it could be made much better. After a week of careful adjusting and testing, the car was making its 40-mile trip with a consumption of only 9½ gallons of gas. Moreover, it was proving capable of hauling a load one-third larger than formerly. Its motor was free of carbon and running smoothly.

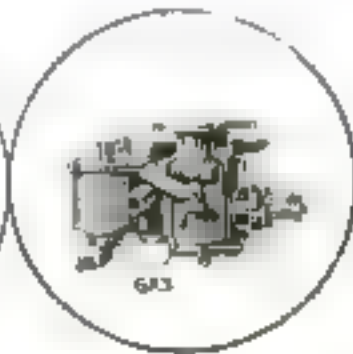
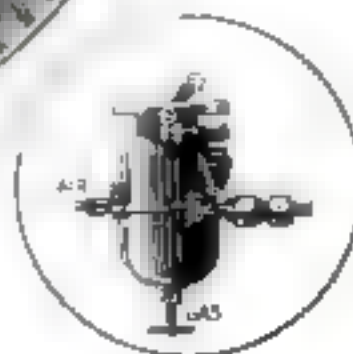
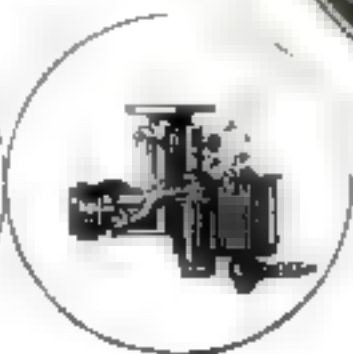
the motor still idles steadily at the lower speed. If it does not, turn the low-speed adjustment until it does.

Then drive up some hill, which you know your car can just about climb in high. If there is the least sign of irregular running, reduce the mixture at the high-speed adjustment and try again. Should the motor "spit back" in this trial, it will be necessary to enrich the mixture. Repeat these trials, adjusting to compensate for "spitting" or irregular running, until you are satisfied that the car is operating at its best. Then leave the carburetor at that adjustment, and don't change it until you are certain a change is necessary.

Never attempt to adjust the carburetor while the motor is cold. The adjustment should be made for normal running conditions, which means for a warm motor. Remember, too, that the closer you approach the point of maximum efficiency, the finer will be the adjustments necessary after each test.



Make your own carburetor adjustments. Here are four standard types of carburetors, one of which probably is on your automobile. Controls for fuel mixture are indicated at the left and right.



# Money-Saving Auto Kinks

## A Bed for Touring

**O**VERLAND auto travel calls for light and compact equipment. Why not, therefore, utilize the seat cushions as a bed? They combine spring and mattress and must be carried anyway.

By making a framework as illustrated in Fig. 1, one Californian autoist and his wife converted their car for sleeping and used it satisfactorily in a trip across the continent to Vermont.

When the frame is set up, the cushions are placed on it so that they rest on the center cross strip. The main weight of the sleeper's body comes on the springy cushions, while his feet are supported by an easily adjusted canvas hammock. This is made from a 40-in. width of canvas, long enough to reach from the windshield bracket in front to the top hangers in the rear. Each end is turned over a 1 by 2 in. wooden strip and sewed. The canvas is tied in position at each corner with a small rope.

When packed, the framework is wrapped in the canvas, making a neat roll about 40 in. long and 8 in. in diameter. — A. MAY HOLADAY.

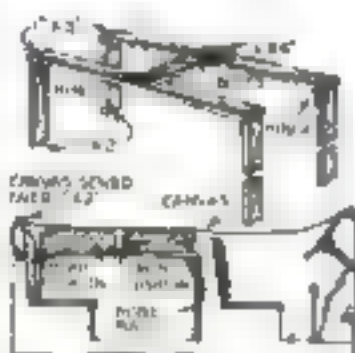


Fig. 1. Auto cushions used for bed on overland tour

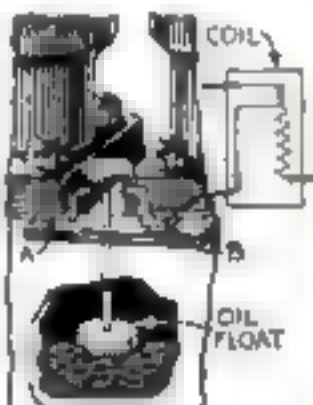


Fig. 2. Motor stops when the oil runs low



Fig. 4. Cover for pedal

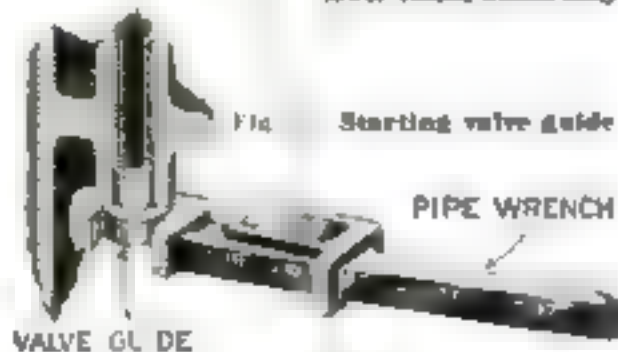
**I**N SPITE of the care motorists give to the oil level in the crankcase of their car and the various oil gages and warning devices in common use, the burning out of bearings is still a relatively frequent mishap.

It is quite possible, however, to make a warning device that will stop the motor when the oil level becomes dangerously low. A 3/4-in.-thick piece of fiber is drilled as in Fig. 2 to allow the oil float rod to pass through. At a slight distance from the float-rod hole, other holes are drilled for the screws A and B. The one for B is countersunk on the under side. Two brass or copper strips are then bent as shown and fastened under the screws. It is a wise precaution to fill the countersunk hole for screw B with sealing-wax after the clip has been fastened in place. The fiber block now may be attached to the motor by screw A and another screw at the other end.

As the motor is grounded, screw A and its clip are grounded. A metal washer of



Fig. 3. Lumber-carrying extension for truck. Upper view shows it with rack extended; lower folded within body



brass or copper is fastened to the float rod and so adjusted that when the oil level is low it will rest upon the two spring contacts. The wiring consists of a single wire running from B either to the binding post where the current enters the interrupter, or to the coil. — R. H. KASPER.

**A**N AUTOIST fashioned a handy clip to hold his tire gage just inside the door pocket. A piece of light but stiff sheet brass, 1 by 3 in., with corners rounded and edges filed smooth, was bent

## and Six Other Aids

into a shape (Fig. 3) to fit on the edge of the door lining. A flat-head brass bolt, 1/2 by 1/2 in., first was screwed into place, the projection beyond the nut noted, and the bolt removed and filed down to exactly the right size. The rim on the gage prevents it from dropping. — R. C. T.

**A** RETIRED army officer in Washington has fitted the accelerator of his auto with a cover flap of stiff sole leather about 4 by 7 in. (Fig. 4). The advantage of this is that it distributes the pressure and also reduces the likelihood of his foot's slipping off the pedal. The leather does not interfere with the removal of the floorboard, as it is pliable enough to be bent back and out of the way of obstructions. — G. A. L.



Fig. 5. Brass holder keeps tire gage handy

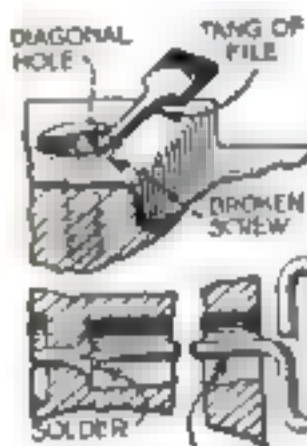


Fig. 6. Turning screws

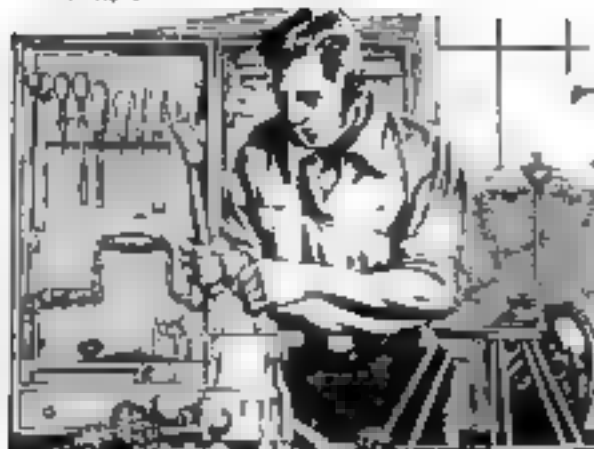
fasten the screw to the tip of the screwdriver with a drop of solder. In some cases, as in repairing the oil circulating system of certain truck cylinder blocks, this method is used in conjunction with special screwdrivers of long reach made, as shown in Fig. 6, from cold rolled steel.

**T**HE removal of valve guides from the cylinder castings of the automobile often may be accomplished by giving the bushing a twist with a pipe wrench, as shown in Fig. 7. Once started, the bushing is readily punched out of position.

**C**ARBURETORS with cork floats sometimes fail to work because the float becomes soaked with gasoline. The float should be removed and carefully baked dry in the oven. Three or four very thin coats of shellac then should be applied. Do not get shellac on too thick. — H. L. W.

**T**O ADAPT a Ford truck with a short body for carrying lumber, my father built a frame extension, as shown in Fig. 3. It is made of 1 1/2 by 3 in. lumber, fastened with 3/4-in. bolts and pivoted to the sides of the truck body. — JANET LINDBAUGH.

**W**HEN a large screwhead breaks, it is often possible to remove the screw by drilling a small hole diagonally into the slot and inserting the tang of a file or other tool to act as a lever, as in Fig. 6. When screws are to be inserted in a deep recess or in any very awkward or inaccessible place, it is possible to



# The Home Workshop

Arthur Wakeling, Editor

## Easy to Build Fast Model Airplane

### World Champion Tells How to Construct Miniature Aircraft

By Robert V. Jaros

**A**LL-AROUND flying performance is what affords the greatest satisfaction in a model airplane. The exact model of a large machine may have an excellent appearance, but be a very poor flier. Consequently the twin pusher model illustrated is my favorite because it embodies in its simple and sturdy construction the qualities of a consistently dependable flier.

The lack of tools is not a handicap in model airplane building. Very good construction can be obtained by using only a pocket knife, a small block plane, a candle, and a pair of pliers. The block plane need be no larger than the 1-in. size, which can be bought very cheaply.

The materials are simple and inexpensive. Bamboo, white pine wood, glue, silk thread, steel piano wire No. 13, tissue paper, "banana oil" thin washers and rubber are all that are necessary. The best bamboo is that which has a glossy outside surface and joints that are far apart.

Dress spangles, which may be bought in the fancy goods department of a dry-goods store, serve well as washers. Banana oil may be bought by the ounce at almost any drug-store.

The A-shaped frame is composed of two main beams of pine, 5/32 by 3/32 by 36 in., braced by a series of bamboo cross pieces. The beams should be planed

flatly on a board and forcing the point of a small knife blade carefully into the wood (No. 1, Fig. 2, page 128).

The ends where the beams will meet should be cut on a bias to in-

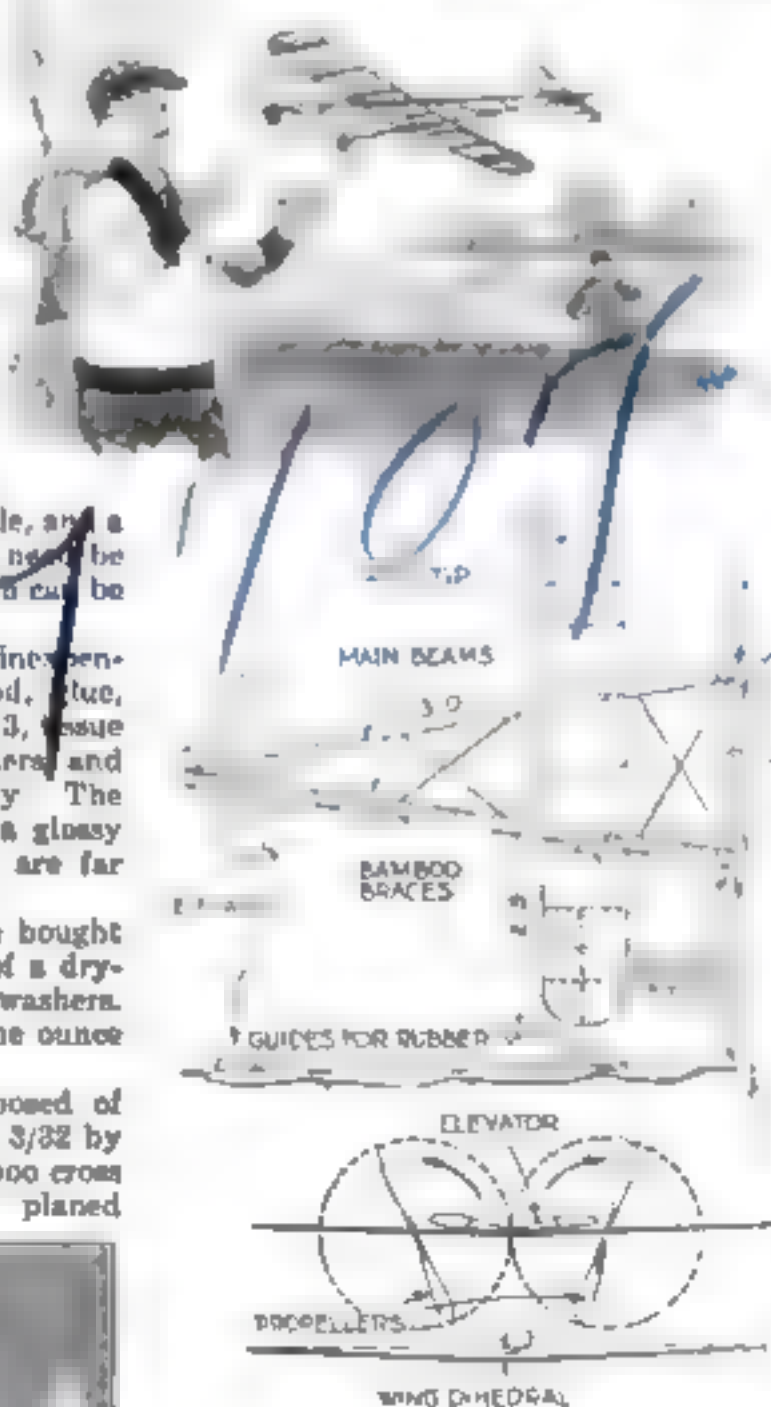


Fig. 1. Top side and rear views of the model, and diagram illustrating wing dihedral

### Where to Find This Month's Mechanical Features

The Home Workshop  
Pages 97 to 140

The Shipshape Home  
Page 142

Better Shop Methods Department  
Pages 102 and 144 to 158

### Jaros Holds World's Record for Model Airplanes



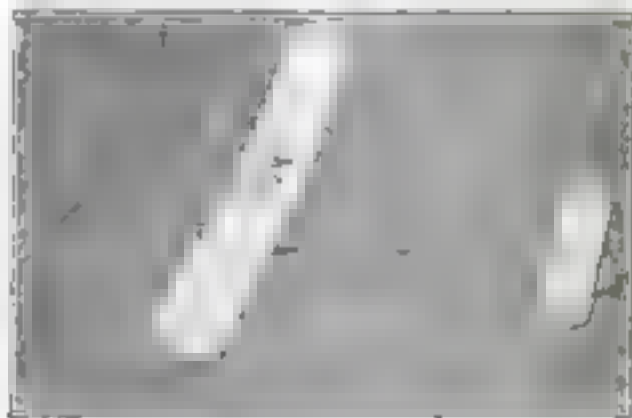
**I**N TELLING the readers of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY how to build a small plane, Robert V. Jaros is drawing upon the fund of experience that enabled him to set the world's record for model flying. Representing the Illinois Model Aero Club in competition at the last great international air meet at Dayton, Ohio, he won the Mulvihill trophy for that organization. His model remained in the air 10 minutes, 14.2 seconds, and traveled about two miles.

Jaros, who is 19 years of age, is a student at the University of Michigan.

sure a close fit. After this has been done, force a wire hook, made with the pliers, over the ends, and glue and bind with silk thread, as in No. 2, Fig. 2.

On all constructions glue should be applied before the thread is wrapped around. The binding should be tight and the thread tied.

The cross braces are cut out and shaved down with a knife from a larger piece of bamboo. They should be cut so that one



In flight, the elastic-driven propellers push this little monoplane model from the rear

of the wider surfaces is of the glossy outside part because the greatest strength of bamboo lies in this part.

The cross braces at the widest part of the frame, that is, the rear of the model,

(Continued on page 126)



Top view showing main beams, braces and location of wing, elevator and propellers

down and sandpapered smoothly to the correct size, and then small slits, through which the cross braces will extend, should be made in them. It is easiest to make these slits by laying the beams

# A Decorative Desk for Your Home

## How You Can Construct an Unusually Beautiful Piece of Furniture

**I**F YOU have made some of the simpler pieces of furniture described in the Home Workshop, you are perhaps ready to try your hand at something a little out of the ordinary. Such a piece is the beautiful writing-desk detailed in the accompanying drawings.

The design is based upon an early American desk of Sheraton influence in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Some modifications in size and detail have been made by George F. Kaercher, the furniture-factory superintendent who prepared the working drawings, in order to adapt the desk better to modern purposes. The style nevertheless remains essentially that of the magnificent model shown in the central photograph.

If made of mahogany, the decorative bandings should be walnut veneer and conversely, if walnut is used for the main parts, the bandings should be of mahogany. The box part, including the front, is made of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. thick 5-ply veneer, if obtainable, and a special effort should be made to select for the front a piece having a face veneer of rich and striking figure.

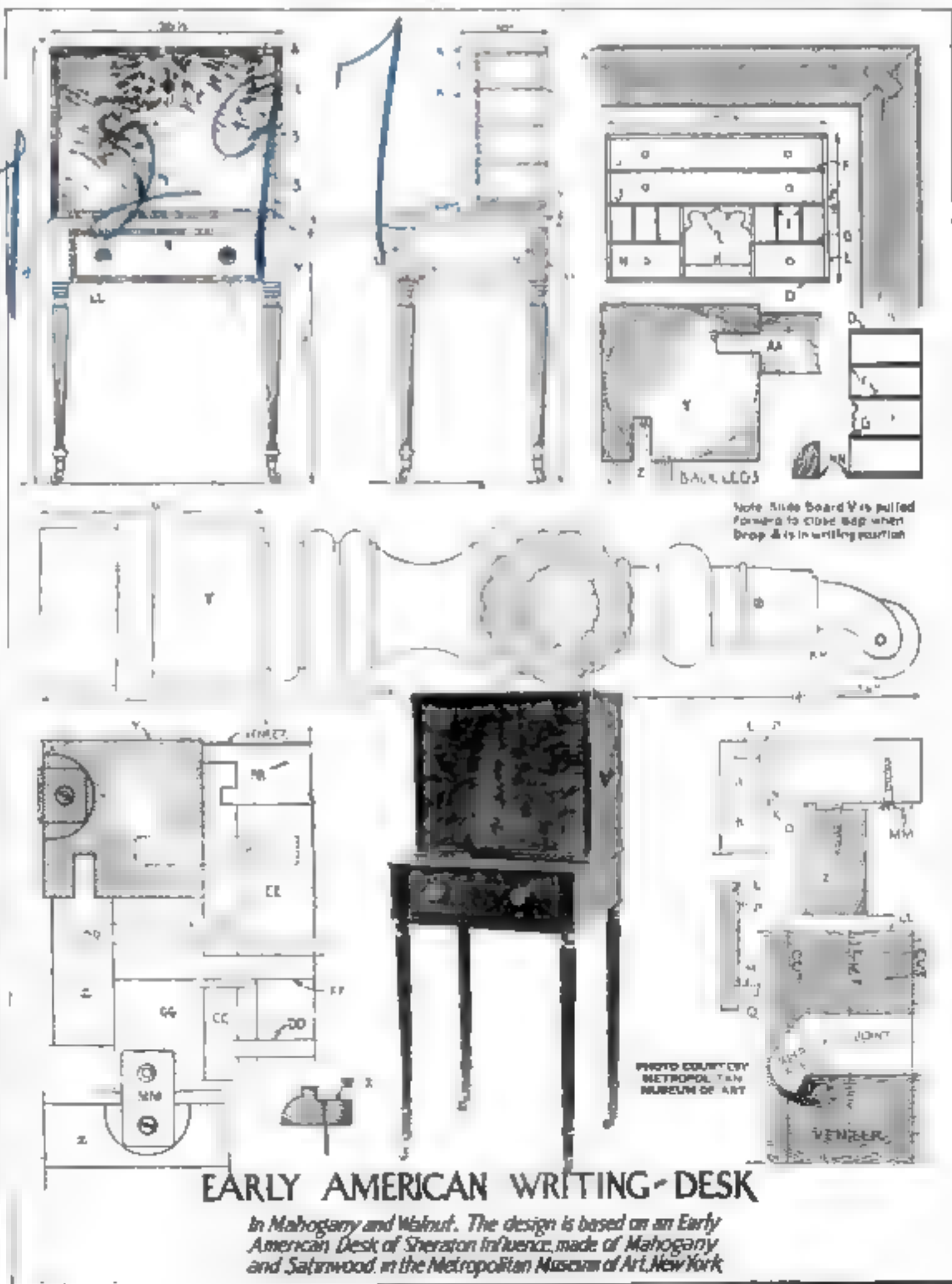
Any one who has had sufficient experience to build this piece, will find that the working drawings show practically all that need to be known about the construction, when taken in conjunction with the following bill of materials. The stock is either mahogany or walnut, except where otherwise noted.

- A Top and bottom of desk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 10 by 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 3-ply (or solid), 2 required
- B Ends of desk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by 10 by 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 5-ply (or solid), 2 required
- C Back of desk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 26 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 3- or 5-ply, 1 required
- D Top and bottom interior,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 8 by 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ , whitewood, 2 required
- E Ends interior,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 8 by 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ , whitewood, 2 required
- F Shelves interior,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 8 by 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- G Shelves interior,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 8 by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- H Partitions interior,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 8 by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- I Partitions interior,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 8 by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ , hand-sawn, 4 required
- J Drawer fronts interior,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 26, 2 required
- K Drawer backs interior, 16 by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- L Drawer sides or ends interior,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 4 required
- M Drawer bottoms interior,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- N Drawer fronts interior,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by 4 by 8, 2 required
- O Drawer backs interior, 16 by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- P Drawer ends interior,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 4 by 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 4 required
- Q Drawer bottoms interior,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- R Center brackets interior,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 3 by 6, 2 required
- S Desk front or drop,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 17 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 5-ply (or solid stock with mitered end battens), 1 required
- T Bead molding on edges,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 1 $\frac{1}{16}$  by 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- U Bead molding ends on edges,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 1 $\frac{1}{16}$  by 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- V Desk slide board,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1 required
- W Molding, top of base (mitered),  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 1 by 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1 required
- X Molding, top of base (mitered),  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 1 by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- Y Legs of base (square or turned), 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 4 required
- Z End rails (23 in. between shoulders of tenons or 22 in. long if doweled),  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 6 by 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- AA Back rail (22 in. between shoulders of tenons or 22 in. long if doweled),  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 6 by 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ , whitewood, 1 required
- BB Drawer front,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by 6 by 22, 1 required
- CC Drawer ends or sides,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 5 by 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ , whitewood, 2 required
- DD Drawer back,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ , whitewood, 1 required
- EE Drawer bottom,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 3-ply, 1 required



- U Bead molding ends on edges,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 1 $\frac{1}{16}$  by 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- V Desk slide board,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1 required
- W Molding, top of base (mitered),  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 1 by 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1 required
- X Molding, top of base (mitered),  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 1 by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- Y Legs of base (square or turned), 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 4 required
- Z End rails (23 in. between shoulders of tenons or 22 in. long if doweled),  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 6 by 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 required
- AA Back rail (22 in. between shoulders of tenons or 22 in. long if doweled),  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 6 by 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ , whitewood, 1 required
- BB Drawer front,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by 6 by 22, 1 required
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- DD Drawer back,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ , whitewood, 1 required
- EE Drawer bottom,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 3-ply, 1 required

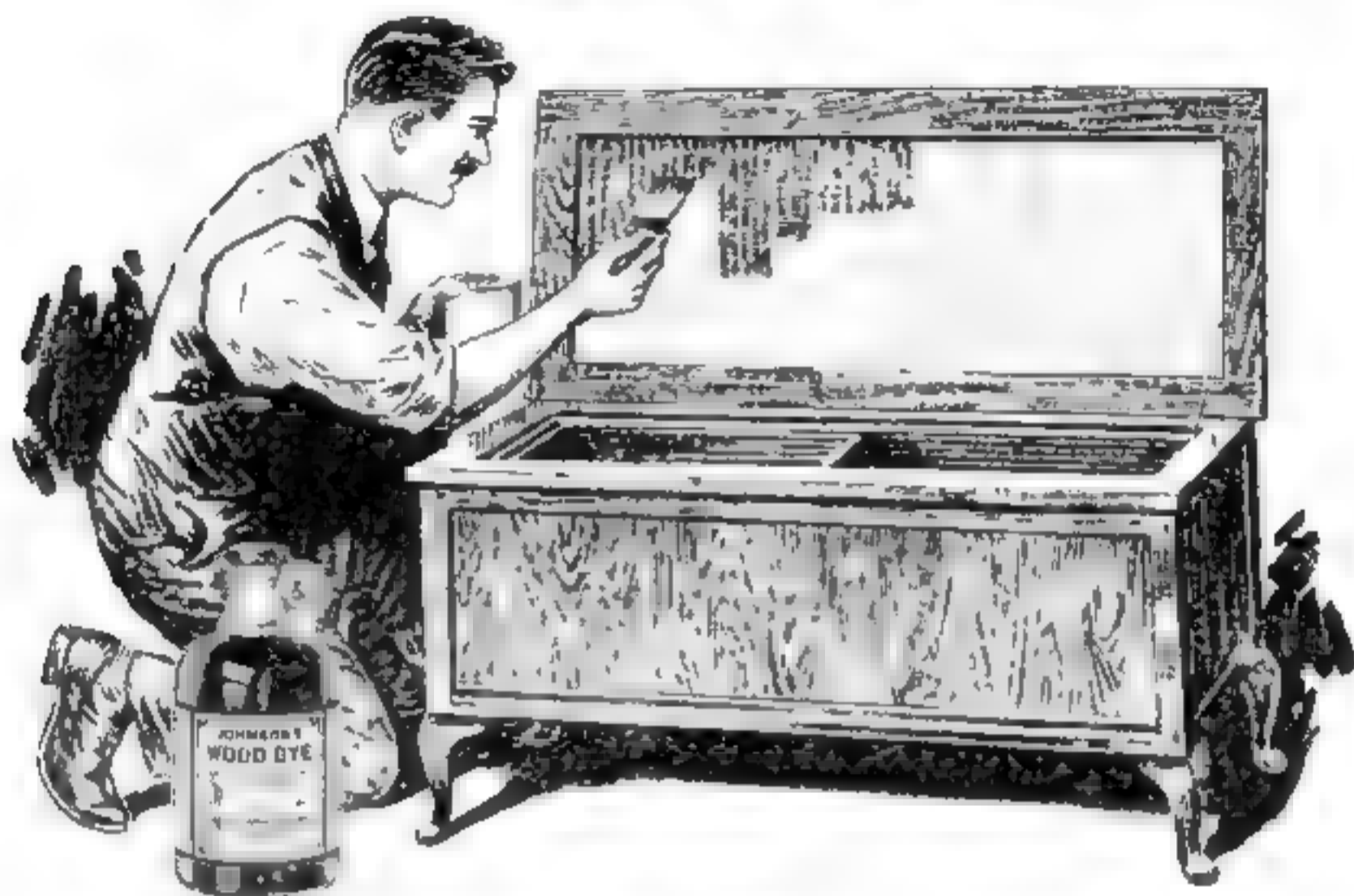
(Continued on page 124)



### EARLY AMERICAN WRITING-DESK

In Mahogany and Walnut. The design is based on an Early American Desk of Sheraton influence, made of Mahogany and Satinwood, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

# How to Finish Furniture —New and Old



## JOHNSON'S WOOD DYE

(Penetrating)

If you have a hobby for making chests, cabinets, furniture, porch swings, radio boxes, etc., you will find our book on Wood Finishing invaluable. For, naturally, you want to give your handiwork a beautiful finish.

Our Book gives complete instructions for finishing new and refinishing old wood—soft or hard. It tells how to stain wood artistically—how to remove old paint and varnish—how to secure a beautiful enamel finish.

Johnson's Wood Dye is for the artistic coloring of all wood. It is very easy to apply—dries in four hours and will not rub off or smudge—penetrates deeply, bringing out the beauty of the grain. Made in 17 beautiful shades, among the most popular of which are:

123—Dark Oak	131—Walnut
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127—Brown Mahogany	124—Golden Oak

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YOUR DEALER'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_

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City and State \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. PS3, RACINE, WIS.  
"The Wood Finishing Authorities" (Canadian Factory: Brantford)



# Linen Cabinet Made from Boxes

By Emanuel E. Ericson

Noted Manual Training Authority

**T**HE need for an inexpensive linen cabinet resulted in the unusually simple and satisfactory construction illustrated. Shelves with a 3-in. edge piece on the front are used instead of drawers. This not only cuts down the work of building the cabinet, but saves the housewife from having to open and shut heavy drawers.

All the lumber, except the pieces for doors, which are  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. thick white pine, and the back, which is wallboard, can be obtained from packing boxes.

Much useful lumber can be obtained from boxes if care is taken not to split the boards. If the boards are longer than will be required, the best way to get them loose is to saw them off close to the ends of the box, leaving the nails undisturbed. If a nail-puller is available, it can be used effectively in saving the whole boards without splitting them; a hammer will serve, however, if careful work is done.

The top is glued together from two boards with a matched joint found on a box, the clamping being done with wedges as shown. The two facings to which the hinges are attached are nailed and glued.

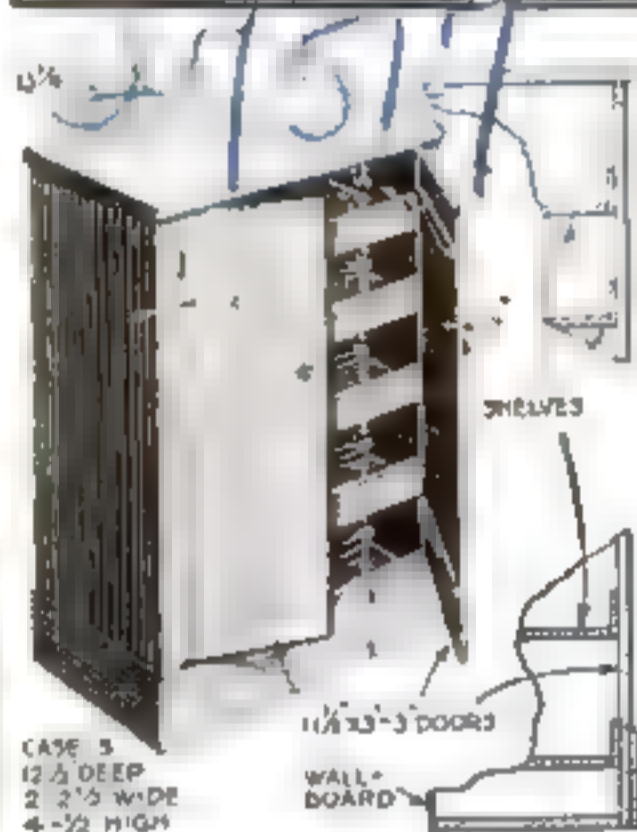
The cross pieces on the inside of the doors are fastened with flat-head screws,



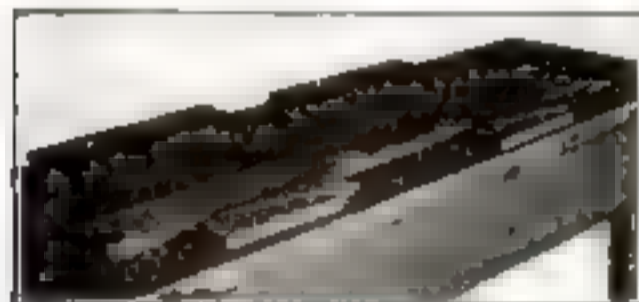
The finished cabinet (at left), using screw in block as marking gauge, and chiseling a rabbet (below)

the holes for which are enlarged slightly to allow for contraction of the lumber without cracking. No glue is used. Very little change in these boards will take place, however, if paint is applied on both sides, provided the lumber is reasonably dry. The recess or rabbet for the back is cut out with a chisel.

Before the case is nailed together, all the pieces must be planed and sand-



The general dimensions and construction of the case and sectional details of the shelving



How the top is glued and clamped together with wooden blocks and wedges

papered thoroughly. The top is attached with eightpenny finishing nails and the shelves are nailed in through the sides of the case.

The hardware consists of two pairs of small steel butt hinges, one small elbow cupboard catch for the inside of the left door, a spring ball and socket catch of the type used on phonograph doors, and a glass knob, all bought at a 10-cent store for 20 cents.

One can each of white paint and enamel, costing 20 cents, with a spoonful of putty, suffices for the finishing. After the priming coat, all nail holes and crevices are puttied, some sandpapering done, and another coat of paint and one coat of enamel given.

## Neat and Durable Hotbed Costs \$24 to Construct

**I**F YOU are planning to build a small hotbed—and a hotbed is an invaluable adjunct to any garden—a good model to copy is the one illustrated. It cost \$24 for

The main frame is bolted to the concrete foundation. The ridge is a 2 by 4 in. piece, set flat and planed to fit the sloping edges of the sash. Note the grooves in each sash; they permit water to drain from the glass.—DALE R. VAN HORN, Walton, Neb.



The completed hotbed and one corner of sash showing water channels

materials, but will last at least 10 years. It is about 8 ft. long and 4 ft. wide, with hinged sash. The pit, which is walled up with concrete, extends 2 ft. or a trifle more into the ground.

## Radio Tool for Many Uses Made from Old File



**O**NE radio fan who takes pride in being able to make emergency repairs to almost any kind of a receiving set, carries with him a tool made as illustrated from an old flat file.

The file was heated bright red and allowed to cool. It was then sawed, filed, and drilled and bent at one end as indicated above, and retempered.—G. L.

## Jack Saves Labor in Raising Posts from Ground

**F**INDING it necessary to remove two 4 by 4 in. clothesline poles, I raised them from the ground by using an automobile jack, as shown. Blocks were



nailed on to take the pressure of the jack end of the brace in the rear that prevented the post from tipping backward. It took about five minutes to lift each post.



# Better Shop Methods

How Expert Mechanics Save Time and Labor



## Winning a Shop Race against Time

### Old Bill Bores a 7-Foot Pulley on a 20-Inch Drill Press



James Ellis

**A** FEW minutes before time for Old Bill and his boys to begin work, a mud-covered truck rattled and coughed up to the door of the shop. Several sleepy-looking men were on it, and one or two who did not seem so tired. The truck was hot, and had all the signs

of having made a long trip in a hurry.

The human cargo unloaded and brought to light a big, rusty pulley that looked as though it had been rescued from the scrap heap.

The shop men coming to work stopped and looked. One asked what was to be done. The man in charge replied that he wanted the hole bored out to fit a  $\frac{1}{2}$  7/16-in. shaft.

"We broke a pulley this size on the main lineshaft last night," he explained, "and happened to find this one out in the yard, where it had been discarded a long time ago. It is just the thing, but the bore is too small. It is wider than the old pulley, but that will not matter."

The shop man gave one of those peculiar whistles that those who work about machinery use to indicate amazement.

"There isn't a machine in the shop that we can put this in at once," he said. "I suppose you want to get this right away?"

"You bet we do!" the mill man returned. "The boys and I," he waved toward his companions, "have spent most of the night getting this pulley out of the yard and bringing it here. Until we get this, the whole plant will have to stay shut down, and most of the men will be laid off. We are behind on a contract, and I hate to think of what will happen if we lose much time!"

**O**LD Bill came along about this time and surveyed the truck, the men, and the wheel. He recognized the speaker as Jack Hayes, engineer at the Johnson Mill Company.

"Well, Jack, old scout, what sort of trouble are you bringing me this time?" was Old Bill's greeting.

"Bad trouble!" the mill man replied, "and you have got to help me out!"

"All right; that's what we are here for," Old Bill said with a smile. "What do you want done?"

"This pulley that we have dug out of

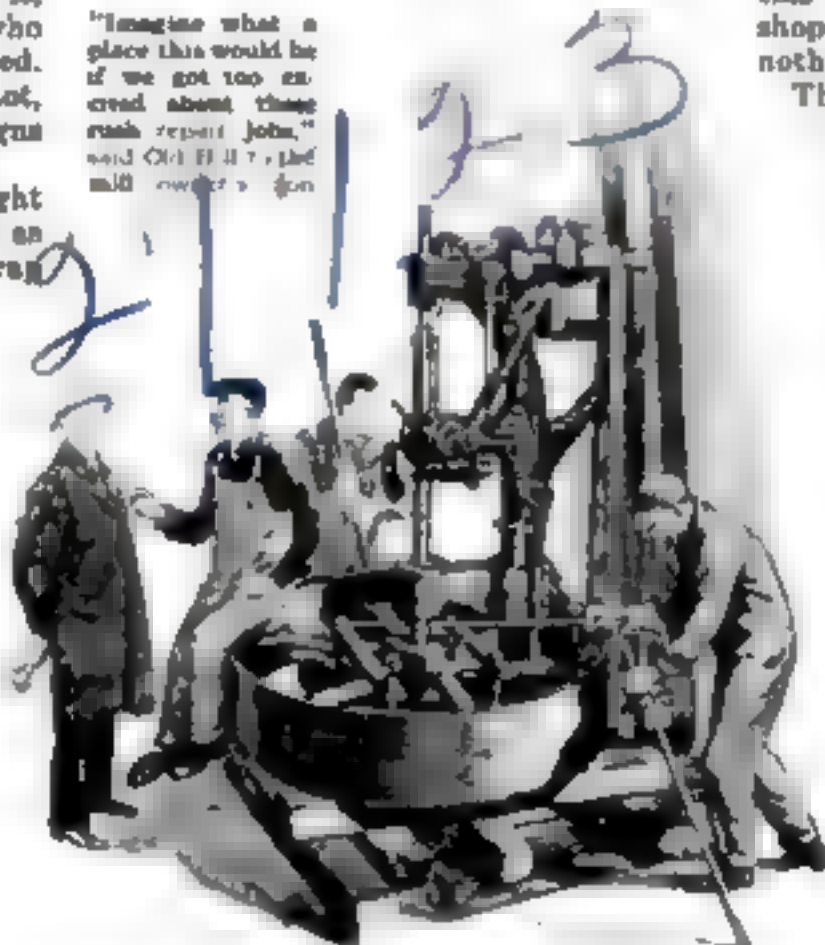
By James Ellis

Machine-Shop Superintendent

the scrap pile is just the size of one that broke on the main lineshaft last night, except that the hole is too small. Your job is to bore it out, and do it in a hurry!"

"Looks to be about seven feet," Old Bill said, half to himself. "Too big for the

"Imagine what a place this would be if we got too crowded about these rush repair jobs," said Old Bill to the mill owner's son.



boring mill—Well, maybe we could raise the big lathe."

"That long shaft is in the big lathe," Bob Laton, one of the machinists, reminded him.

"That's so. Then I guess we'll have to do something else with it."

The work whistle was blowing. The men started in to their machines. Old Bill spoke to one of them, who called to several others to help him roll the pulley into the shop.

Old Bill went on with his accustomed routine, going from one machine to the other to see how his men were progressing. Hayes became impatient and explained again the necessity of getting the job done at once.

"I have brought a lot of men with me to help you if you can use them," the mill man continued. "I have the big boss's son along also. The Old Man thought that he might like the trip, or something. I suppose he expected him to speed you up; at least, that is what he said!"

"Well, we'll get you out all right," Old

Bill promised. "You fellows had better run off and get some breakfast. I will attend to the job." They did as Old Bill suggested. When they came back, they were surprised to find the pulley still standing where it was.

Young Johnson came up to Old Bill.

"Don't say it!" Old Bill cautioned. "I know that you are going to tell me that this is the most important thing in the shop, and that I ought to think about nothing else!"

The young man looked sheepish, for that was exactly what was on the tip of his tongue.

"It may seem that I have not given your job a thought; but I have," Old Bill continued. "I think you heard the boys say that there was not a machine in the shop that would swing this wheel."

Johnson nodded assent.

"Well, I have found a way to do it, and before long you will see something happen."

Bob Laton was coming over to Old Bill with a few tools in his hand.

"I have got the new man started on the job that I was doing," he said, "and as soon as I put away these tools, I will get the pulley over to the drill press."

"We shall have to do it on the 20-inch drill," Old Bill said. "I forgot that I had a lot of drilling to be done on the radial when I told you to put the wheel there."

Laton looked puzzled.

"On the 20-inch drill?" he questioned. He looked over to where the wheel was, as if to make sure that it was as large as he thought. Then he burst out, "Oh, I see! I'll get right on it!"

And he did. Young Johnson followed him to the job. Laton may have seen, but Johnson did not see at all.

**H**OW in the world are you going to get that big pulley into this little machine?" he asked.

Laton replied with a laugh.

"Easy," he said. "This pulley of yours is split, so we will take it apart and put it together around the machine!"

It was not long before the pulley had been put together again around the column of the drill press. Its rim was blocked up from the floor. Laton went to the toolroom, bringing back a boring bar, which he fitted into the spindle of the

(Continued on page 150)

**D**ON'T fail to turn to pages 144-158, where you will find the continuation of the Better Shop Methods Department.



**Starrett**

*Why  
do the  
Toolmakers  
work with  
Starrett Tools*



## The Choice of Two Generations

Back of your Starrett Tools is the satisfaction of two generations of crack machinists. Find the best mechanic in any shop and invariably you will find a Starrett booster. His work calls for the closest fits, the closest limits, the closest measurements. The Precision Tools it takes to do the job, he's got. Naturally, his choice is Starrett. Accuracy, of course, but

more than that. Design that means easy, rapid work. Workmanship that keeps a Starrett on the job years beyond the serviceable life of other tools. Confidence that comes through working with Tools he's always found reliable.

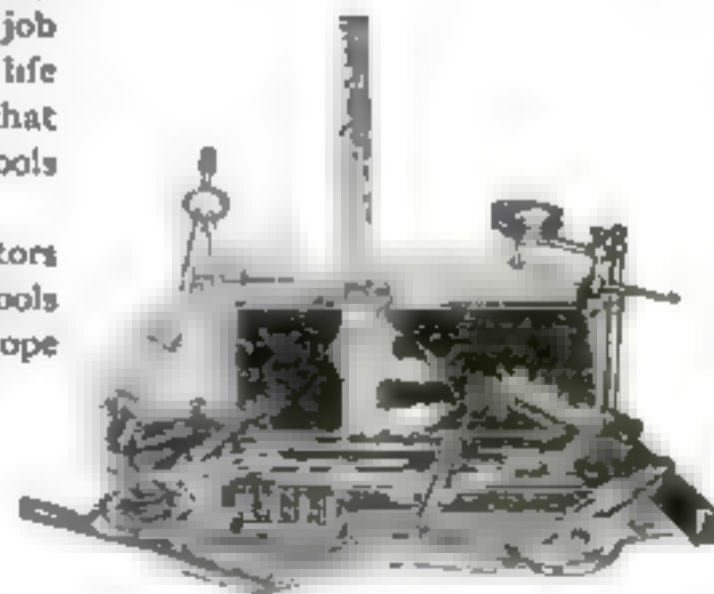
Toolmakers, Foremen, Inspectors—they're not using Starrett Tools for the fun of it. The pay envelope tells the story.

### THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

*World's Greatest Toolmakers  
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled  
ATHOL, MASS.*



7441



*In this group of Starrett Tools are the Improved Universal Bevel Protractor No. 350 (with Fine Adjustment), Toolmaker's Dividers No. 277, Inside Micrometers No. 129, Automatic Adjustable Stroke Center Punch No. 18, T Handle Tap Wrench No. 93, and Toolmaker's Universal Surface Gage No. 56. All completely described in the Starrett Catalog of 2200 Fine Precision Tools. It runs for No. 23 "H".*



Drilling and cylinder head bolt plate in cast-iron awkward job made easy by "Yankee" Double Ratchet.

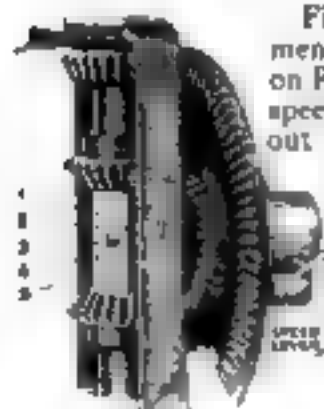
## Tight against the cowl yet he drills easily

He doesn't need space to revolve crank of "Yankee" Ratchet Breast Drill.

When set on DOUBLE Ratchet any slight movement of crank back and forth causes drill to cut continuously.

By doing the otherwise impossible jobs, a "Yankee" Ratchet Breast Drill saves the time and expense of taking down construction.

## "YANKEE" Ratchet Breast Drill No. 1555



Five Ratchet Adjustments:  
1. Plain Drill  
2. Left-hand Ratchet  
3. Right-hand Ratchet  
4. DOUBLE Ratchet  
5. Gear Locked

Five ratchet adjustments changed by touch on Ratchet shifter. Two speeds, changed without removing drill from work. 3-jaw chuck holds round shank drills up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

No. 555. 2-jaw chuck holds both rounds and squares up to  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.

Dealers Everywhere Sell "YANKEE" TOOLS  
"Yankee" is the tool you buy because the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.  
Write for FREE Tool Book

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

# "YANKEE" TOOLS

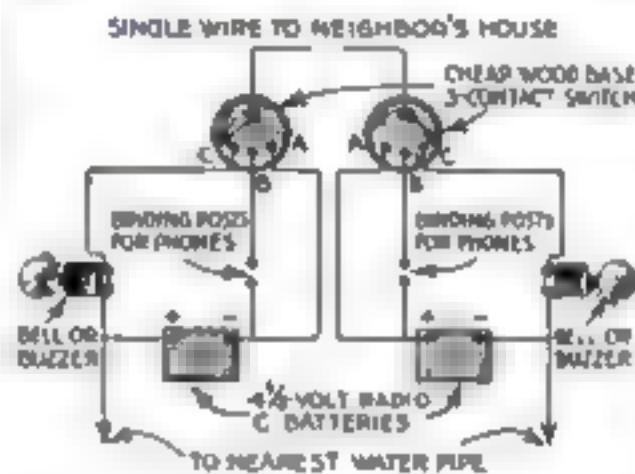
Make Better Mechanics

## The Home Workshop

### How to Rig a Simple Phone Line to Your Neighbor's House

**D**O YOU have occasion to call your neighbor on the phone quite often? Possibly your most intimate friend lives only a few hundred feet away and you use up a lot of phone calls talking to him. If this is the case, you can rig up a simple telephone line between your houses that will permit you to talk with him as much as you want without expense for phone calls and, furthermore, no one can listen in on your conversation.

Look over the accompanying wiring diagram. Assuming that you are both radio enthusiasts and are possessed of a pair of head phones apiece, the only additional apparatus you need will be two



Wiring diagram, showing how the batteries, bells, switches, and phones are hooked up.

ordinary switches, each with three contact points, a couple of house bells or buzzers, two of the C batteries sold for radio use, and a length of single wire sufficient to reach from your house to his. If no head phones are available, buy one cheap pair and use one unit at each end.

The arrangement of the wiring is such that you can call your friend or he can call you at any time, yet there will be no current flowing in the wire when the line is not in use.

Each switch should be left with its

lever on contact C. If either switch is moved to contact A, the bell at the other end of the line will ring. After the person at one end of the line has made a call in this way, he moves his switch to point B and talks into one of the head phones while he listens with the other. The party receiving the call also moves his switch to point B and proceeds to talk in the same fashion.

When one unit is used at each end of the line, both the talking and listening are done with it.

Be sure to connect the batteries as shown, for if you get one of them reversed, they will oppose each other and no current will flow through the phones when the switches are on points B and B.

### In the Workshop Schedule

**C**OMING Home Workshop features are: "Re-Upholstering Chairs," "A Wallboard Screen," "A Toy Passenger Air Coach," "Methods of Adding Speed to a Speedster," "A Child's 'Motorcycle' with Sidecar," "What Makes My Ford Creep," and "Repairing a Porch Column."

## !!Still Time to Compete for the \$50 in Prizes Offered for Handicraft Photos!!

**A**S THIS issue of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY goes on the newsstands about February 10, you may still have time to enter the contest for handicraft photos announced last month.

A First Prize of \$25

A Second Prize of \$15

A Third Prize of \$10

are offered for the best photographs of the more uncommon and ingenious handicraft of amateur craftsmen.

Perhaps you have built a strikingly original piece of furniture, a model, a toy, sporting equipment, scientific apparatus, or some sort of household utility. If so, photograph the piece, write a description of not more than 200 words telling what it is and how you came to make it, and send it to POPULAR

SCIENCE MONTHLY, 250 Fourth Ave., New York. Mark the envelope "Handicraft Photo Contest."

In many instances it may be advisable to submit two photos, one an attractive picture showing the object in use and the other giving a close-up of its construction.

Photographs that do not win prizes, yet are available for publication, will be purchased at regular rates.

All photographs must be received on or before February 24. The Board of Editors of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY will act as judges and their decision will be final. Unavailable photographs will be sent back only when accompanied by a self-addressed label bearing return postage. The winners will be announced as soon as possible after the judges complete their task.



## *Ready with your Kodak*

There's a real thrill to the picture that breaks on the scene without warning. Out comes your Kodak; quickly and easily you bring it into play and—the picture that found you prepared, soon finds a place in your album.

*Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up*

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y., *The Kodak City*

## What Makes the Wheels Go?

From the boyhood experiment with the family clock to the full-grown problems of machine development—the question holds.

Motors supply mechanical energy, while Veeder Counters supply human energy to make machines beat their own best records for output.

On the dial of a counter your machine indicates "what makes it go." What mechanical features or operating methods make it go **BETTER**, as shown on the

## Veeder COUNTER

The Set-Back Rotary Ratchet Counter below is for machines such as presses and metal-stamping machines, where a reciprocating movement indicates an operation.



Registers one for each throw of the lever and sets back to zero from any figure by turning knob once round. Supplied with from four to ten figure-wheels as required. Price with four figures, as illustrated, \$11.50—subject to discount. (Cut less than 1/2 size.) Set-back Revolution Counter of similar model, \$10.00 (list).

This small Rotary Ratchet Counter No. 6) counts reciprocating movements of the lever, as required for recording



the output of innumerable small machines. When the lever is moved through an angle of 40 to 60 degrees, the counter registers one. The further the lever is moved, the higher the number registered. A complete revolution of the lever registers ten. This counter can be adapted in no end of counting purposes, by regulating the throw of the lever. Price, \$11.50. (Cut nearly full size.) Revolution Counter, also \$2.00.

Whatever you need in a counting device is shown in the 40-page Veeder booklet. Your request brings it promptly.

**The Veeder Mfg. Co.**  
44 Sargeant St., Hartford, Conn.

## A Vest-Pocket Lighting Plant

**F**ARM lighting By Lawrence B. Robbins

plants cost money, even the least expensive, but for a few dollars any rural dweller can rig up a low-voltage plant that will give light at little expense. The one illustrated is composed of an automobile 8-8-volt generator and two storage batteries. The generator was charged to profit and loss on a wrecked car, as was one battery. Another battery was later moved to longer service on a truck.

The generator was thoroughly overhauled and cleaned.

generator, G, is connected with the lever of the rheostat, R. The other terminal of G goes to switch point 4. Point 3 then goes directly to battery B. The voltmeter V is shunted across the battery terminals. Switch point 1 also is connected with the wire from 2. The opposite B terminal connects by switch X to both main wire terminals, Nos. 1' and 2'.

The other R terminal (from end of resistance wire) goes directly to the ammeter, A, and then to 2'. From a point between A and R a wire should be shunted across to 4 and 2 and a second pair of wires connected with a 8-volt lamp, L, which is shunted across the main side of A and the wire from R to 4.

Arrange 1, 2, 3, and 4 so the switch S can be swung across 1



An auto generator is the heart of this small lighting plant

Then it was fitted with a 1 1/4-in. pulley and mounted on a plank over a small pumping engine in the cellar. It was belted directly to the 4-in. engine pulley. At a normal speed of 400 r.p.m. the engine drove the generator between 1000 and 1200 revolutions—sufficient to generate eight volts.

The wiring diagram shows how this plant was hooked up, using a homemade rheostat and a circuit-changing switch.

The rheostat was made by tacking a sheet of 3/4-in. asbestos to a board and screwing both to the wall. Ten brass tacks were nailed along the top in a line and 10 more in an arc below them. Then No. 20 German-silver wire was stretched back and forth from one tack to the next, as indicated.

A brass switch lever was pivoted in the center of the rheostat at the bottom so that it would touch the tacks throughout the arc.

The circuit-changing switch was cut from stiff sheet brass about 6 in. long after the pattern shown.

The explanation of the wiring diagram is as follows. One terminal of the

and 2 or 3 and

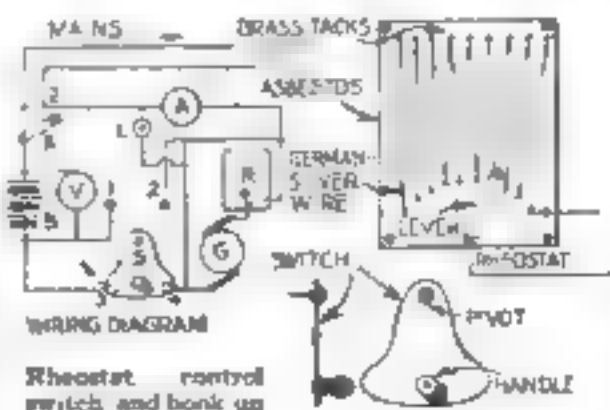
4. Also connect the positive terminal of G with the positive terminal of B.

To charge, swing S down across 3 and 4, start engine, and then swing switch X over to 2'. This allows charging current to go through R, where the voltage is regulated in case the speed of engine becomes excessive, as indicated by the reading of the voltmeter. From R it goes through A to B and back again through 3 and 4 to G. Figure L lights to aid the operator in watching operations and also acts as a pilot light.

When the charging is done, shut off the engine, swing X to 1, and S up to 1 and 2.

This leads the battery current directly to main wires and cuts out the generator. The house wiring must be done with wire not smaller than No. 12.

In this particular system the owner uses regulation auto-headlight sockets (Continued on page 134)



# One More Reason *Why*

*There is No Substitute For*  
**BROWN & SHARPE Quality**  
*- Skilled Workmanship -*

Because of skilled workmanship every Brown & Sharpe Tool is sure to satisfy its owner. Made with modern equipment in the largest factory of its kind in America by experienced workmen, it is destined for a long life of precision and service. Skilled workmanship is only one more feature of the excellence of Brown & Sharpe Tools—an excellence which makes them good tools to own.

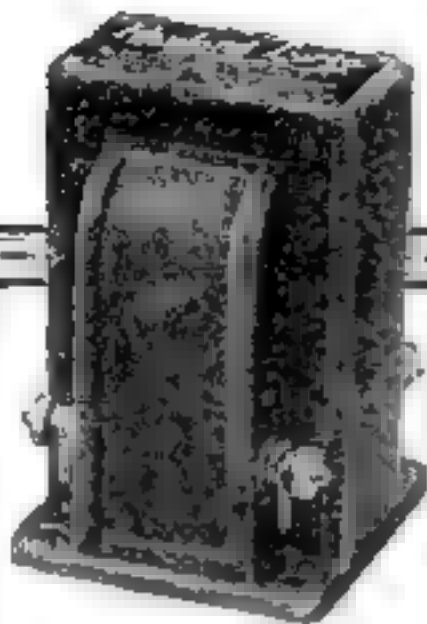
You'll notice the kits of mechanics who know good tools are Brown & Sharpe equipped.

Send for Small Tool Catalog No. 29. It lists over 2000 of the world's finest tools.

**Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co.**  
 Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

## BROWN & SHARPE TOOLS

*Standard of the Mechanical World*



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**D**EEPER even than the circuit diagram—chiefly, indeed, in the audio transformer.

All-American engineers, builders for years of the largest selling transformers in the world, have achieved another triumph, in a new type of transformer which has proven a revelation to music lovers. Rauland-Lyric amplification, with an ordinary tuner and loud speaker, has received the plaudits of musical authorities hitherto skeptical of all radio reproduction.

Perfect amplification makes of radio a joy unending. Who shall say that such a benefit is not worth the slight additional cost?

There is romance in the story of Rauland-Lyric. A request will be sent to you complete—from the original laboratory studies to the auditions with world famous music critics. Rauland Manufacturing Company, 1668 Coyne St., Chicago.

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Ask Your Dealer

**Rauland-Lyric**  
AN  
**ALL-AMERICAN**  
TRADE MARK  
**TRANSFORMER**

The Choice of the Noted Music Critics

# THE HOME WORKSHOP

## Spirals Ornament Graceful Stand

By William J. Edmonds, Jr.

**T**HE stand illustrated below incorporates spiral turnings made by hand according to instructions given in the article, "Making a 'Turned' Spiral Pedestal," in the April, 1924, issue of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.



Unique stand with spirally turned legs

There is nothing particularly difficult either about this or any other part of the stand, and if sufficient care is taken with the small details the completed piece is a desirable addition to the

furniture of any home. Any good cabinet wood may be used, in this case oak was chosen.

The four legs first are turned in the lathe. The spirals are cut by hand, as described in the article just mentioned, except that the circumference, instead of being divided into four equal parts to give a four-strand section, is laid off into 12 equal parts to give 12 strands. Instead of using a backsaw for cutting the depth of the strands, a parting chisel was used, but the other operations were the same.

In the upper end of two of the legs, a single mortise is cut to accommodate the corresponding tenon of the side rail. In the other two legs two mortises are cut into adjacent sides to take the tenons of the side rails and the back rail.

**T**HE top is fastened to a mitered frame, as indicated. The drawer runner also is a frame. It is made as shown and a 3/4-in. half round bead is added after the runner is fastened to the leg. The middle shelf is finished with a similar bead.

The ornamental pieces below the middle shelf are identical, except that the front one (and back one, if used) is 12 1/4 in. long and the two side pieces are each 10 1/4 in.

## Have You Joined the Order of Home Craftsmen?

**A**N ASTONISHING range of craftsmanship is shown in photographs sent to the Home Workshop Editor by readers of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

Some of the pictures illustrate articles made by men who have had no training in woodworking. Certain Home Workshop designs caught their fancy and, gathering together whatever tools they could find about the house, they made the articles with a success that surprised themselves and their families.

Other photographs show the work of skilled craftsmen, who, with the keen judgment of experience, look constantly to the Home Workshop for new ideas. A striking example of this type is the stand illustrated and described on this page.

If you are not sharing in the great enjoyment that readers of the Home Workshop get from their work at the bench, why not start to make something you will, no matter how simple? You will find, like all the others who have taken up this hobby, that enthusiasm in home craftsmanship, once aroused, is quite irresistible.

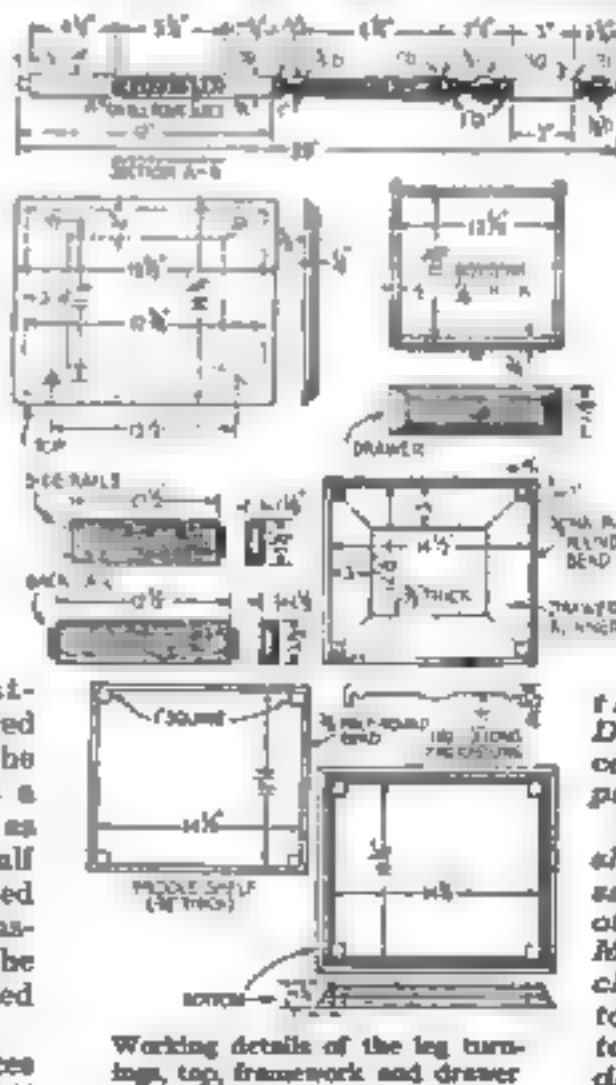
The bottom proper without the molding is composed of two pieces glued together, one 1/4 in. thick, of the same wood as the stand, and the other, of 1 1/2-in.-thick pine. An appropriate stock molding is

mitered around the bottom after assembling. The parts are put together with good glue, screws and small brads. Either a wax or a varnish finish may be used, as preferred.

**IF YOU** missed the article on hand-made spiral turnings referred to by Mr. Edmonds you can obtain a copy of the April, 1924, issue of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY from

the Circulation Department for 40 cents, the regular price for back copies.

Every home worker should make a point of saving his back copies of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, or at least clippings of the articles to which he may wish to refer at some later date. The back copies of the magazine are rapidly becoming exhausted and some issues cannot be obtained at all.



Working details of the leg turnings, top, framework and drawer

## The Board of 100 uses

Aside from its use for walls and ceilings, Upson Board has 100 uses around the home. Its easy workability makes it ideal for making wardrobes, photographic dark rooms, cabinets, closets, boxes, waste baskets, cupboards, tables, toys and countless other useful articles. You should have at least a half dozen panels in your home workshop all the time.



### Impartial tests prove Upson Board superior!

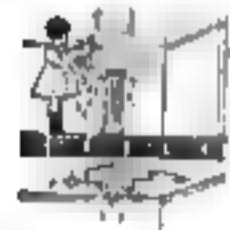
#### Harder, Stronger, Stiffer!

Here is a remarkable test that proves the greater strength of Upson Board as compared with plaster or gypsum-filled boards. Over 1000 pounds sustained by a single panel of Upson Board! Gypsum-filled board broke with less than one-third the weight. Upson Board is not brittle—it cannot crack or fall!



#### More water-resisting!

In another very conclusive laboratory test, Upson Board immersed in water for a given length of time gained only 1 1/2 ounces to the square foot. Gypsum-filled board exposed to the same test increased nearly 1/2 pound to the square foot. Other wallboards tested in the same way were found to absorb nearly twice as much water as Upson Board.



## The wonderful new Upson Blue Book

the first complete service to help you renew and beautify walls and ceilings

THE new Upson Blue Book—already in the hands of most Upson dealers—brings to "Popular Science" readers the most amazingly complete plan service for permanently renewing and beautifying walls and ceilings.

Forty "detail plans"—designed by several of America's leading architects—show you how to achieve the much-desired beauty of tasteful interior paneling. A host of suggestions for decoration and trim help you to finish each room in the most appropriate design. Pages of pictures show possibilities in furnishings.

Whether you are repairing or building new—you will want the inspiration, new help, of this wonderful new Upson Blue Print Service. And you will want to know more, too, of the distinctive beauty of properly paneled Upsonized rooms.

Ask your lumber dealer to show you this wonderful new Upson Blue Book. If he hasn't it, send us his name and 25c, and we will send you full-size, detail blue print with complete instructions for Upsonizing any room. (State kind of room and whether new work or remodeling.)

THE UPSON COMPANY  
327 Upson Point Lockport, N. Y.

# UPSON BOARD

PROCESSED

BLUE CENTER

Whenever you see or hear of color used as an identification of wallboard, think of dependable Upson Board with its famous Blue Center

THE UPSON COMPANY  
427 Upson Point, Lockport, N. Y.  
Enclosed find 5c for sample of Upson Board and 1 cent for color together with particulars of Upsonized interiors  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

# "It suits me, and I'm hard to please!"

Some smokers are apparently easy to please and easy to suit in their pipe tobacco. There are plenty of brands for them.

Edgeworth is made to suit the hard-to-please smoker—in fact, for those who might call themselves connoisseurs, if pipe-smokers ever did apply so high-sounding a term to themselves.

Mr. Burrow, while modestly regretting his avowed lack of equipment as a testimonial writer, speaks volumes in one trenchant sentence.

Here is his letter:

Larus & Brother Co.  
Richmond, Va.  
Gentlemen:

Were I possessed of a gifted power of speech, a trenchant pen, and a Harvard vocabulary, I'd dash off to you a pretty sentiment extolling the virtues of P or W or H. However, it suits me—and I'm hard to please!

This offer many unsatisfactory attempts to suit my behavior in the past. My records of pipe use will bear me out that it satisfies me, and I'd go a long way for Edgeworth.

Very truly yours,  
C. M. Burrow

Edgeworth in a way is similar to the kind of men you form decided opinions of—perhaps favorable, perhaps unfavorable. But the point is, the very character of such men forces you to a definite opinion, one way or the other.

Edgeworth is pretty much that kind of tobacco—smokers either like it immensely or not at all.



Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may put it to the pipe test. If you like the samples, you'd like Edgeworth wherever and whenever you buy it, for it

never changes in quality. Write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 100 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidor holders holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

We'll be grateful for the name and address of your tobacco dealer, too, if you care to add them.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

## Oak Hall Table Has "Leather" Top

YOU will encounter no difficulties in the construction of this simple hall or living-room table. A good saw, brace and bits, plane, hammer, nail-set,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. chisel, sandpaper, file, and pocket-knife are the only tools needed.

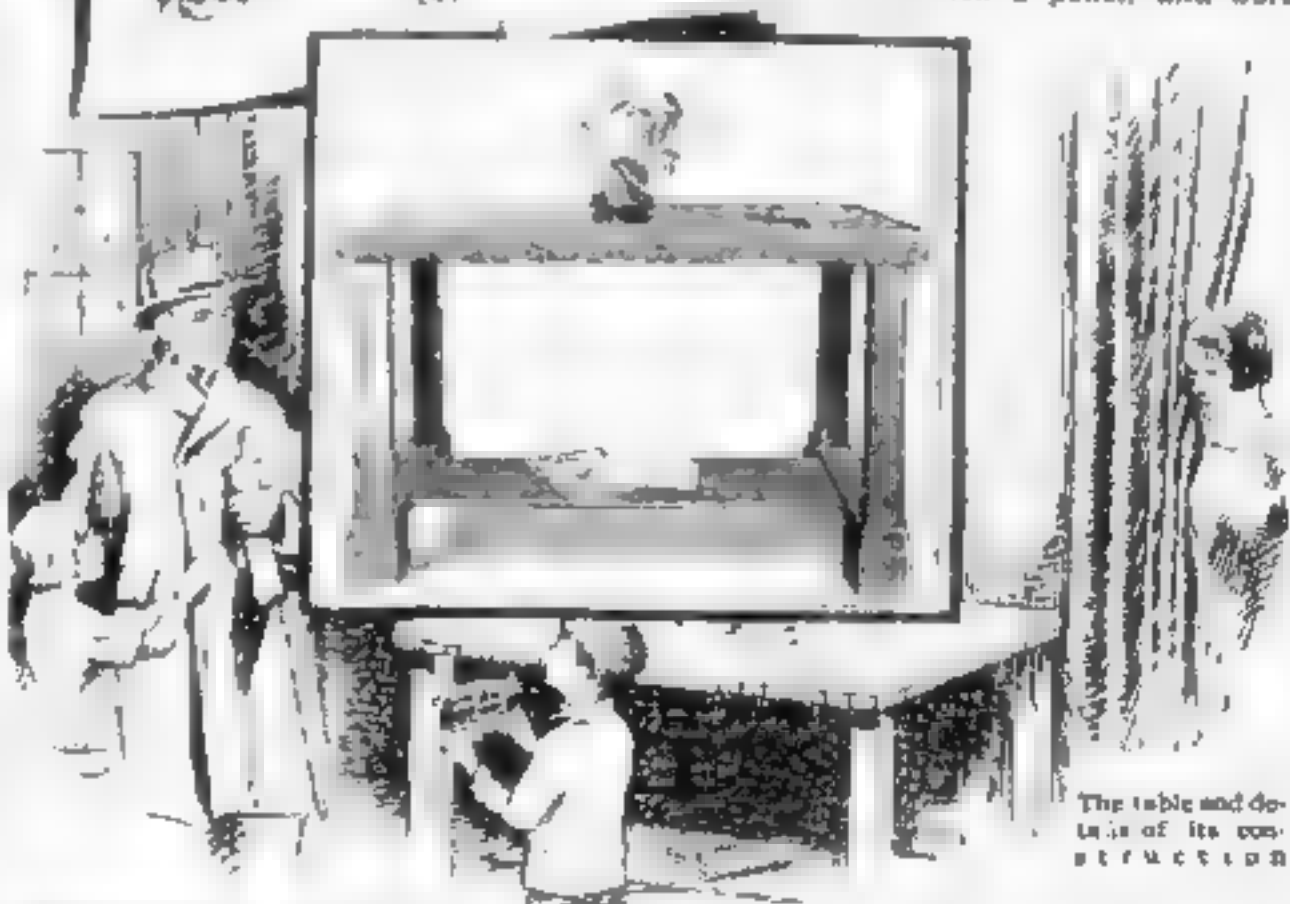
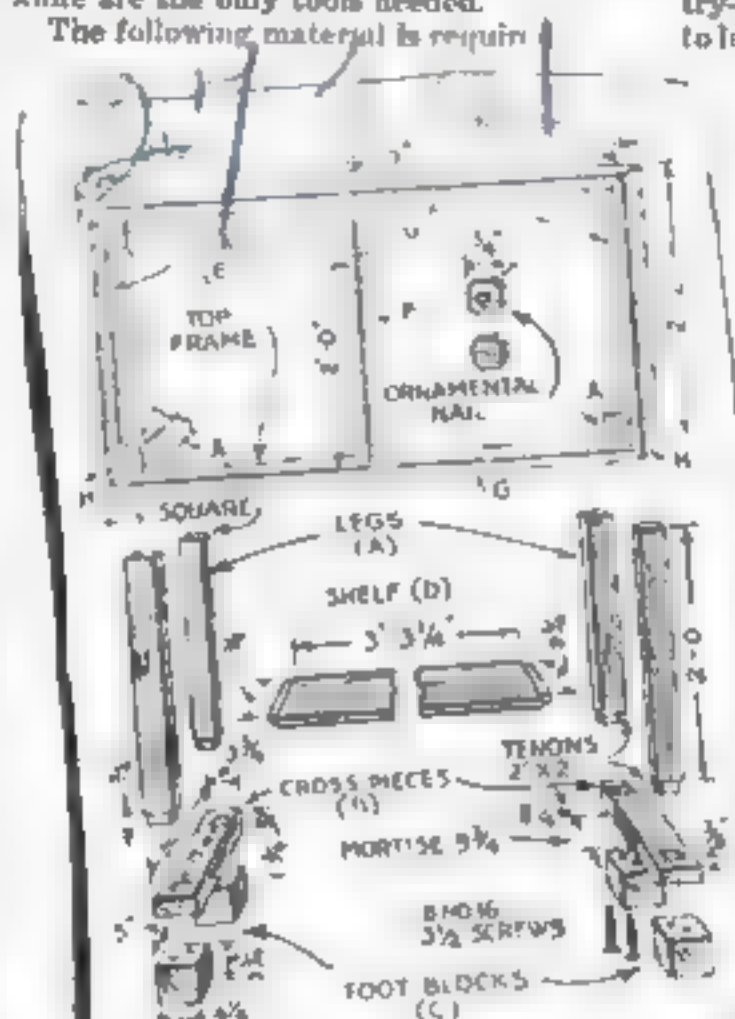
The following material is required:

If you can have the wood dressed to size in the piece, it will cut the work in half. Sight along the pieces and true them up, if there are any "winds" or warped portions. Test them with your try-square and plane them before cutting to length.

The legs, A, are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. square and  $24\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, including a tenon  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and 2 in. square.

On the cross pieces, B, which are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick, and 2 ft. 2 in. long, measure back  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the ends and cut four mortises  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. square and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep for the corresponding tenons on the legs, A. Also cut mortises  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide and  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. long in B for the tenons on the shelf, D. D is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide and 3 ft.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. long, with 1-in. tenons added to fit the corresponding mortises in B. Blocks C are  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick, and 5 in. long.

After fitting the shoulders of the tenons on A to the mortises in B and testing with the square, lay the legs aside and bore two  $3/16$ -in. holes in opposite corners of the mortises. Now lay B on the blocks C so that the latter project  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. beyond the former at the sides and ends. Mark through the holes with a pencil and bore



The table and details of its construction

$2\frac{1}{2}$  in. sq. by 10 ft. long, clear oak for legs, A  
 $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 5 ft. oak for cross piece, B  
 $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  by 24 in. oak for foot blocks, C  
2 by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 4 ft. oak for shelf, D  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 6 ft. oak for ornamental nail beads  
1 by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 13 ft. poplar, gum, or soft pine for top frame members, G and H  
1 by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $5\frac{1}{4}$  ft. poplar, gum or soft pine for cleats, E, and cross piece F  
1 by 12 in. by 8 ft. poplar, gum, or soft pine for top  
8 No. 16 screws  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. long  
No. 18  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. brads  
Sixpenny finishing nails  
Glue  
Imitation leather 1 yd. wide, 5 ft. long

corresponding holes through the blocks, C. Counterbore the holes from the bottom exactly 2 in. with a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. bit. After marking and boring corresponding  $3/16$ -in. holes in the tenons of the legs, you are ready to screw the 10 pieces firmly together.

Apply glue to the tenons of the shelf, D, place it in position, drive it home, and tack it from the bottom with small nails.

The top frame may be built with square  
(Continued on page 122)



**T**WO thoroughbreds! That's what they are—made for the craftsman that buys the best, when he adds a tool to his chest.

A V & B Vanadium hammer you'll want to buy. They are made from special V & B formula vanadium steel, and handled with the finest hand-shaved, second growth white hickory. Octagon necked, and round faced—with a special non-slip claw, that firmly grips either a brad or a spike. A Vaughan's Expansion Wedge firmly locks the handle tight—is positive insurance of a tight head.

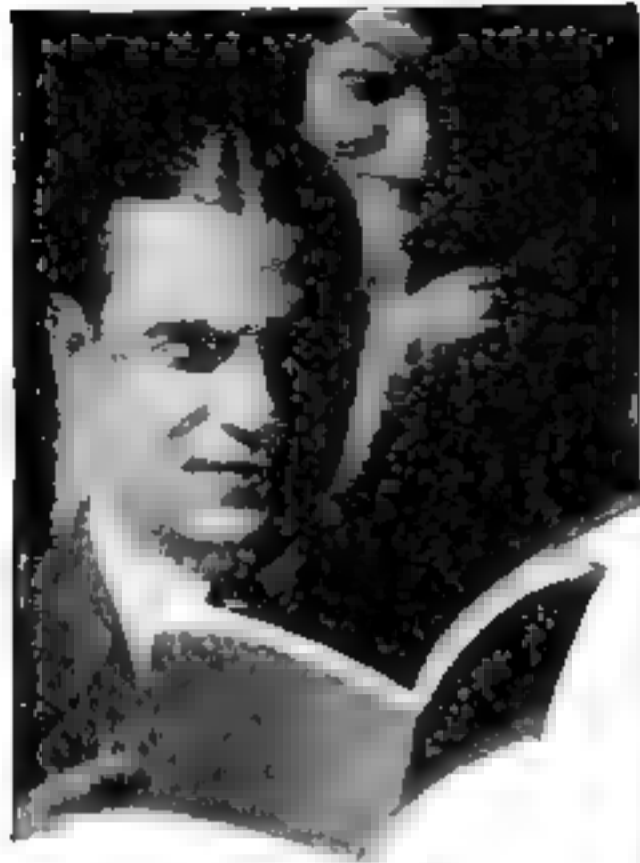
You'll want, too, V & B Unbreakable Planes. They are drop forged—not cast—from a solid bar of V & B supersteel. Stand the falls that would break an ordinary plane. Furnished with all vanadium steel blades and walnut handles, in the sizes you will want.

Two tools of particular merit—get them for your kit!

**VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

*Makers of Fine Tools*  
2114 Carroll Ave. ~ Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you V & B Vanadium Hammers and Drop Forged Planes. If he carries fine tools he has them. They're the kind of tools fine craftsmen like, the kind it pays to buy.



## See How Soon You Can Start A Fortune Make This Test

No matter how small your income now is, if you know how, you may become financially independent in a very few years. A valuable book—now free—will enable you to make the test which is showing hundreds of ambitious men the road to success.

Here is a plan that will make it surprisingly easy for you to build up a comfortable sum—and in a comparatively short time.

For years large investors have known how to build up fortunes with absolute safety through legitimate investing. And now anyone can accumulate a fortune in exactly the same way. The tested plans of experienced successful investors are now available to the smaller investor. Through following their methods you can double your money in a little over ten years by investing in the safest securities possible to buy—First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds.

In an unusual book you are told exactly how to discover the fortune that lies hidden in your salary. It tells you how much to set aside each month to accumulate \$10,000, \$25,000, or even \$50,000 in a certain time. It outlines an unusual plan for the complete accumulation of money. It shows how you can create a good sized estate through investing in *Forman First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds*—all without risk or speculation of any sort. Mail the request blank for your copy.

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## The Home Workshop

### Testing a Car's Camber and Caster

WHILE "too-in" is perhaps the most impor-

By Ray F. Kuns  
Principal, Automotive Trades  
School, Cincinnati, Ohio

be straightened or replaced entirely.

tant of the three fundamental elements of design in a front axle as explained in the January issue, caster and camber are likewise important. They are, however, far less understood by the average driver, for they are designed and built right into the axle.

Camber is illustrated below

Engineers have built this into the axle in order to insure long life of spindles and bearings, as well as ease and safety of steering. Since most artillery type wooden wheels have been built with a dish, the camber allows the weight coming on the tire and spokes to be transmitted

in a direct vertical line through the hub and spindle bearings to the spindle body.

With the present-day tendency toward wire and particularly disk wheels, this feature is of lesser importance, except in bringing the load more nearly under the king-pin or pivot pin in the steering knuckle. This prevents road shocks from being transmitted to the steering wheel.

If one carefully observes approaching cars, the camber will be visible. In the case of the Ford car, the camber is about 1 in.; that is, the tops of the front wheels and tires are 8 in. farther apart than the tires at the bottom, which is approximately 56 in. from center to center where they are in contact with the road.

SINCE this feature cannot be built into the rear wheels, the stripped chassis has the appearance of having a wider tread at the front than at the rear.

When a car has been overloaded to the extent that the front axle is sprung downward in the center, the camber is taken

out. Looking at a car in this condition from the front, the bottoms of the tires show farther apart than the tops. This puts a dangerous amount of strain on the spindles and front-wheel bearings, since the point of contact on the street is so far removed from a

vertical line through the pivot pin.

There is only one way to put camber back into the front axle, once it is gone. The job must be rebuilt; if the bushings are worn, they must be replaced; if spindle bodies are sprung, they must be replaced; if the axle beam is sprung, it must

be straightened or replaced entirely. Caster is provided by the car builder when he arranges the spring mounting in such fashion as to throw the top of the pivot pin back of the bottom of the pivot pin, as indicated in the illustration below. Not a great deal of caster is required, but its benefit

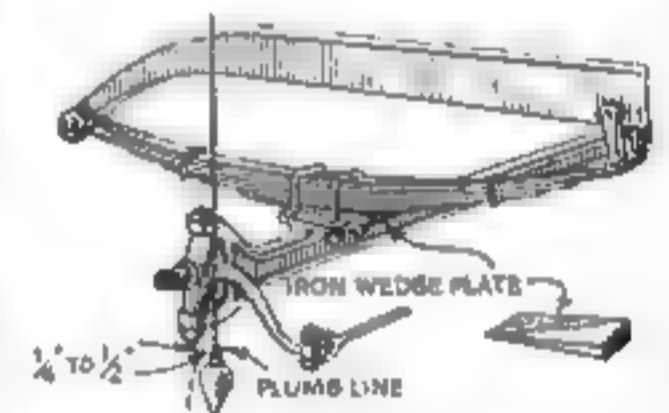
is evidenced when, in rounding a turn in the road, front wheels align themselves with the straightaway without assistance from the driver.

Caster often is lost through the flattening of the front springs. Having them re-arched sometimes will help.

In some cases it is well to make a steel block or

wedge as illustrated. This is bolted up under the bottom leaf of the spring with the thick part of the wedge to the rear end. When the spring clips are drawn tight, the wedge will throw the top of the pivot pin back and the bottom forward.

Again, in the case of a Ford in which the "wishbone," or front radius rod, has



Using an iron wedge to restore camber, and testing with a plumb line

been sprung through striking the curb or bad ruts, the caster may be gone entirely. In this instance, indeed, the top of the king-pin may be ahead of the bottom. So serious is this condition that it is folly to attempt to use the car, since it will get out of control quickly.

The safest thing is to replace the radius rod with a new one, thus insuring the proper amount of caster. When this is not possible, the rod may be straightened and a test of caster made with a plumb bob, as shown.

A NEAT and serviceable check strap for an automobile door can be made from two strips cut crosswise from an old inner tube and trimmed to the proper size to fit the U fastener already on the car. One rubber ring is slipped inside the other to give double strength.—C. C.

# Automatic Tools!

Best of all—**they are automatic!**

They are the best tools for the job.

**THIS** is the way Millers Falls salesmen show our Automatic Tools to the hardware trade. We only wish we could put this sample roll before all you men who prize the best tools for the sake of the best work.

These fine automatic tools of ours are new enough to have all the good features, old enough to be thoroughly tested—but you know Millers Falls. Here's the line at a glance:

Spiral Ratchet Screw Drivers—3 sizes—  
—with and without Automatic Return.

Automatic Drills—5 styles.

Ratchet Screw Drivers—3 styles—saws  
for everything.

Chuck and Drills—for spiral ratchet  
screw drivers.

Socket Wrenches—for "Radio" ratchet  
screw driver.

Names and descriptions don't tell half the story. You ought to see these tools. Look them over in the hardware store. You'll probably want all of them. Those you buy you'll like better and better the longer you use them.

Send for circular describing our Automatic Tool Line.

**MILLERS FALLS COMPANY**

© Millers Falls, Mass.

24 Warren St.  
New York

930 Madison St.  
Chicago



**MILLERS FALLS  
TOOLS**



## A Necessary "Tool" For Your Workshop

FOR the man or boy who has a home workshop, Lee Union-Alls are a handy "tool" to have about. All that is necessary when you want to get busy is to slip into them and start your work. They cover the body from head to foot and can be worn over other clothing. They save clothes, also. And they save time where the hours for such work are limited.

Wear Lee Union-Alls, the original one-piece work suit, worn by thousands of mechanics, shopmen, garage workers and industrial workers. Lee Union-Alls are quality-built—close-woven cotton fabric, riveted rustproof buttons, reinforced strain points—fully guaranteed to give satisfaction. They give solid comfort, long wear, and are neat in appearance. Accept no substitute—look for Lee on the buttons. Thousands of live dealers sell Lee Union-Alls. Ask your dealer today!

# Lee Union-Alls

THE H. D. LEE MERCANTILE CO.  
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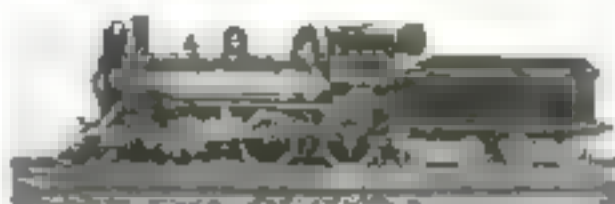
Lee Overalls and Work Shirts are other items in the famous Lee line. They are quality-built, also.



## Simplified Railroad Model-Making

By Edward E. de Lancey

THERE is great fascination in model making. Such remarkably realistic locomotives, cars, boats, and machines can be made even by beginners with limited experience and tool equipment that *POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY* has arranged for a series of articles on this subject. They are addressed to beginners who never have made a model. Although they describe the construction of specific models, they are really on the general principles of model-making. The methods can be applied in making many kinds of models. Indeed, a model-maker hardly ever cares to copy an existing model. He wishes to make something a little different. That is the charm of amateur model-making—no two models are alike. This is the first article of the series, which is the work of Edward E. de Lancey, an enthusiastic model-maker of many years' experience.



a machinist and have never possessed a lathe or other machine tool. I never could do a thoroughly workmanlike job of soldering, but, on the few occasions

when it was unavoidable, have had it done for me. This is also true of the lettering on the cars.

The 4-4-0 steam locomotive and tender shown at the top of the page was made before I ventured into electricity, but is now as much a matter of interest. Its one-piece boiler was purchased in London

in 1877 and its cylinders, eccentrics, wheels, and boiler fittings were bought in Boston or New York in following years. It has Stephenson's link motion, a blower, and exhausts up the stack.

Its gage, which is 8 in., was chosen unfortunately. It is too wide for the best results and it compelled the adoption of the same gage for the electric locomotives, motor-trucks

and Pullmans built subsequently. The drawings in the following articles, therefore, will show a gage of 2 1/4 in., but otherwise will represent a scale of 1/8 in. to the foot. These factors are a trifle inconsistent because your finished work will represent a gage of 5 ft. instead of the 4 ft. 8 1/4 in. standard. This discrepancy will not be noticeable except to a trained eye, but will make your work accord with a favorite model gage on both sides of the Atlantic. I suggest that you stick to the 2 1/4-in. gage throughout. It might prove helpful should you have an offer for your work.

In the next article I shall show a form of motor-truck that, with such adaptations as your resourcefulness may suggest, will suit any small motor.

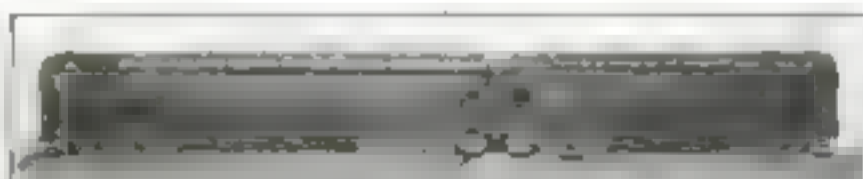


IN THIS series of articles, I am addressing men and boys who are enthusiastic concerning railroad matters and are mechanically inclined, but have had no experience in model-making and possess only a meager outfit of tools.

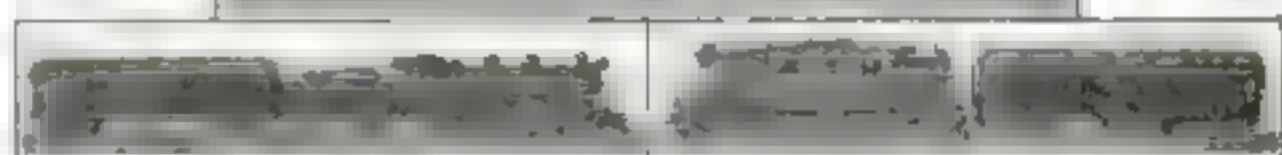
In making your own outfit according to your own ideas there is incomparably greater satisfaction than in merely collecting models. It develops ingenuity, patience, and forethought in a way peculiar to itself. Also, it enables you to make repairs or alterations under conditions that otherwise might lead to the laying aside or abandonment of a purchased model or mechanical toy.

The accompanying photographs show what has been accomplished with a few purchased parts and a minimum of tools and money. I do not pretend to be

The train  
shown  
above  
has an electric  
motor.



Construction  
of the  
train  
shown  
above  
is of  
the  
best  
kind.



## How to Cut a Glass Circle

TO CUT a circle of glass from a square piece, first mark the sides with a circular glass cutter and then mark four diagonal lines with a straight glass cutter from the circumference to the corners.

Turn the glass over on a flat surface and tap lightly with a pointed tool such as a cold chisel just over the markings. With a little practice, it will be found quite easy by this method to accomplish apparently difficult feats in cutting glass.—ERNEST T. ADAMS, Fort Monroe, Va.



# KLEIN PLIERS

**T**HE pliers in your tool box come near being the most all-around useful tools you have. No wonder you fellows are particular about them, when you buy!

The man who works with tools for the pleasure he gets out of it can't do better than to take a tip from the professional electrician and the skilled mechanic. They prefer Klein's!

Naturally there is a reason. The shape, for instance, of any Klein Plier is the result of years of design and redesign. The keen knives are individually tempered to keep their cutting edge for years of service. The easy spring of the handles and the balance of the tool is made just right for maximum comfort. Every Klein Plier is drop-forged from tool steel, and each process of its manufacture is subject to exacting inspection.

They are gluttons for punishment and will last you for years!

For the man who works with tools for the fun he gets out of it—three pairs of Klein's will about do.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you a pair of 8" Klein's Side Cutting, and a pair of 6" Klein's Oblique. You'll need as well a pair of 6" Klein's Long Nose.

Your hardware dealer carries a full line—look them over next time you are in!

Mathias **KLEIN** & Sons  
Established 1857 Chicago, Ill. USA





## SIMONDS BLUE RIBBON HAND SAWS

**I**T is difficult to appreciate the difference between a Simonds saw and an ordinary saw — until you get **BEHIND** a Simonds.

**THEN** you will find that Simonds steel, Simonds design and Simonds workmanship have combined to produce a saw that **SINGS** its way through

a board quickly, cleanly and easily.

The Simonds Blue Ribbon saw is typical of the quality that Simonds has been putting into cutting steel since 1832. The name Simonds on the blade of **ANY** cutting tool is your guarantee of quality. It will pay you to insist upon a Simonds saw.

**SIMONDS SAW AND STEEL COMPANY**



*"The Saw Makers" Fitchburg, Mass. Established 1832*

*Branch Stores and Service Shops in Principal Cities*

# SIMONDS

Pronounced SI-MONDS

## SAWS FILES KNIVES STEEL





# Porter's Bolt Clippers and Wire Cutters

Husky, two-handed tools for cutting rods, bolts, heavy wire and chain, and for splitting nuts. Capacities up to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " annealed bolts in the thread. Time and money savers.

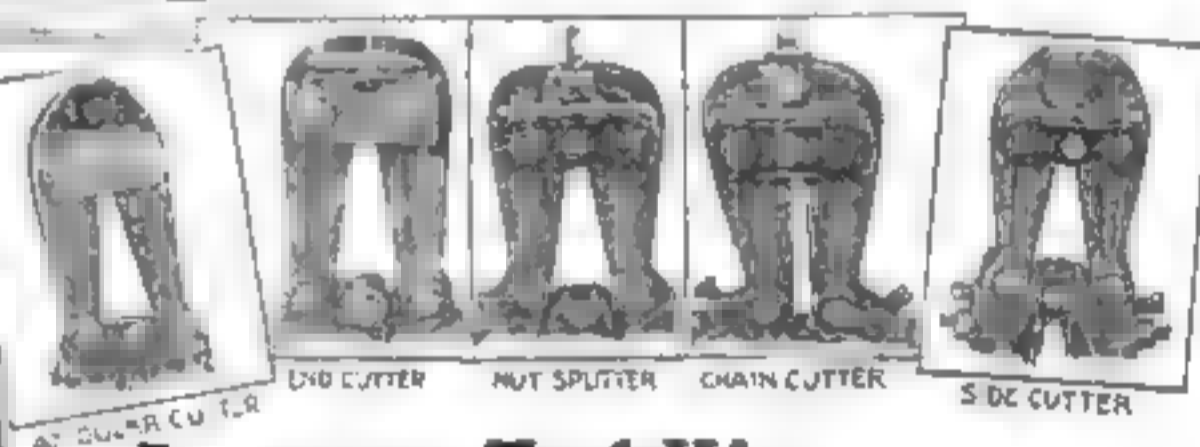
## *On every Workbench*

a PORTER Bolt Clipper will come in handy for a hundred and one jobs, from cutting curtain rods to fender bolts. They are used on production in thousands of factories and power plants, on building and construction work and in garages everywhere. They are invaluable around the farm, machine shop and on the home work-bench.



PORTER Bolt Clippers in a variety of sizes and with a number of types of cutting heads, are sold by retail hardware stores, tool stores, accessory dealers and implement stores everywhere and are carried in stock by leading hardware jobbers all over the United States. Ask your dealer he has PORTER Clippers or he can get them quickly.

H. K. PORTER, Inc.  
Everett, Mass.



AT QUARTER CUTTER

END CUTTER

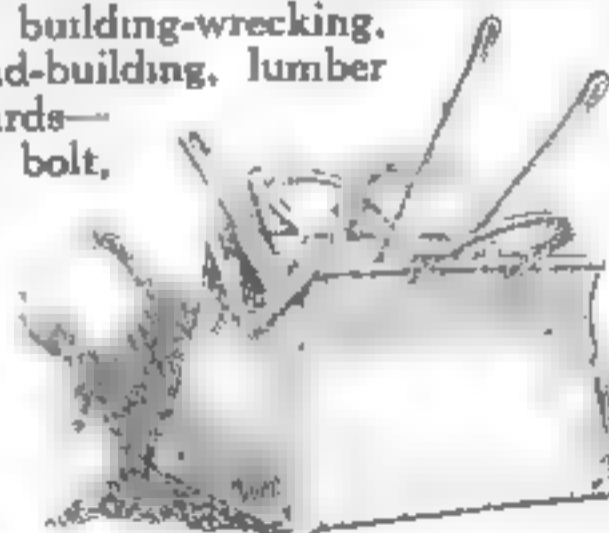
NUT SPLITTER

CHAIN CUTTER

SIDE CUTTER

## *In every Tool-Kit-*

the PORTER Bolt Clipper meets emergencies—on railway maintenance and construction, telegraph and telephone work, building-wrecking, fire departments, road-building, lumber camps, mines, shipyards—wherever heavy rod, bolt, chain and wire cutting is to be done quickly and easily, a PORTER Bolt Clipper "saves the day."



# Around the World!



THE *Around the World* Fleet took nothing for granted—they included NICHOLSON Files in their original equipment.

Yet these aviators could have obtained files bearing the NICHOLSON crossed file trade mark at most stopping points on their lengthy flight!

Around the World—in every nation where high-grade tools are necessities in industry—NICHOLSON Files are on sale.

NICHOLSON Files cut sharply from the first stroke. Every one is a mechanically perfect tool, made with great skill and care of the best grade of steel, then repeatedly tested to assure its reaching your hands entirely free from defects.

Your Hardware dealer sells NICHOLSON Files. Let him help you select those most appropriate to demand.

NICHOLSON FILE CO.  
P.O. BOX 111, NEW YORK, N.Y.

## NICHOLSON FILES

—a File for Every Purpose

NICHOLSON  
USA

## The Home Workshop

Blueprint Contains Details of Kitchen Cabinet Work-Table



IN THE kitchen a convenient, well-designed work-table is as important as a substantial, well-built bench is in the shop. To build one is not especially difficult, provided a good design is followed, such as that contained in Blueprint No. 27 in the Home Workshop series below.

The new blueprint for this month (No. 40) is a writing-desk in Sheraton style. This is illustrated on page 98.

## Complete List of Blueprints

ANY one of the blueprints listed below can be obtained from POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for 25 cents. The Editor will be glad to answer any specific questions relative to tools, material, or equipment. Blueprint Service Dept.

Popular Science Monthly  
250 Fourth Avenue, New York  
GENTLEMEN

Send me the blueprint, or blueprints, I have underlined below, for which I enclose cents.

No.	Title	Price
1	Sewing Table	25c
2	Smoking Cabinet	25c
3	Hook Trough End Table	25c
4	Kitchen Cabinet	25c
5	Two Stage Radio Receiving Set	25c
6	Shaving Cabinet	25c
7	Arbor with Gate and Seats	25c
8	Porch Swing	25c
9	Bench and Tilt Top Table	25c
10	Electric Washing Machine	25c
11	Tea Wagon	25c
12	Toy Train Horse and House	25c
13	Home Workshop Bench	25c
14	Island Radio Cabinet	25c
15	Cedar and Mahogany Chest	25c
16	Telephone Table and Stool	25c
17	Grandfather's Clock	25c
18	Flat Top Desk	25c
19	Colonial Writing Desk	25c
20	Gate Cabinet and Desk	25c
21	Pergola Garage	25c
22	Gardening Table	25c
23	Sailing Outfit for Canoe	25c
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27	Toy Tea Cart Garage etc.	25c
28	Tool Cabinet Bench Hook etc.	25c
29	Priscilla Sewing Cabinet	25c
30	Chinese Game Table	25c
31	Pullman Dining Alcove	25c
32	Trellises for House and Garden	25c
33	Simplified Radio Cabinet	25c
34	Rush Bottom Arm Chair	25c
35	Simplified Bookcase	25c
36	Sheraton Table	25c
37	Salem Chest of Drawers	25c
38	Writing Desk in Sheraton Style	25c

Name

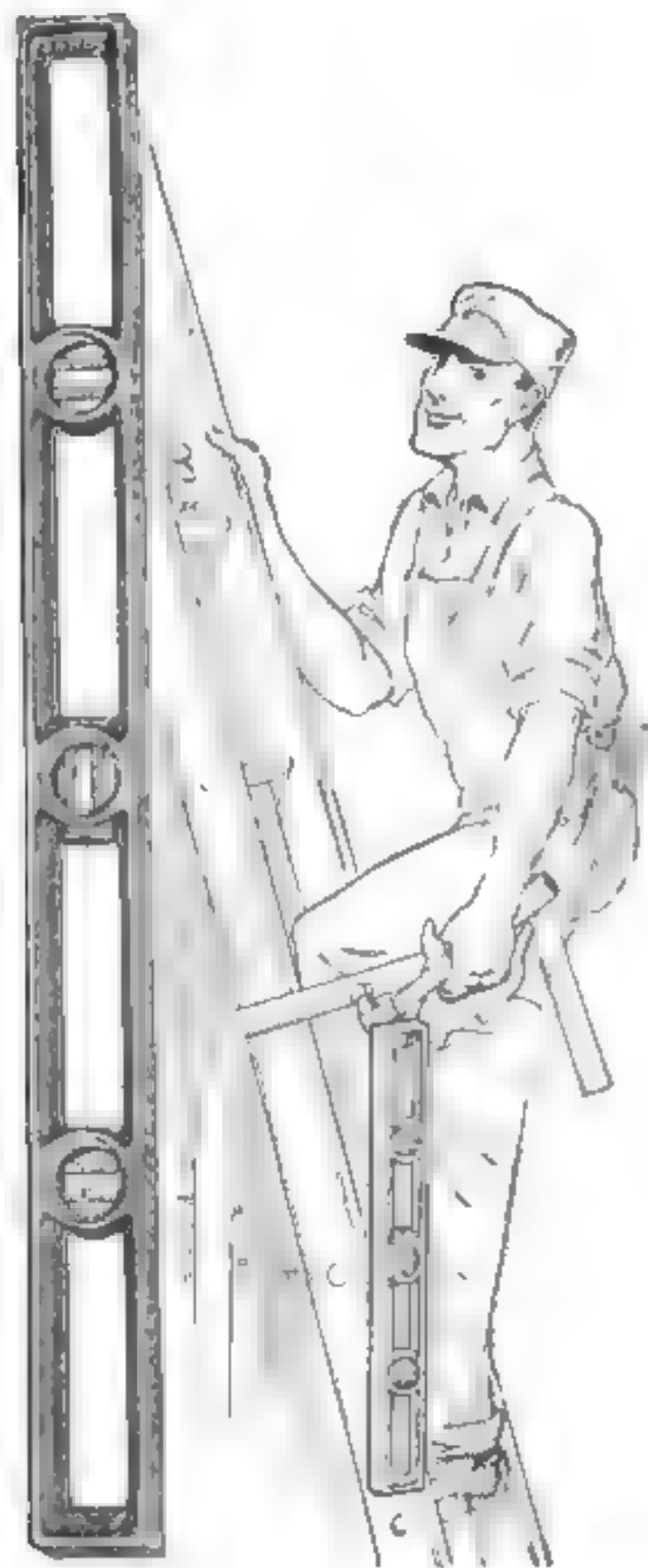
Please print,

Street

City and State

# **SANDS' LEVELS**

## **Built-in Accuracy for Builders**



**T**HE factory built-in accuracy of Sand's Levels is permanent, therefore dependable. Workmen who value their reputations won't trust themselves to adjust a level—they leave that to factory experts. The accuracy of every Sand's Level is sealed in and double sealed. You can bank on it now—you can bank on it ten years from now.

### ***A Level Is Known by the Company It Keeps***

Just peek in the tools kits of the master craftsmen on any job—you'll find a Sand's level most every time. Because these men know good tools, and because they won't gamble with their own reputations by using anything else.

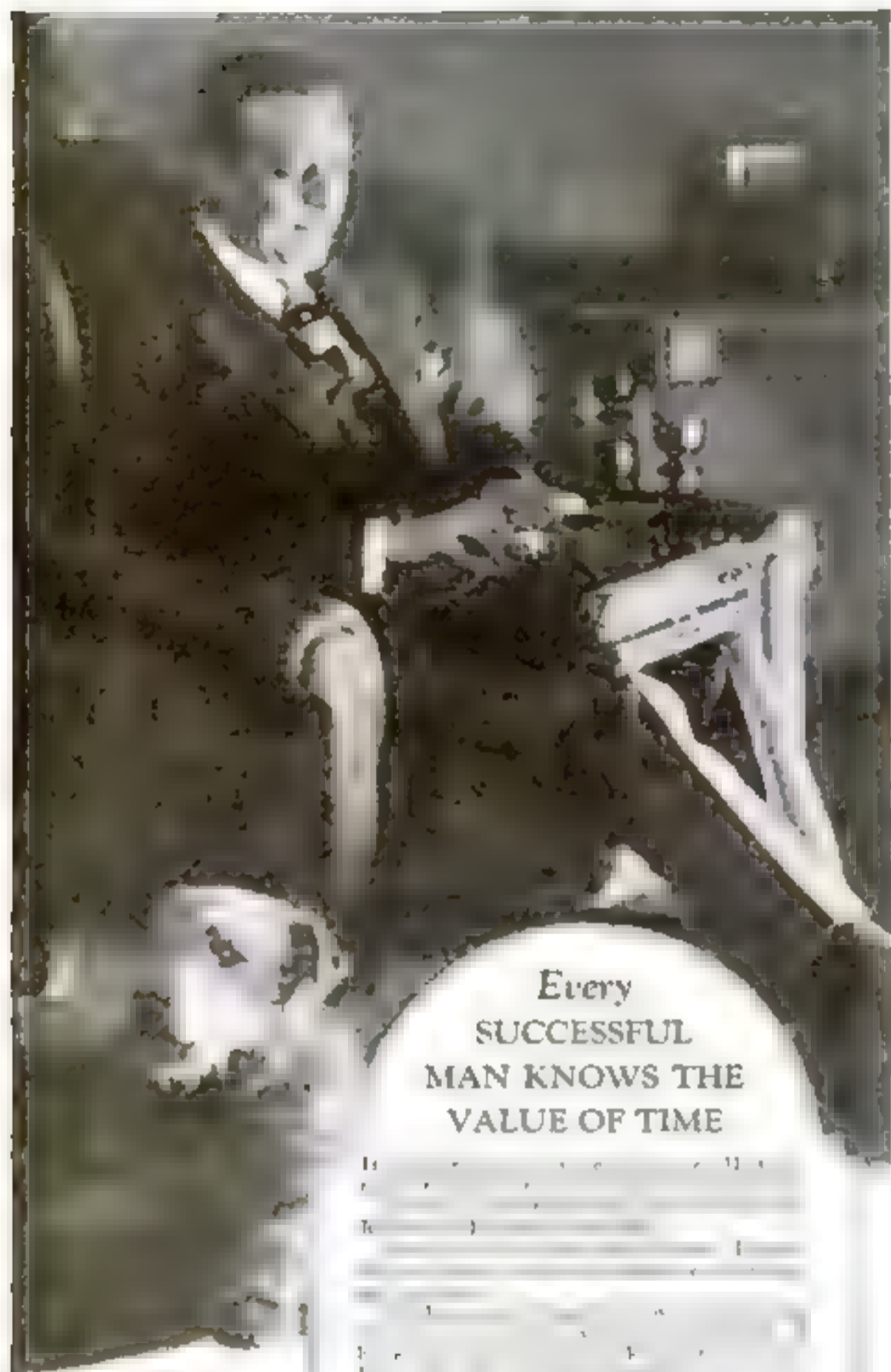
### **START THE SEASON RIGHT WITH A SAND'S**

• *At Good Hardware Stores Everywhere*

**Wood and Aluminum Levels for Every Purpose**

# **SANDS' LEVEL & TOOL CO.**

**5849 Fischer Avenue      -      -      -      Detroit, Michigan**



Every  
SUCCESSFUL  
MAN KNOWS THE  
VALUE OF TIME

We believe we make the  
best typewriter shown  
in the world—and its  
name is REMINGTON



REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.  
174 Broadway, New York. Branches Everywhere

# Remington Portable

*The Recognized Leader in  
Sales and Popularity*

## The Home Workshop

### Breadboard Shaped like Pig Is Amusing Kitchen Novelty



FOR this odd-shaped breadboard, plane smoothly a piece of hard wood, preferably maple, 18 by 24 in. and at least 1 in. thick. Draw the outline of the pig and cut it with a coping-saw, although it is advisable to have the board bandsawed if possible.

Bore a 3/4-in. hole in the center of the tail, so that the board can be hung on a hook. Then rasp the edges smooth. Saw a small slit for the mouth, work out the snout as shown, and burn in the eye, eyebrow, and curve of the tail with an old soldering iron or iron rod. Sandpaper thoroughly, finish with three coats of boiled linseed oil, and trim the edges with gray or blue paint or enamel.—J. C. WILLIS, West Kelso, Wash.

### Oak Hall Table

(Continued from page 110)

or beveled corner joints. The side pieces, G, are 2 1/4 in. wide and 4 ft. long; the end pieces, H, are 2 1/4 in. wide and 2 ft. 2 in. long. They are nailed to the legs in such a manner as to form a recess in deep to accommodate the top boards. The inside of the frame should measure 24 in. by 3 ft. 10 in.

On the wooden top, when it is in place, lay a piece of fiber-board 2 ft. 2 in. wide and 4 ft. long, without tacking. Dark green, drill-backed, imitation leather is cut 2 ft. 9 in. wide and 4 ft. 7 in. long for the top cover. It is lapped at the corners, pulled taut, and tacked every inch along the bottom edges of G and H.

The 1/4 by 3/4 in. by 6 ft. piece of oak is cut into 76 blocks, 3/4 in. square. After being smoothed with file and sandpaper, these are set edgewise and split with a knife. The parts of each pair are kept together. Then the lower half of each is bored or drilled with a small hole and a No. 18, 3/4 in. brad is inserted. Attach one of these blocks 1 in. from each corner, as shown. Then apply glue and stick on the outer half of each block. After the corner blocks are in place, mark the intervening spaces into even intervals and drive in the ornamental "nails," which can be done as you make them.

These nails, as well as the imitation leather, are very durable. The table illustrated was built exactly according to these specifications and has been in everyday use for 12 years.

If desired, the feet, C, may be recessed from the bottom to take concealed ball-bearing casters. The finish may be light golden oak or whatever oak stain is preferred.—T. G.





## What Reliable Radio Means to You



☞ An assurance that, when you try out a hook-up, you can rely on your instruments to give you a fair test. ☞ A knowledge that each part has been put to such searching tests that its proper performance, under any conditions, is assured. ☞ In short, a conviction that each radio set do its work year after year.

Two pleasant hours spent with the RADIO KEY BOOK will acquaint you with the essential facts of modern reception and how to enjoy it at its best. Ten cents—cash or stamps—brings the KEY BOOK.

**RAULAND MFG. CO.**

Pioneers in the Industry  
2668 Coyne St. Chicago

# ALL-AMERICAN

Largest Selling Transformers in the World

### ALL-AMERICAN Guaranteed Radio Products

Standard Audio Transformers  
3 to 1 Ratio, type R-12 \$4.50  
5 to 1 Ratio, type R-14 4.50  
10 to 1 Ratio, type R-15 4.75

Power Amplifying Transformers  
(Push Pull)  
Input type R-30 \$6.00  
Output type R-31 6.00

Rauland-Lytic  
Atube battery made auto-  
tuned for precise  
tuning. R-50 \$9.00

Universal Coupler  
Antenna coupler or tuned r. f.  
transformer. R-140 \$4.00

Self-Tuned  
R. F. Transformer  
Wound to suit the  
tube. R-170 \$5.00  
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Long Wave Transformer  
(Intermodulation frequency)  
115-1400 R-110 \$6.00

10,000 Ohm (30 in.)  
Transformer  
Tuned to suit the  
tube. R-110 \$6.00

Radio Frequency Coupler  
(Over-coupler). R-130 \$5.00

Super Fine Parts  
Circuit board  
three pin type  
con. R-110 \$26.00

All-American  
Radio  
Components  
Complete set  
of components  
for the  
All-American  
radio. All parts  
mounted on  
panel and board with full  
instructions. All-American  
Radio Co. \$7.00  
All-American Co. (three-tube)  
\$42.00

### The Home Workshop

Furnace Warms Hotbed Built  
outside Cellar Window



Even if set up out-  
side a cellar win-  
dow this handy  
hotbed can  
be used for com-  
fortable. The  
plants are reached  
by standing on a  
bulb storage bin

### A Vest-Pocket Lighting Plant

(Continued from page 109)

and dash switches for each light. For bright lighting 32-candlepower bulbs are used, and for closets he uses 8-candlepower lights. Two chargings of 4 hours a week are usually enough to keep the batteries fully charged. Two or three lights are lit every evening.

Two 120-ampere-hour batteries have sufficient reserve so that there should be no trouble. At a 10-ampere charging rate, two days' running will completely restore them. However, as one bulb uses only about 2 amperes an hour, one can see readily that in an evening very little current is drained from the batteries.

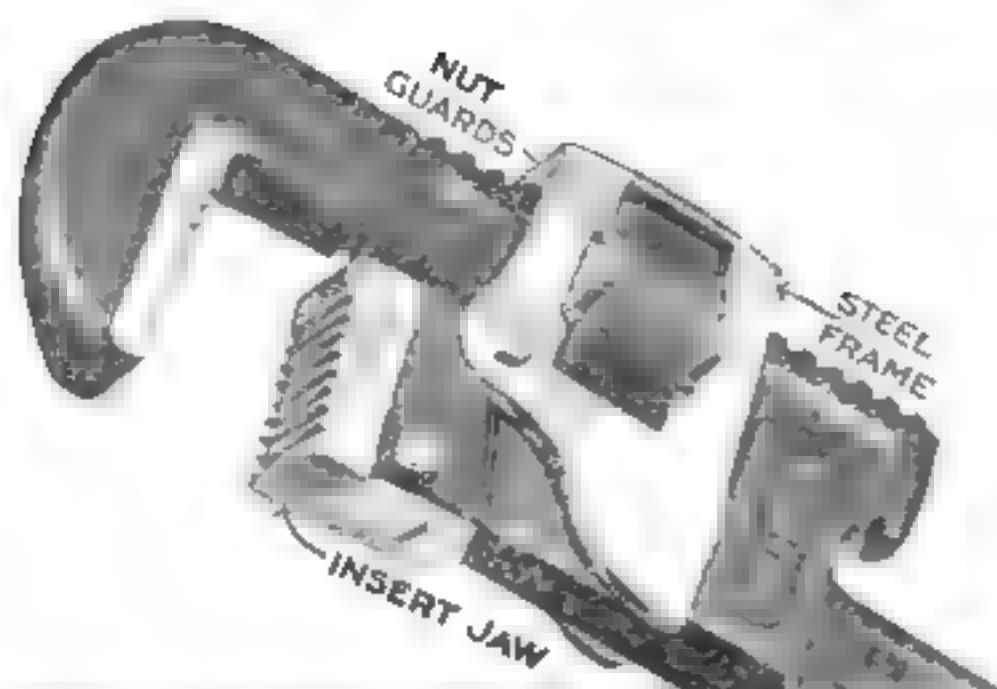
It may be well to state that if the third brush of the generator is moved in the direction of the rotation of the armature, the charging rate can be increased, and vice versa.

The system described has been in use a year and has given all the service that could be expected of it. It will not, of course, give sufficient current to operate flatirons, toasters, and the like, but it gives a clean, white light at very low cost. It saves the work of keeping oil lamps clean and is much safer.

### A Decorative Desk

(Continued from page 96)

- FP Drawer-front rail, doweled,  $\frac{3}{4}$  by 2  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 24  $\frac{1}{4}$  whitewood 1 required
- GG Runners (battened one end)  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 2 by 13  $\frac{1}{4}$  whitewood 2 required
- HH Drawer guides (narrow)  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 1 by 13, whitewood 2 required
- II Tapered bar  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 2  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 28, 4-ply with veneered sides (total) 1 required
- JJ Metal sockets  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. O. pin, brass-steel, 2 required
- KK Screws  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. brass, 4 required
- LL Veneer, mahogany,  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. thick, mahogany or walnut to contrast with other wood used
- MM Top fasteners,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{4}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. brass, 8 required
- NN Molding for interior, 10 ft., 1 required
- OO Draw knobs, stock brass, 2 required
- PP Handles for top sections, 2 desired, stock brass, 2 required
- QQ Hinges, 1  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. wrought-brass desk butts, 2 required
- RR Dowels,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter



The Trimo Pipe Wrench is made with Steel Handles in sizes 6, 8, 10, 14, 18, 24, 36 and 48 inches. Made in Wood Handles in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 14 inches.

## 7 Reasons Why You Should Buy This Famous Pipe Wrench

IF you're a man who buys tools strictly on their merits and who cannot be influenced by the small difference of a few cents, here are 7 reasons why you'll want a TRIMO Pipe Wrench.

1. You can make your TRIMO last for years and years because ALL of its parts are renewable. This feature alone (especially of the INSERT JAW in the handle) makes TRIMO the cheapest wrench in the long run.
2. You know how annoying it is to have a wrench lose its adjustment in close quarters. TRIMO won't do that—the nut guards prevent it.
3. Wrench frames sometimes break when put on a tough job. TRIMO'S won't—its frame is made of specially tested steel. TRIMO means SAFETY—always.
4. TRIMO'S long steel handle guarantees extra leverage—less exertion—less hard work.
5. Run your fingers along TRIMO'S deep-milled teeth—they WON'T SLIP—yet they WON'T LOCK on the pipe.
6. Take a TRIMO in your fist—its perfect balance fairly tickles the hand of a good mechanic.
7. We've been making and perfecting this wrench for nearly 40 years—your guarantee of quality, materials and workmanship.

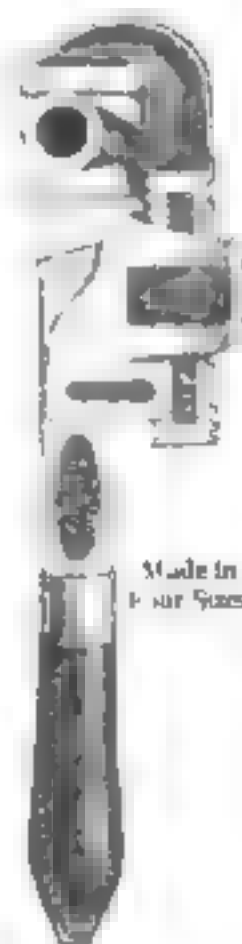
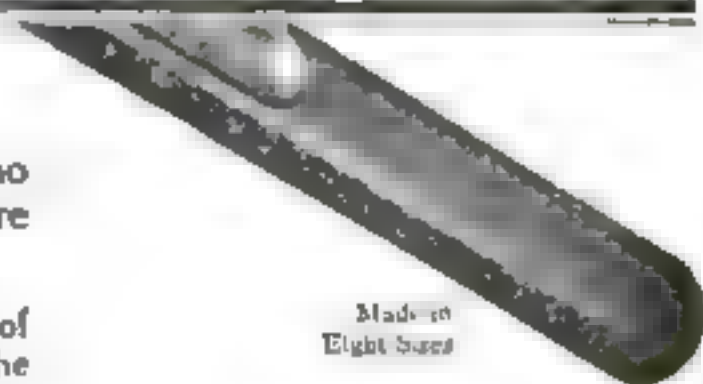
Whether you're a skilled mechanic, radio fan, inventor, householder or handy man, you'll find daily uses for a TRIMO Pipe Wrench. Once a buyer, you'll never stop being a booster.

**TRIMONT MFG. CO.**

**Roxbury, Mass.**

*America's leading wrench makers for nearly 40 years.*

# TRIMO





R7493  
General Purpose  
A. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
B. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
C. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
D. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
E. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
F. 3 1/2 in. blade  
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M. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
N. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
O. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
P. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
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U. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
V. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
W. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
X. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
Y. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle  
Z. 3 1/2 in. blade  
L. 5 1/2 in. handle

## Trust the Name Remington— the Hallmark of Good Steel

**Y**OU can't tell whether a knife blade is made of good steel by looking at it, feeling it, or blowing your breath on it. But if you could tell quality in one of these ways, you would always buy a Remington knife.

For over a century Remington has been developing scientific, thorough, and exact heat-treatments for steel. Remington's methods of forging, hardening, and tempering insure blades with the remarkably keen, durable, and uniform cutting edges which are a distinguishing feature of all Remington pocket cutlery.

You will appreciate the practical advantages of Remington knives designed expressly to meet the exacting requirements of the carpenter and skilled mechanic. Add one of these useful Remingtons to your kit. Here are two practical patterns illustrated. Others in various combinations of blades and handles may be seen at your dealer's. If he hasn't them he will gladly order them for you. Send for a circular describing Remington carpenter's and mechanic's knives.

Remington Arms Company, Inc.

Established 1816

25 Broadway

New York City

# Remington Pocket Knives

Rifles    Ammunition    Shotguns    Game Loads    Cutlery    Cash Registers

## Home Workshop Chemistry

Simple Formulas that  
Will Save Time  
and Money

**T**HE welding torch or blowpipe, when used with both acetylene and oxygen gas, gives a temperature of 7878° F. Such a temperature cannot be attained in the home workshop, but a heat of approximately 4000° F. is within the reach of any one for such purposes as welding iron to steel.

The process employed is known as thermite welding. In spite of the terrific heat used, the method is



Feeding the ferric oxide and aluminum powder into the crucible (above) and adding the magnesium and potassium permanganate at left.

safe if a reasonable caution is observed.

Thoroughly mix ferric oxide and aluminum powder, using about equal quantities of each; a slight excess of aluminum powder is an advantage. Place this mixture in a conical container, such as an old tin funnel or crucible with the bottom hole covered with a piece of heavy paper.

At the top of the powder spread about a half teaspoon of powdered magnesium. This is topped with a level teaspoon of potassium permanganate heaped in the center. Make a depression in this heap.

Fill a box with sand and on the sand place the iron to be welded. Make a form of the sand to surround the joint on all sides except the top. Just above



Dropping glycerine into the potassium permanganate to set off the welding mixture.

the mold, place the thermite mixture, held by means of a wire tripod.

Place from 4 to 6 drops of glycerine quickly in the depression of the potassium permanganate and stand away. A stream of white-hot molten iron soon will run into the mold and form a weld. Large pieces should be preheated to redness.

# To the Handy Man in Your Home---

EVERY home has its "Handy Man." Perhaps it's the man of the house; Grandpa; Junior; or maybe it's Mother herself who is called upon to do those little repair jobs around the house.

They seem to pop up every day. Each night when father gets home there is some minor thing to be done. The front door may need re-hanging or the hinges tightened. There's a call for a good sturdy screw driver—and perhaps a keen-edged chisel! It doesn't take long when you get at it—and our Handy Man takes real pleasure in doing it if he has good tools to work with.

How about fixing a drain for the refrigerator? That's something for which Mother has been asking for months. A good brace—like the Pexto Samson and a sharp bit—and it's done in ten minutes. Then isn't Mother pleased!

A new lighting fixture—the cord to the electric iron—hanging pic-

tures—friend Handy Man is going to need some good pliers to make those jobs easy.

And then those little emergency plumbing jobs—the trap to the sink—and such like—no plumber for a little job like that; a dependable pipe wrench and the Handy Man has earned his title again.

One other tool he is going to want—a monkey wrench—really indispensable. Renewing washers on the faucets and a hundred other uses.

Then again home simply isn't without a hammer. Perhaps it's chair-tips or slides to put on—curtain fixtures to put up—a crate to open. There's a big difference in hammers, too. A good one lasts

so much longer nothing else will do.

A bit of sheet metal to cut and nail above the hot-water heater; it would ruin Mother's shears to cut it with them—and Dad's hands would get pretty sore, too. But a pair of Pexto Snips will make an easy job of it. They're built for just that work. Include them in the list.

And so the story goes; endless little jobs easily done with good tools. A source of real pleasure to do these little things yourself, aside from the actual money savings. How proud Mother is that you can do them—the enjoyment you get from it may make it a real hobby—and an economical one too.

No more borrowing from Jones or Smith—as these jobs come up. Start a little Tool-Kit of your own. And just a hint—you can't go wrong on Pexto Tools.

Ask your dealer—and look for the Pexto Oval shown below. It is your assurance of getting Worth While Tools.

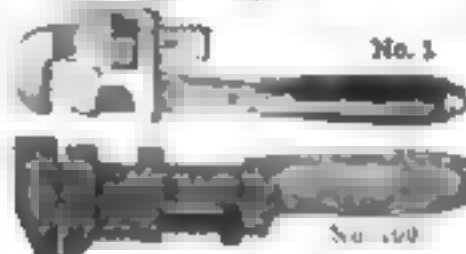
Booklets covering our important lines are available for free distribution.

Pexto Tools are carried by practically all progressive dealers everywhere.



WORTH-WHILE TOOLS

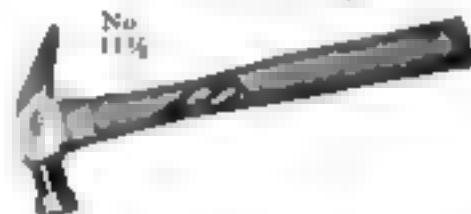
The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company  
Southington, Connecticut, U. S. A.



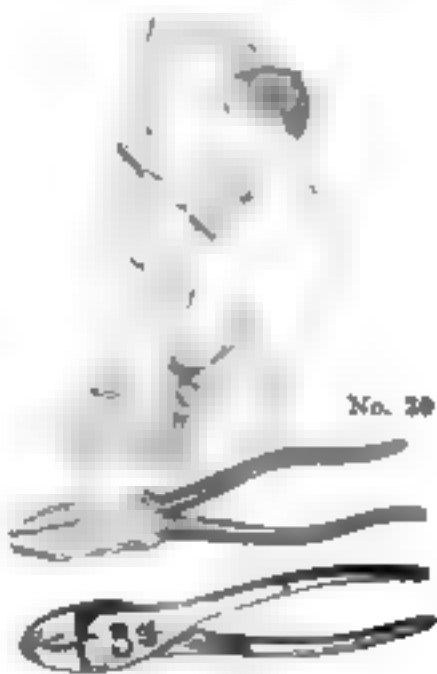
Exp. Bit  
No. 100

Brace  
No. 8010C

Bit  
No. 4



No. 1818 Original



No. 20

33

No. 5N



## Give us Telephones

Following the war, when business and social life surged again into normal channels, there came the cry from homes, hospitals, schools, mills, offices—"Give us telephones." No one in the telephone company will ever forget those days.

Doctors, nurses and those who were sick had to be given telephones first. New buildings, delayed by war emergency, had to be constructed, switchboards built and installed, cables made and laid, lines run and telephones attached.

The telephone shortage is never far away. If for a few years the telephone company was unable to build ahead, if it neglected to push into the markets for capital and materials for the future's need, there would be a recurrence of the dearth of telephones. No one could dread that eventuality so much as the 350,000 telephone workers.

Bell System engineers measure and forecast the growth of communities; cables, conduits, switchboards and buildings are planned and developed years ahead of the need, that facilities may be provided in advance of telephone want. Population or business requirements added to a community must find the telephone ready, waiting.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES  
**BELL SYSTEM**  
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

# \$25.00 in PRIZES

See top page 8 in front of book for details

## Let Boice Help You Build It!

No matter what you want to build Boice can help you. He'll send you the

### Boice-Crane Junior Saw

no other Junior Crane saw monthly payments. It gives insurance price and with a possible pay-back plan. Write Boice for more info. Send your name, address, and what you want to build. We'll send you the Boice-Crane Junior Saw.

Write today for description of Boice-Crane Junior Saw, its features and how to get it. Send your name, address, and what you want to build. We'll send you the Boice-Crane Junior Saw.

**W. B. & J. E. BOICE**  
Dept. P. S. A. Toledo, Ohio  
World's Largest Makers of Saw  
Saw Blades



## The Home Workshop

### Easily Built Model Plane

(Continued from page 97)

are  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. wide and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick, for these need to be the strongest. The middle ones are  $\frac{1}{8}$  by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. and the two short ones,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.

To fasten the pieces to the beams, force them in completely through the slots so that they extend on the other side (No. 2, Fig. 2). Before gluing and binding them, however, the frame should be tried up so that the beams are straight. To do this, slide the braces one way or the

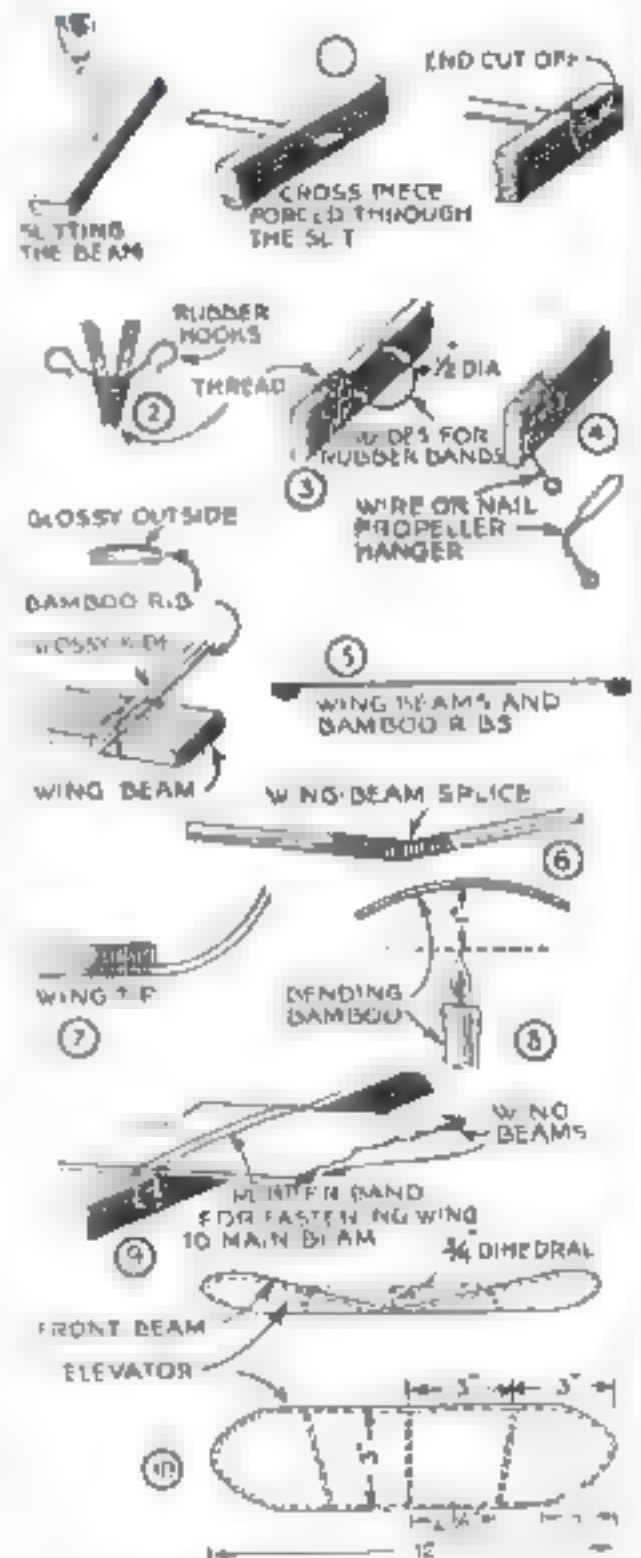


Fig. 2. Connecting cross pieces to beams, making wire fittings, and other details.

other in the slots. Then glue and bind, and after the glue has hardened, cut the protruding parts flush with the beam. The braces that cross each other also should be bound at their intersection.

In the drawings three wire fittings, which look like hooks, are along each side of the frame. These are guides for the rubber bands (No. 8, Fig. 2). They are very important, for they serve to strengthen and keep the frame more rigid when it is subject to the heavy stress from the strong rubbers. These guides

(Continued on page 130)



## YOU KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT

WHEN YOU BUY a box of candy made by a reputable manufacturer you know exactly what you are going to get. There is no guesswork, no uncertainty, no gamble in candy that is made on a wholesale basis. The quality must always be the same.

The difference of two degrees in boiling a 200-pound batch of candy will ruin the whole batch. But modern candy-manufacturers assure themselves against loss and insure uniform results by using *Tycos* Heat Indicating, Recording and Controlling Instruments—the Sixth Sense of Industry.

And by using Taylor's Home Candy Maker's Thermometer, you can make candy at home of the same uniform quality obtained by the manufacturers in making millions of pounds of candy.

Whether you are in the business of making candy or steel, canning fruits and vegetables, or baking bread, if your manufacturing processes include heat treatment there are *Tycos* Heat Indicating, Recording or Controlling Instruments that will help you get the uniform results that are absolutely essential to production on a volume basis.

### MANUFACTURERS

If your manufacturing problems require the indicating, recording or controlling of heat, there is a type and style of instrument in the *Tycos* Line of 8000 varieties that will help you.

Informative literature on any type of instrument will be sent you promptly on request, or our engineer will consult with you on the application of *Tycos* to your particular manufacturing problem.

**Taylor Instrument Companies**

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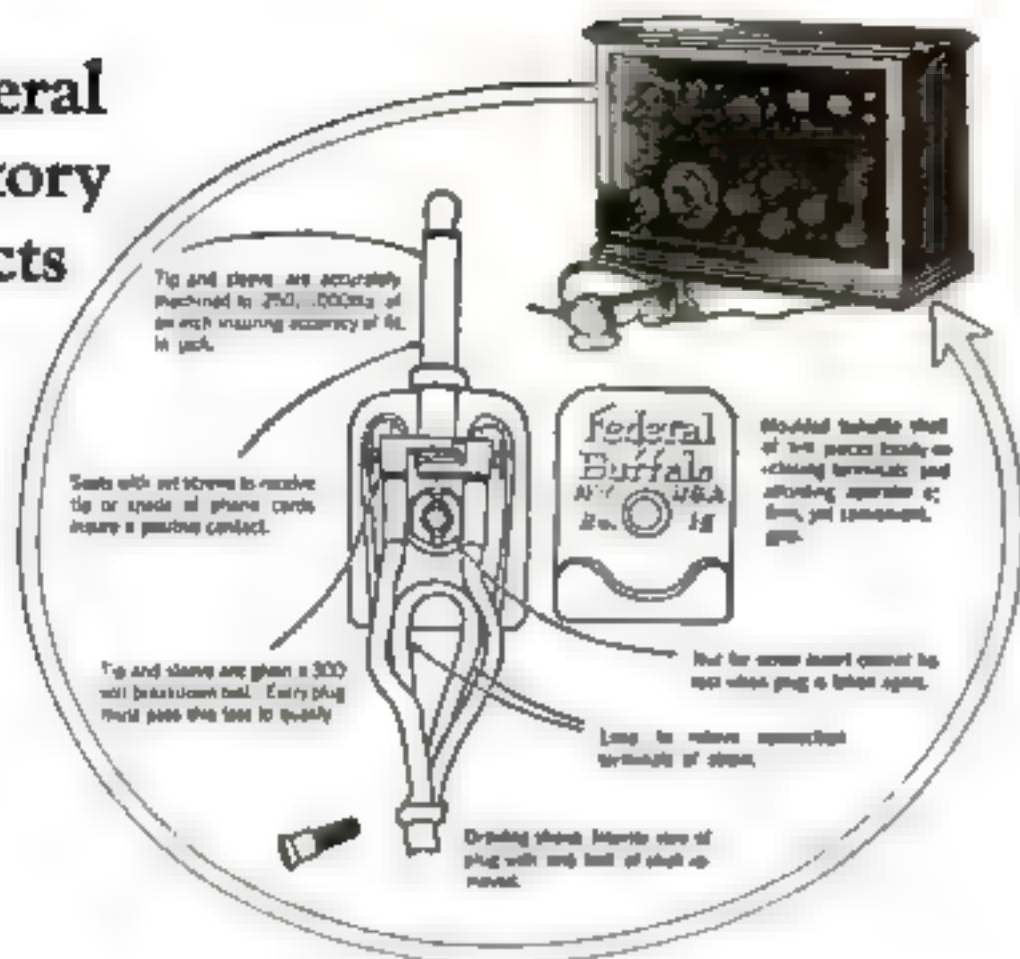
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## The Home Workshop

### Easily Built Model Plane

(Continued from page 128)

should be  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter. The part that lies next the beam should be bent in a U shape so that the guide can be bound securely to the beam.

On each beam at the rear of a wire propeller hanger (No. 4, Fig. 2). This, too, should be bent in a U shape where it lies along the beam. Particular care should be exercised in bending it firmly to the beams because it must hold the direct pull of the rubber.

If one has a steel drill, nail hangers, which are somewhat stronger than the wire, may be substituted. The nail hanger may be made by drilling a hole  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter through the flattened

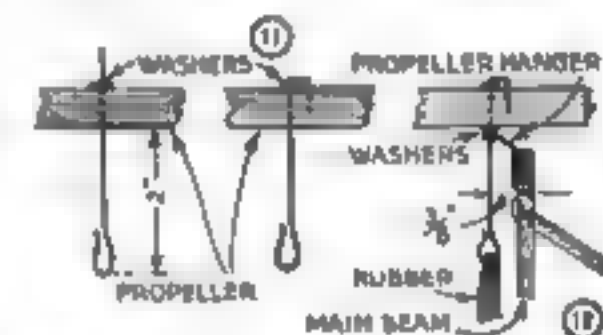
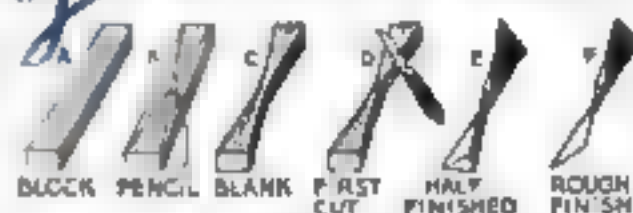


Fig. 3. Steps in whittling the airplane propellers, the propeller shafts, hanger, and wire holder for balancing propellers.

head of a 1-in. brad. The part that lies along the beam also should be flattened to insure a solid fit against the beam.

For those who have scales, the frame should weigh about an ounce.

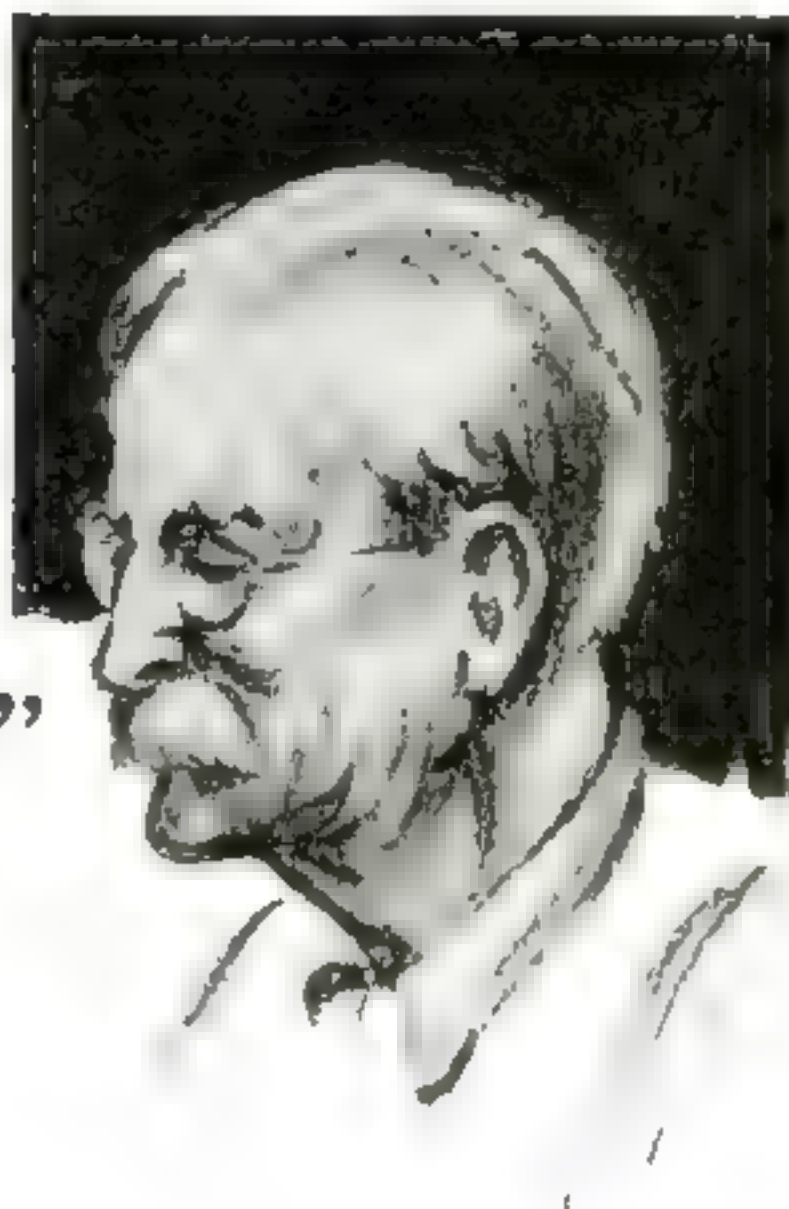
The wings are built of two pine beams with bamboo ribs and wing tips. The beams are  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. wide,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick, and 29 in. long, rounded on the under side to lessen air resistance (No. 5, Fig. 2). As will be noticed in the sketches, the wing has a dihedral angle, that is, the beams bend upward at the center. In this case the upward bend amounts to 1 in. (Fig. 1).

To obtain this dihedral angle, splice the beams, as in No. 6, Fig. 2, or bend them carefully over a candle flame (No. 6), holding them about 1 in. above the flame. If the wood should be cracked or scarred in bending, be sure to reinforce the weakened place by gluing and binding a piece of bamboo over it.

The ribs are made of bamboo,  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. wide and  $\frac{3}{64}$  in. thick, spaced  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. apart. They should be bound to the beams after the dihedral angle has been made. The glossy part of the bamboo

(Continued on page 125)

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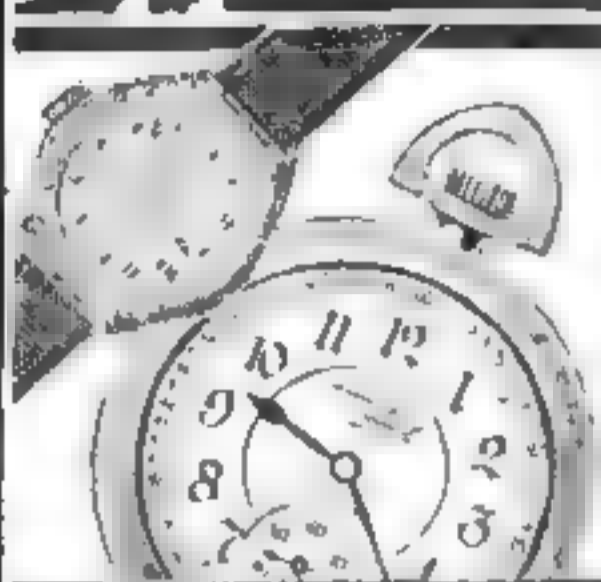
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# The Home Workshop

## Easy to Build Fast Model Plane

(Continued from page 130)

should be on top, as in No. 5, Fig. 2.

The bamboo wing tips should be curved over a candle flame. In order to have both wing tips of exactly the same shape, use a wide piece of bamboo in bending, and split it into two pieces after the shape has been obtained. Trim down the tips until they are 1/16 in. wide and 3/64 in. thick. The tips extend 2 in. beyond the ends of the beams.

At the end of each wing beam cut out a small piece of wood. Fit the end of the wing tip in place of this piece; glue and bind (No. 7, Fig. 2).

THE wing is covered on top with tissue paper attached to the beams with banana oil. Glue, although heavier, may be substituted for the oil. First, take a piece of paper large enough to overlap 1 in. on the edges. Apply banana oil to the middle rib and lay the paper on it immediately. Allow this to become thoroughly dry and fast before attempting to proceed with the covering.

Now, apply the oil to the beams, section by section, between the ribs, and then stick the paper to them. Before the banana oil has evaporated, work out the wrinkles in the paper. When doing this, keep the paper flat against the beams.

After the paper has been attached to the entire framework of the wing, trim off the overlap along the edges by sandpapering. The wing completed should weigh about 1/2 oz.

The elevator, as the small front wing is called, is constructed like the main wing, the only difference being in the main beams and the dihedral angles (No. 10, Fig. 2). The main beams of the elevator are of bamboo, 1/16 in. wide, 1/32 in. thick, and 8 in. long, placed with the glossy part on the under side. The elevator tips extend 2 in. beyond the end of the main beams, thus making the over-all length 12 in. They are 1/16 in. wide and 1/16 in. thick, and the ribs 1/16 in. wide and 1/32 in. thick.

THE dihedral angle, amounting to 1/4 in. between the ribs, should be placed only in the front beam. This should be done after the framework of the elevator has been completed. The dihedral angle here is very important because a good flight is hardly possible without it.

The elevator, which is papered in exactly the same manner as the wing, should weigh no more than 1/10 oz.

The propellers are carved out of solid blocks of wood, 5/16 by 1 1/4 by 12 in. (A, Fig. 3). Draw diagonal lines from the opposite corners on the wide sides of the blocks (B, Fig. 3). Then with a knife cut along these lines to make the propeller blank (C). Before actual carving is begun, it is advisable to force a hole for the propeller shaft through the hub of the blank. This may be done by working through a straight piece of wire or by drilling.

Start cutting as shown at D, Fig. 3. The upper side of each blade should be

flat or slightly cambered. It should be finished, except for fine sandpapering, before the carving on the under side is begun (E). After the final thickness of the blades has been obtained (F), the tips can be rounded to a more graceful shape (G). Then finish off the propellers with fine sandpaper.

One propeller should be left-handed and the other right-handed. This is necessary because the propellers must revolve in opposite directions on the model to keep it stable in flight.

A WIRE propeller shaft should be thrust through the hole in the hub of each propeller. Slip a few washers over the protruding end, then end the wire, as in No. 11, Fig. 3, and force it into the wood. The shafts extend from the under side of the propellers in this case because the propellers are pushers.

To balance a propeller, make a small wire holder, as in No. 12, Fig. 3, which will allow the propeller to revolve freely. Slip the shaft in this holder. The heavier blade will hang downward. Sandpaper until the blades balance. The total weight of the propellers should be about 1/3 oz.

To assemble the model, fasten on the wing and elevator by rubber bands, as indicated at No. 9, Fig. 2. Be sure that the front edge of the elevator is toward the nose (Fig. 1). Attach the propellers, as in No. 13, Fig. 3.

The power plant is furnished by 10 strands of 1/4-in. flat rubber attached to each propeller. The rubber should be strung so as to have a sag of two inches. If one cannot secure 1/4-in. flat rubber, six strands of 3/16-in. flat rubber on each propeller will serve equally well. Square rubber may be used, but it is not the best.

In flying this model, remember that it is a pusher type, and, unlike large airplanes, the small wing is in the front. The initial flights should be attempted on a fairly calm day. Wind each propeller 100 times. Launch the model with a gentle thrust slightly upward.

DO NOT be discouraged if it does not fly well at first, the trouble is probably in the adjustment. If on the first flight the model tends to point downward, it has insufficient elevation. To remedy this move both the wing and elevator a fraction of an inch forward. If, on the other hand, the model should tend to climb too rapidly and stall, move the wing and elevator backward slightly.

After one has obtained steady flights with the model, the rubber may be wound up until it has a double row of knots. If one has a winder for winding the rubber, better results will be secured.

Under fair weather conditions the model should remain in the air for about 100 seconds and fly several hundred feet. As you become more experienced, you will soon learn to adjust this model so that it flies at its best.

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# The Home Workshop

## Old Auto Engine Drives Machines

THE owner of a small carpenter-contractor shop in a Mid-Western state installed power for his machine tools by utilizing an old but sound auto engine. The engine was overhauled and then mounted on two concrete standards capped with channel iron.

Being of the heavy, flat-faced type, the flywheel is belted directly to a line shaft pulley overhead. The throttle is regulated from the left side, a heavy wire and ratchet serving to hold it in any desired position. The spark is adjusted in the same general way, but held with a bolt. The outfit develops 13 hp. at 1200 r. p. m.

The water-cooling system is simple, yet rather unique. The circulation pump is connected by pipes with the outside cooler illustrated in the smaller of the accompanying photos. The hot water finds an outlet in a series of small, closely spaced holes drilled in the upper horizontal pipe. To this pipe a section of 1/4-in. mesh-wire screen is soldered. A



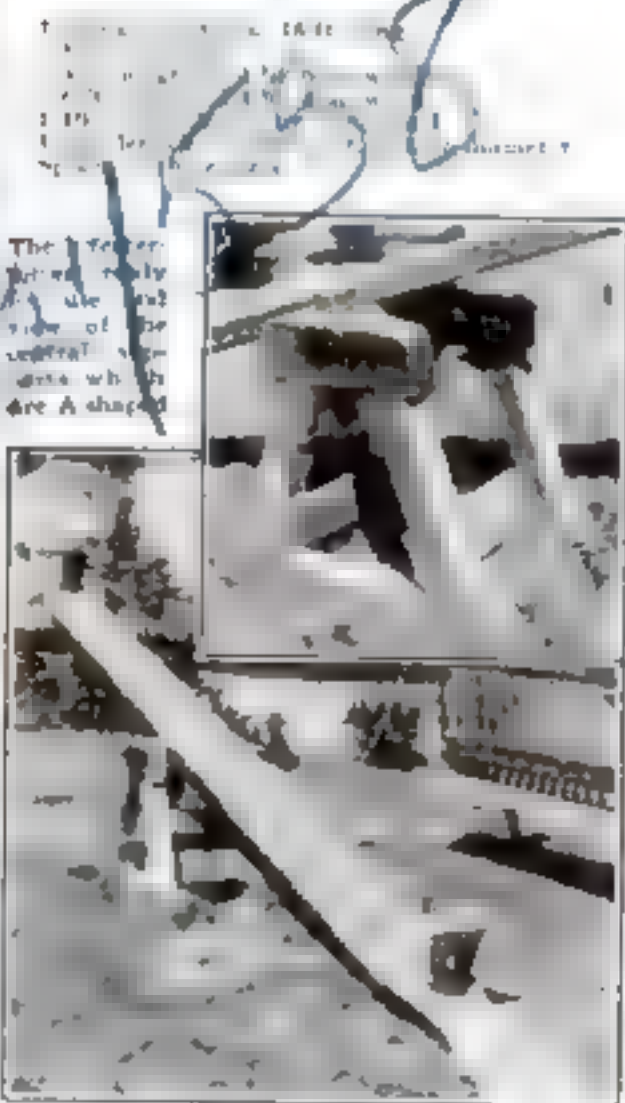
An engine set up as stationary power plant and complete water cooling system with screen over which water runs in the streams.

trough of sheet iron at the bottom collects the cooled water, which is drawn back into the engine by the return pipe.

## How to Build a Strong Teeter-Totter

THIS teeter-totter will appeal to any boy or girl. It is sturdy, accident-proof, and comfortable.

The materials required are:



The plank is shaped at each end with a draw-knife. The round post is smoothed up and cut in half. One end of each part is reduced to 2 in. in diameter for a distance of 2 in. These round tenons are driven into 2-in. holes bored through the center of the plank ends 30 in. from the ends. A hardwood wedge is driven into each tenon from the under side and the

pieces also are toe-nailed for greater security. Sections of broom handle are set through the uprights to serve as grips.

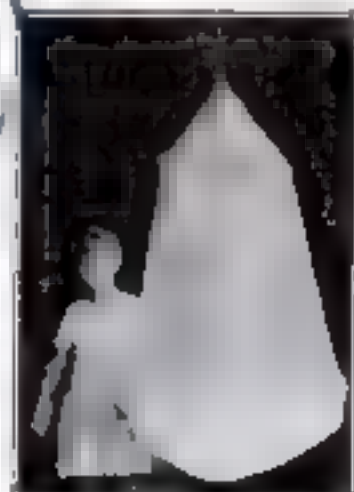
The support is built up of 4 by 4 in. logs, which rest in pairs, like A's, upon two bed pieces of the same material. The bearings are cut from 4 by 8 in. pieces. The axle or pivot is a piece of 4 by 4 nailed to the under side of the plank at the exact center with the protruding ends made perfectly round and saturated with grease. Notches in the 4 by 8 in. pieces form the bearings; these also should be as smooth as possible and well greased.

The plank wood should be without knots or flaws of any kind and straight-grained so that it will not warp. Test it for balance and if one end is heavier than the other, hew that end down until the balance is perfect. Give all parts a thin priming coat, and two coats of good paint, or finish it with spar varnish. —D. V. H.

### A Rollicking Crib for Baby

THIS spring-suspended baby crib is supported by two rectangular blocks of wood, one 12 by 16 in. and the other 8 by 16 in., and is held together by strips of canvas sewed for strength.

The bottom portion or crib proper is of 20-oz. duck sewed to form a compartment about 8 in. deep. The iron ring at the top is fastened to a spiral spring hanging from the porch ceiling. The mosquito-netting cover is made of four triangular-shaped pieces.



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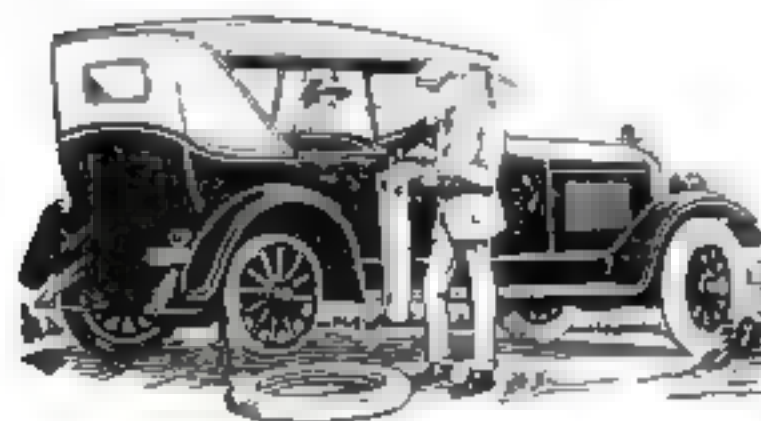
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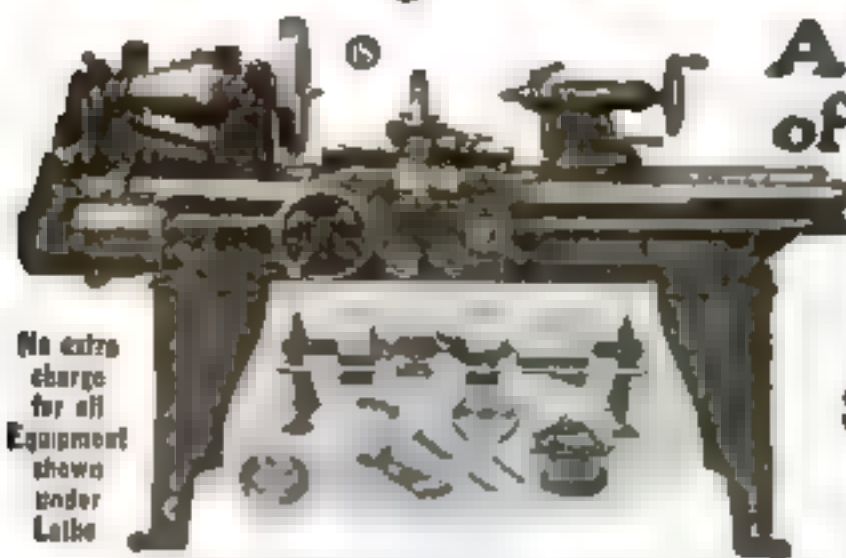
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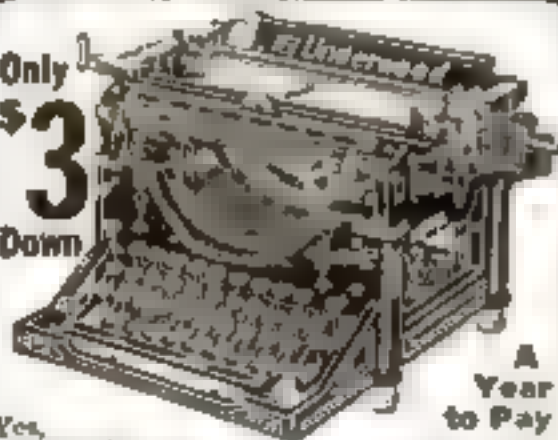
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## The Home Workshop

### Discarded Flashlight Cells Serve as Radio A Battery

**R**ADIO receiving sets equipped with 1½-volt tubes may be supplied with A-battery current from flashlight cells that have become too weak for their original purpose, but still retain enough "juice" to light small tubes. These discarded cells usually may be had for the asking from a friendly dealer.



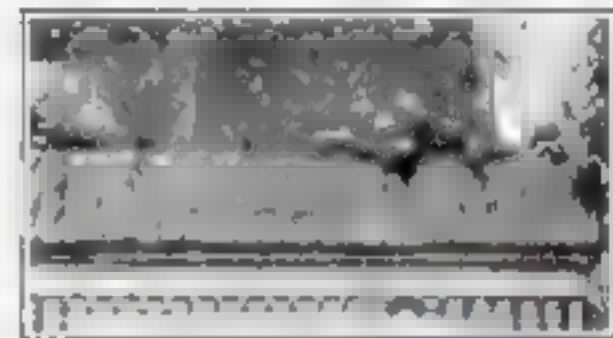
Spring clips make contact with cells

In connecting these cells in parallel, I place them in a small box of three-ply veneer 4 by 2½ by 1½ in. The hinged lid is fitted inside with a ¼-in. strip of spring brass 4 in. long, as shown.

This connector extends ½ in. beyond the end of the lid, opposite the hinge.

A similar strip on the bottom of the box serves as the negative contact piece. Small binding posts are soldered to the ¼-in. extensions so that the battery can be connected easily and quickly with the set.—GEORGE DEAN, Bloomington, Ind.

### Slabs of Bark Decorate Porch-Rail Flower Boxes



**T**O CONCEAL the bareness and crudity of plain wooden porch-rail flower boxes, one home-owner cut slabs of bark from a fallen cottonwood tree and attached them to the boxes with shingle nails. In the fall, when the plants are taken indoors for the winter, the box will be emptied and stored in the basement until the following spring.—LOUREN OSBORN, Lincoln, Neb.

### Paper Forms Wind Break and Spark Screen for Pipe

**M**EN who smoke a pipe out of doors find that when the wind blows hard the tobacco burns out quickly or causes dangerous sparks. Pipe caps are not always handy, but a simple wind protector can be made from a scrap of paper wrapped about the bowl two or three times and twisted into a quill, as illustrated.



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BATTERY

No. 770  
45 volt  
Extra  
Large  
Vertical  
for heavy  
duty  
Price  
\$4.75

No. 771  
45 volt  
Large  
Vertical  
Price  
\$3.75

No. 771  
4 volt  
"C"  
Battery  
improves  
quality  
10-15 B  
Batteries  
Price 60c



**The Eaglet**  
NEUTRODYNE

3 Tubes—  
Dry Cell-Operated

**75**

**Prince of the Air**  
The World's Wonder Set  
at a Popular Price

Manufactured and Guaranteed by  
**EAGLE RADIO CO.**

Makers of  
**The Famous Models A and B  
EAGLE NEUTRODYNE  
RECEIVERS**

Unprecedented demand now  
evident that all orders  
will be filled in rotation.

**Eagle Radio Company**  
26 Bayden Place, Newark, N. J.

## The Home Workshop

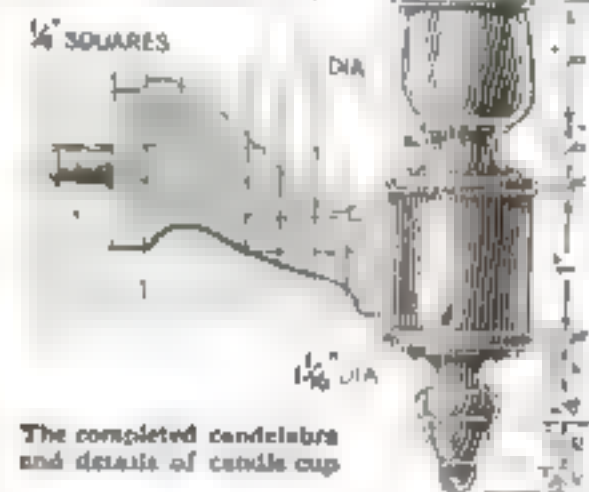
### Small Ornamental Candelabra Turned from Wood

IF YOU have access to a wood-turning lathe, you will find it easy to make the candelabra shown in the accompanying illustration.

The base which is 5 1/2 in. in diameter, is turned on the faceplate, and has a 3/4-in. hole to take the spright. The standard is



turned from a piece 1 1/2 in. square. The four outside candle cups are turned as detailed, and fastened to the standard by means of brackets cut with a coping-saw. The ends of the brackets are made slightly concave so as to fit closely at



the joints and one small dowel is used in each guard joint.

The hole for the center candle is 1/4 in. in diameter; for the others, 11/16 in. If five candles of the same size are used, the four outer ones can be trimmed a little to fit. It is possible to use a 3/4-in. bit for all the holes if the four outer candle-holders are made a little heavier than shown.

All the turned pieces are polished with shellac in the lathe after a filler has been applied and allowed to dry. Felt is glued on the under side of the base.—E. E.

### Surface Gage Made Cheaply from Auto-Engine Valve

A DISCARDED valve from a Ford engine can be used as the standard for a surface gage. The advantage here is that for adjusting the gage wire are from a discarded dry cell, the cotter-pin hole in the stem being enlarged slightly in order to take the screw.—FRANK W. BENTLEY, JR.

A PIECE of galvanized sheet metal can be used for a draw-knife to cut a chest or drawer with a dovetail joint.—M. E.

**\$25.00 in PRIZES**

See top of page 3 in front of book for details.

## Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

### Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.

Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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## AGENTS EARN A GOOD INCOME

You can sell Premier Knife Sharpeners to housewives, restaurants, stores, etc. 9 out of 10 will buy. Sell for \$10. Write today for attractive offer. **PREMIER MFG. CO.**  
Dept. 9 Detroit, Mich.



**LARGE PROFIT for you**

## MOVIES IN YOUR HOME

Our marvelously practical MOVIE MACHINES sell at low as \$17.50. Get one and use same size film as big theatres. We also have wonderful films at lowest prices with a new film exchange service. **PARAMOUNT MFG. CO.**  
Dept. PS 7 Boston, Mass.



# Fun indoors — with a Radiola

Good music, a glowing fire . . . comfort! Jokes, speeches, songs, dancing . . . fun! The best times of the winter, right at home, with a Radiola.

Everywhere — city, suburb, and far-away farm — Radiola III-a will bring in music and laughter — news and exciting new interests. It is low in cost — but big in performance, and with its four tubes it gets distance on dry batteries. It brings in programs from the country over, brings them in always clear — always real!

*"There's a Radiola for every purse"*

**Radiola III-A.** With four Radiotrons WD-11 headphones, and Radiola Loudspeaker. Complete except batteries and antenna. \$90.

**Radiola III.** With two Radiotrons WD-11 and headphones. A great buy at . . . \$55.

You Can always Add: Radiola Balanced (push pull) Amplifier, with two Radiotrons WD-11, to make a four tube set out of Radiola III, . . . \$30.

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OF AMERICA**

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quality is your  
protection

# Radiola

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# FRESHMAN MASTERPIECE

## It's Easy to Build

a five tube radio frequency receiver when you use the Freshman Masterpiece Kit



### NO Neutralizing OR Balancing Condensers Required

when you build with this kit to produce a radio frequency receiver that will bring in even the most distant stations with the volume and clarity of locals. So selective that stations can be brought in day after day at the same dial settings. A set that will be the equal, if not the superior, to any 5 tube receiver on the market, and what's more, it's extremely simple to operate

Kit consists of 3 Masterpiece Tuned Radio Frequency Units carefully matched and balanced. Complete with wiring diagram and instructions for building any 5 tube tuned radio frequency receiver and also drilling template for proper mounting.

**\$17.50**

Each and every Freshman Masterpiece Coil bears a serial number and Trademark, our guarantee of electrical and mechanical perfection. For your protection demand only the genuine.

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Master Tuning Coil  
Perfectly Balanced Read Phone  
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High grade, standard radio need not be that way. It will increase the efficiency of any set and add to the satisfaction of the user. Ambassador Low Loss Products have long been the choice of particular fans. See them, compare them, and you will choose them too.



At all good dealers  
Write for FREE circuit diagrams in which Ambassador products are used.  
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## AMAZING ELECTRIC IRON Burns 821 Hours Without Getting Red Hot

New York.—A new kind of Electric Iron just invented ends the possibilities of burned, scorched clothes and dangerous house fires. This new iron just can't start a fire—can't burn clothes—and uses 100% less electricity. It has a safety fuse that automatically turns the current off when the iron gets too hot and a warning glow that tells when the current is on or off.

The new Electric Iron, called the Brite-Spot, adds quickly wherever shown and offers salesmen a rare opportunity to make big money in 10 or more times. To interest men and women who desire to demonstrate the Brite-Spot in their own home town and in that way build up a business of their own, the manufacturers are making a Big Special Offer. Address The Diana Mauder, Dept. 343, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

## The Home Workshop

### How to Build an Ornamental Bird House and Bath

BIRDS bring animation and life into a garden. They always can be attracted if provisions are made for their safety and comfort.

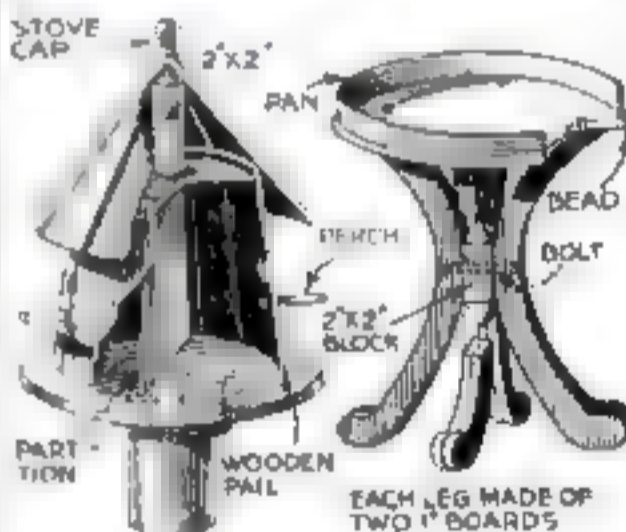
The bird house illustrated is made by mounting a wooden pail on a pole and providing a roof. The platform projects



Garden bird bath on wooden support and bird house for wrens made of a wooden pail

2 in. beyond the wall. Partitions for two or three compartments may be made, and this is desired if it is wanted to attract wrens. The wrens, in fact, a pair of wrens like to make the corner of the house in a new apartment.

The roof is made of a pan cut from an old metal container and mounted on a



How simple it is to build the bird house and bath is indicated in these details

wooden stand with legs of the shape illustrated. For strength, each leg is composed of two thicknesses of 1-in. boards nailed together with the grain of one piece running at a slightly different angle from that of the other.—C. L. MELLER, Fargo, N. D.

THE best methods of building an auto speedster will appear in the April issue.

# A Special Offer!

## An opportunity for radio fans to save money in buying Celoron Panels and Vulcawood Cabinets

**WE** are making this special introductory offer to make new friends for our products and for the dealers who sell them.

Celoron is the standard insulating material among leading radio manufacturers and it is the choice of nearly a million radio fans. It is made by the oldest and largest manufacturer of vulcanized fibre and laminated technical materials in the world. In spite of these facts there are many fans who never have had an opportunity to see and use this popular insulating material. Many others have never heard of the Vulcawood Cabinet—the new cabinet of bakelite.

For a limited time, we offer you the privilege of buying these standard, well-known parts direct from our factory—at special introductory prices. Orders will be accepted subject to the conditions outlined below.

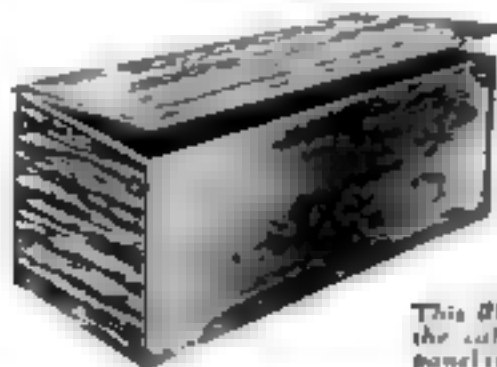
This offer expires on April 30, 1925.

### Your money back if not satisfied

If your dealer does not stock and carry these parts, you may select a cabinet, and the panel to fit it, at the special introductory prices quoted.

In return for this privilege we ask you to send us your dealer's name and the names of three of your friends who are radio fans.

We shall refund your money without a whimper if you are not entirely satisfied with the goods when received. No red tape—no delay—no questions asked.



This illustration shows the cabinet—with the panel in place.

### NEW VULCAWOOD CABINET

*the only bakelite cabinet made*

This new bakelite cabinet insulates your entire set. It protects your delicate instruments from dust and dirt. It eliminates troublesome body capacity effects.

The Vulcawood Cabinet is grained and colored to match beautiful hand rubbed mahogany. It comes packed flat and is easy to set up.

Vulcawood Cabinet Prices		
Sizes	List Prices	Special Prices
(1) 7 x 7 x 10	\$7 93	\$4 50
(2) 7 x 7 x 12	8 10	4 50
(3) 7 x 7 x 14	8 10	4 50
(4) 7 x 7 x 16	9 40	4 50
(5) 7 x 7 x 21	10 40	5 50
(6) 7 x 7 x 24	10 40	5 50
(7) 7 x 7 x 26	10 55	5 50
(8) 7 x 7 x 30	11 15	5 50

**DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY**

Bridgeport, Pa., and Chicago, Ill.

Branches in Principal Cities

Toronto, Canada—London, England



### CELORON RADIO PANELS

*universally endorsed by radio experts*

Celoron will help you get better results from your radio hook-up. It will give your instruments thorough, leak-proof insulation. It will help you get greater distance, greater volume.

A Celoron Panel will not soften with heat or deteriorate with age as do rubber and composition panels. It retains its beauty and its insulating properties indefinitely.

Celoron Panel Prices		
Sizes	List Prices	Special Prices
(1) 7 x 10 x	\$1 00	\$1 00
(2) 7 x 12 x	1 21	1 00
(3) 7 x 14 x	1 33	1 00
(4) 7 x 16 x	2 00	1 00
(5) 7 x 21 x	3 45	2 00
(6) 7 x 24 x	3 94	2 00
(7) 7 x 26 x	4 25	2 00
(8) 7 x 30 x	4 92	2 00

### If your dealer does not carry Celoron, order by mail

In ordering please follow these simple directions:

1. Indicate on the coupon the size of the panel and the size of the cabinet you want.
2. Print in your name and address carefully.
3. Clip out the coupon and attach it to a plain sheet of white paper.
4. Mark on the white sheet the name and address of your dealer and the names and addresses of three friends who are radio fans.
5. Attach your check or money order to the white sheet.
6. Mail all papers to the Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Penn.

#### DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY.

Dept. 101

Bridgeport, Pennsylvania

Please send me prepaid the following items:

Celoron Panel Size No. . . . . Price \$

Vulcawood Cabinet (without panel) Size No. . . . . Price \$

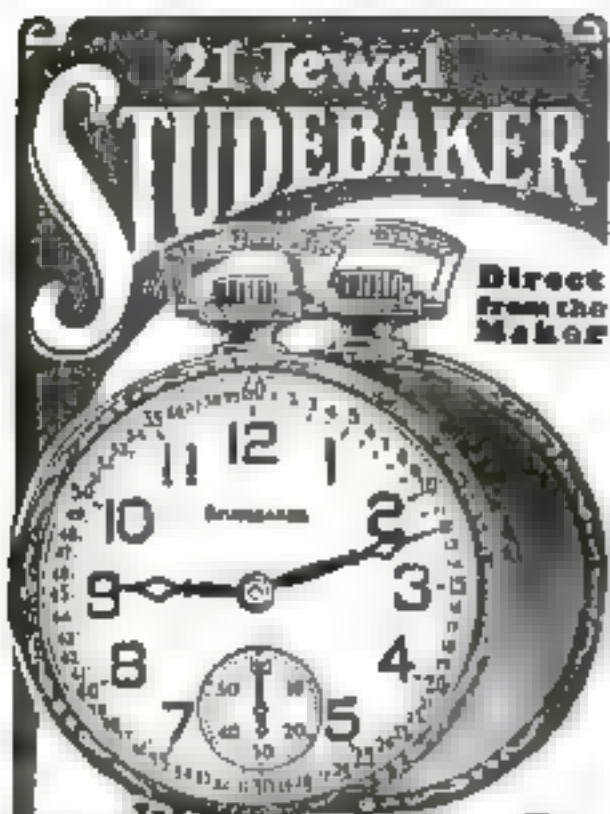
Check attached \$ . . . . . Total \$

Name

Street

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State



Only **\$1.00** DOWN

America's greatest Watch value sent you for only \$1.00 down! The balance in easy monthly payments. The famous 21-Jewel Studebaker Watch—

### Insured For a Lifetime!

You may choose from 84 new Art Beauty Cases and 8 handsome dial designs, 8 adjustments—in the second—for heat, cold, tachronium and 8 positions. Sold direct from the maker at lowest prices ever named for equal quality. Mail coupon today for Free Book and Special Offer.

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Ask for Ladies' Bracket Watch Folder

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Gentlemen, Please send me your Free Book of Advanced Watch Styles and particulars of your \$1.00 down offer.

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### Easy to Draw Cartoons

When Shown in the RIGHT WAY

Some of the cleverest cartoonists and comic artists learned how to draw in their spare time by following Cartoonist Evans' Simple and Easy to Learn Method and are now MAKING GOOD MONEY. Send one of your drawings, and let Mr. Evans see if you have ability and receive the Portfolio of Cartoons and full details about the course. It is not expensive.

**THE W. L. EVANS SCHOOL OF CARTOONING**  
225 Lorain Building  
Cleveland, Ohio

## The Shipshape Home



### Repairing Porch Steps

When the proper method is followed, the home worker can repair porch steps with very little difficulty. Only the first and perhaps the last step give way. To replace the step itself is a minor repair, but frequently one of the side pieces, commonly known as "string," need to be replaced.

First measure the height of the back of the step, which is known as the "rise," and the width of the step or tread, not including the nosing.



How the new "string" is laid out and used to patch old porch steps

or projecting overhang. Make a pattern of cardboard or thin wood from these dimensions, as illustrated. This is known

as the "pitch board." It is well worth while to make such a pattern even for a small repair job.

Lay this pattern on a new board of the proper width and not less than 1 1/4 in. thick, preferably white pine, cypress, or other wood that is relatively durable when exposed to moisture. Then mark out the steps as indicated and allow for a slight fall of the treads to run off the rain.

Cut out the new piece of string neatly. Rip the board, if necessary, to make it exactly the same width as the old string.

Having removed the steps and risers at the bottom, place the new piece

against the old and mark where the old is to be cut out. Now prop up that side of the steps and cut out the old string. Nail a 4- or 5-ft. length of rough lumber on the inside of the old string after cutting the bottom to fit on a flat stone, some brick, concrete, or whatever is used as a base for the steps.

Fasten in the new section of string with nails and replace the old steps and risers, if considered in good enough condition, or make new ones. If neatly done, this repair will not be noticeable after the new wood is painted.—A. E. ELLING.

### Painting Wallboard

WALLBOARD, which is now used to such a large extent in making repairs around the home, usually is finished by painting. It takes paint especially well so that a good finish is insured if ordinary care is used in wielding the brush.

Most wallboard is primed and prepared for painting by the manufacturer. In case the wallboard is not primed, it is always necessary to coat it either with a thin varnish or a glue size.

Do the painting, if possible, before the panel strips are nailed in place, unless the strips are to be the same color as the wallboard.

The preferred finish is usually two coats either of flat or full gloss paint, although one coat of dark paint may cover sufficiently. The first coat should be thinned with raw linseed oil and turpentine. After it is dry, fill all the holes and cracks with putty, colored to match. The final coat should be applied as it comes from the can.

For a still better result, a first coat of flat paint may be followed by one or two coats of enamel. The enamel may be

left glossy or rubbed with a fine powdered pumice-stone and water or oil to a dull, smooth finish.

### Sound Deadener

WHEN there is sickness in a home, the banging of doors can be prevented

by the use of a deadener, a material to that found in some hospitals. A piece of rubber of the shape illustrated is cut from an old inner tube.

The hole is slipped over the door knob and the rubber is stretched until the other hole can be passed over the opposite door knob.

This prevents the doors being locked, but they will stay closed if shut tightly and no sound will be made, not even the click of the spring catch.—EDGAR WELCH, Oklahoma City, Okla.

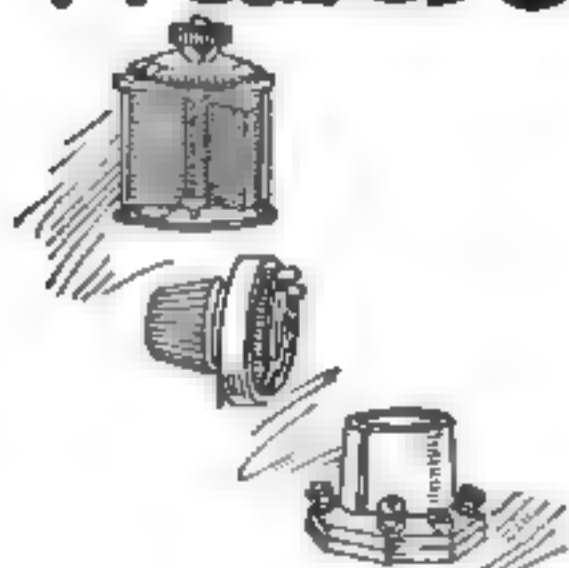




## Radio Headquarters

Why not buy your set or parts at Radio Headquarters? Only tested and approved radio equipment is sold. Every set sold by us is guaranteed to give satisfactory results.

# Ward's *Radio Catalogue*



The best Radio Experts made this catalogue—men who devote their entire time to Radio—who are up to the minute with everything new, who tell you the best hook-ups, who have selected for you the best tested parts, who have chosen the best sets—so simple that you yourself can easily install them—so reliable that we guarantee them to give satisfaction.

Write for your copy of this Catalogue. See for yourself the

low prices. Buy your radio at Radio Headquarters.

### Our 53 Year Old Guarantee

Ward's has dealt with the American people for 53 years under a definite guarantee of "Money back if you are not satisfied." All our Radio sets are guaranteed to give satisfactory results and back of this guarantee is a proven reliability that for 53 years has not been questioned. Address our house nearest you. Dept. S-R.

ESTABLISHED 1872  
**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

*The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive*

Chicago

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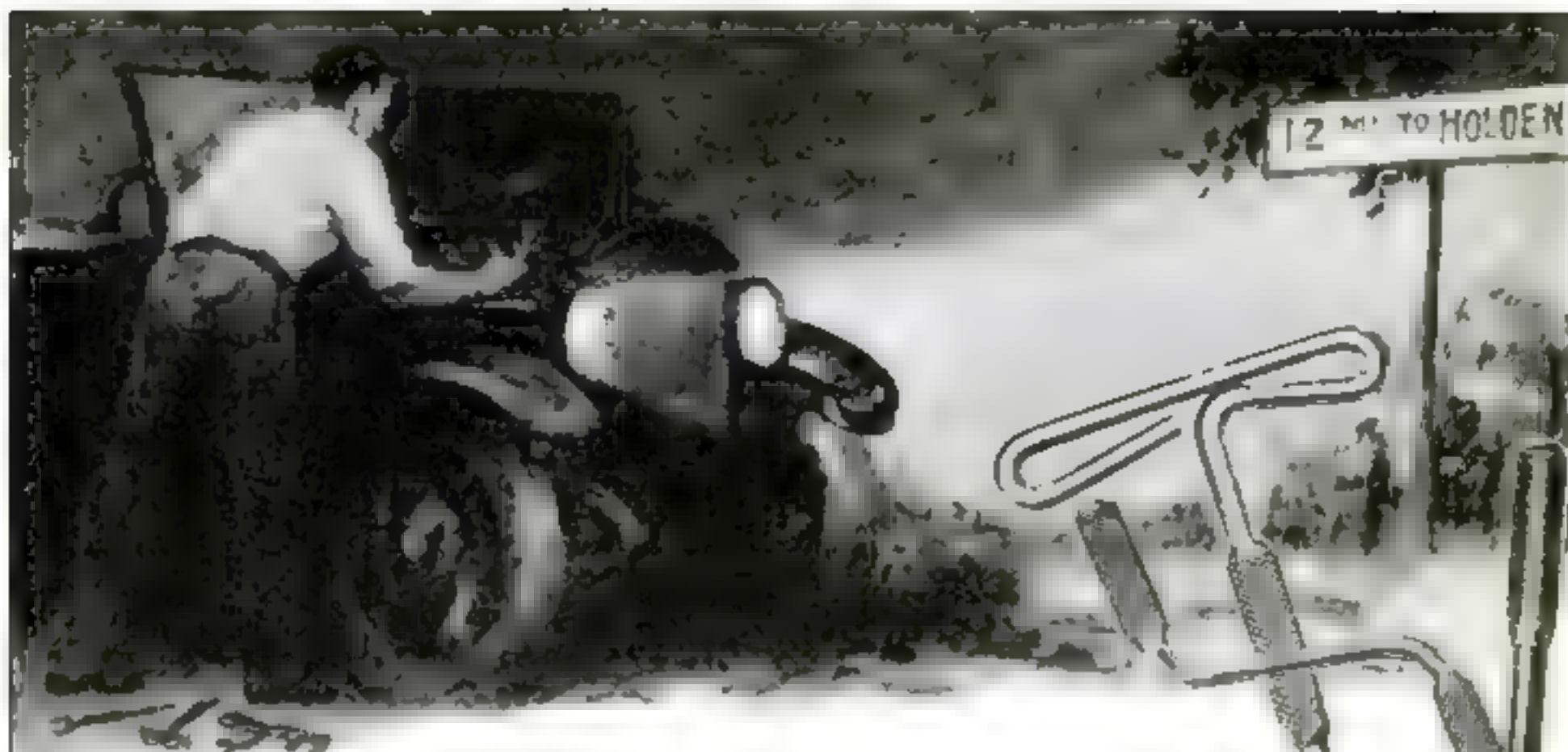
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Portland, Ore.

Oakland, Calif.

Ft. Worth





## When Trouble Comes at Night Far from Help

**Y**OU R hen you find a wrench that doesn't fit, you try another and it won't reach in. You work, tug and wonder if you'll get going. At night—on a lonely road like this—you will doubly appreciate the speed and efficiency of Snap-On Wrenches in helping you out of your trouble.

Don't be at the mercy of bad roads any longer. It's too early. Go to the nearest Snap-On Dealer now—ask to see the Set of Snap-On Wrenches scientifically selected by our engineers for your particular make of car. The Snap-On interchangeable principle gives you—in a mere handful of high grade steel units—wrench combinations that will reach, fit and easily turn every nut and bolt.

Genuine Snap-Ons are for sale by most good Hardware Dealers.

Learn how to cut operating costs of your car in half—mail coupon for free illustrated folder.

**SNAP-ON WRENCH CO.**

Manufacturers—Milwaukee

# Snap-on

INTERCHANGEABLE

## Socket Wrenches

Look for the name—without it  
no wrench is a genuine Snap-On

**MOTOR TOOL SPECIALTY CO., Distributors**  
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Please send me full particulars about Snap-On Kit

for \_\_\_\_\_ car If interested in Master Mechanic's  
for all cars check here)

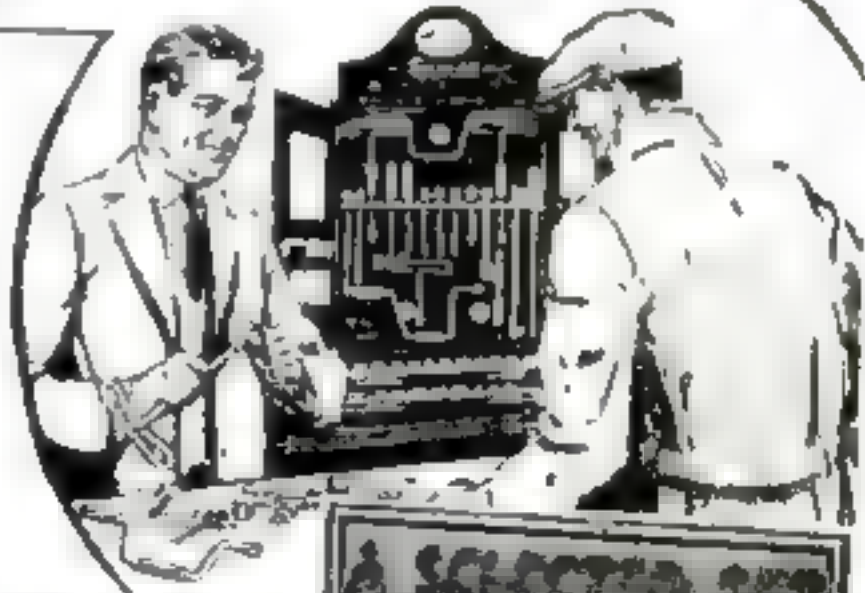
I buy tools from

Name

Address

### Dealers

Display Cabinet and supply the complete socket wrench needs of car owners and all other wrench users in your community. Remarkably low shelf investment, quick turnover. Write for details of our Sales Plan.



One wrench job will more than pay for the selected Snap-On Set for your car similar to this Buck Set. It will be tremendously valuable to you in your spring overhauling work—and you will always have it under the seat for road emergencies.



## THEY SAY OF THE PFANSTIEHL MODEL 7

"People now want trouble-proof service and purity of tone. The new Pfanstiehl . . . gives a clear natural tone at any distance. There is no distortion, however great the amplification. It comes to like velvet. Two stages of audio amplification—low ratio, of course, to give perfect quality with all the volume desired."

*Pfanstiehl amplifier with Thordarsons*

## THEY SAY OF THE HOWARD NEUTRODYNE

"It brings in distant stations distinctly. It has natural tone qualities. It has remarkable volume."

*Howard amplifier with Thordarsons*

## THEY SAY OF THE RADIODYNE

"When you own a Radiodyne you can hear singers, voices and orchestral harmonies faithfully reproduced from the loud speaker. It is clear and distinct. But you hear nothing."

*Radiodyne amplifier with Thordarsons*

## When Better Transformers Can Be Bought—They Will Be Thordarsons!

LOVE quality! Clear, natural reception! Even volume over the entire musical range! That is what the public demands today. And is getting in the finer sets—equipped with Thordarsons for musical amplification.

Leading set makers continually test and compare transformers. They use more Thordarsons than all competitive makes combined—which answers the transformer question. If you want really fine amplification, simply follow their lead—build or replace with Thordarsons! All stores can now supply you. Accept no substitutes. If your dealer is sold out, you may order from us by mentioning his name. Interesting bulletins on amplification mailed free. Write.

**THORDARSON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO.**

*Transformer specialists since 1911*

**WORLD'S OLDEST AND LARGEST EXCLUSIVE TRANSFORMER MAKERS**

*Chicago, U.S.A.*

*Unconditionally Guaranteed*

## THORDARSON Super AMPLIFYING TRANSFORMERS

*Standard on the majority of quality sets*

**TYPES AND PRICES:** Thordarson "Super" Audio Frequency Transformers are now to be had in three ranges: \$1.85, \$4.15, \$6.45. Thordarson Power Amplifying Transformers are \$1.50 and \$2.50. Thordarson Interstage and Amplifying Transformers, \$2. Write for list of stock up bulletins—free.

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**MASTER RADIO**  
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**Pathe**  
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**AUDIOLA**  
**GLOBE**  
**SAAL AND**  
**MANY OTHERS**



## Better Shop Methods

### \$4 Awards Offered for Photos of Ingenious Tools

**HARRY M. CORNWELL**, of Cumberland, Md., a reader of **POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY** who contributed the design of a drill-press clamp shown below, writes:

"I am a drill-press operator myself and have had two of these clamps in every-day service for the past year. They are a vast improvement over the old method of clamping, especially where there is such a variety of work as around a railroad shop."

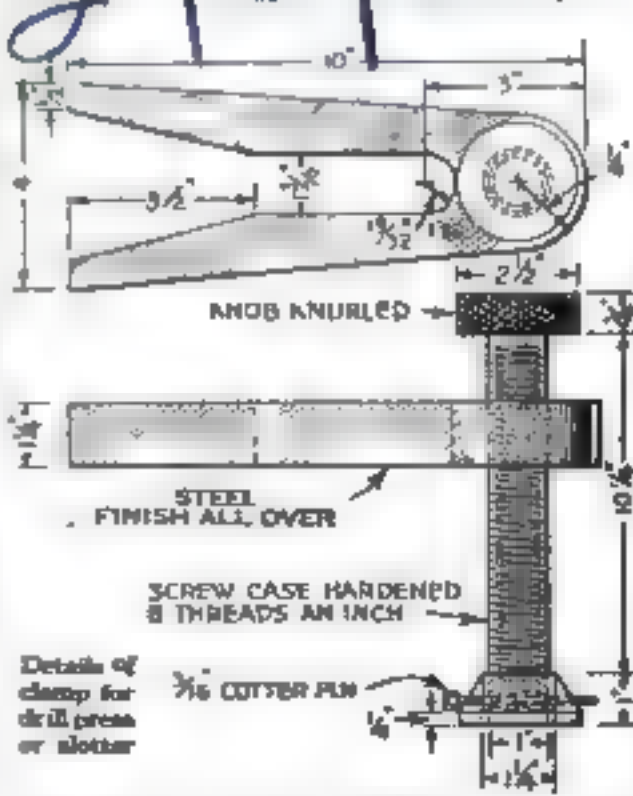
If you are a mechanic, no doubt you have made at some time or other an especially useful or unusual tool or fixture to accomplish work that could not be done so easily with your regular tools or with any tool you could go out and buy.

If you have made such a tool, send a clear photograph of it, with a brief description of its construction and purpose, to the Editor, Better Shop Methods Department, **POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY**, 250 Fourth Avenue, New York. For each photograph available for publication, **POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY** will pay \$4.

### Special Clamps Provide Quick Method of Holding Work



THE clamp illustrated saves the time of the machine operator in fastening down a job on a drill press or slotter. It does away with the use of blocking. **HARRY M. CORNWELL**, Cumberland, Md.



### Parks "Cabinet Shop Special"

**\$225.00**

complete with motor  
A. M. L. Cincinnati  
Send for Bulletin  
C-5 describing  
this machine in  
detail



### The biggest little woodworker ever built!

You'll want this sensational Parks combination woodworker right away for your shop—includes 8-inch rip and crosscut saw, 4-inch jointer, band saw, box shaper, molder and universal motor. Complete with lathe attachment only \$225.00. First-class Parks angle-steel construction, all joints electric-welded. Steel table-top. The newest thing in small shop equipment. Guaranteed 10 years.

The Parks Slat Bearing Machine Company  
2847 Mowatt St., Cincinnati, O.  
Cradle factory: 2000 N. 1st Ave. East, Montreal, Can.

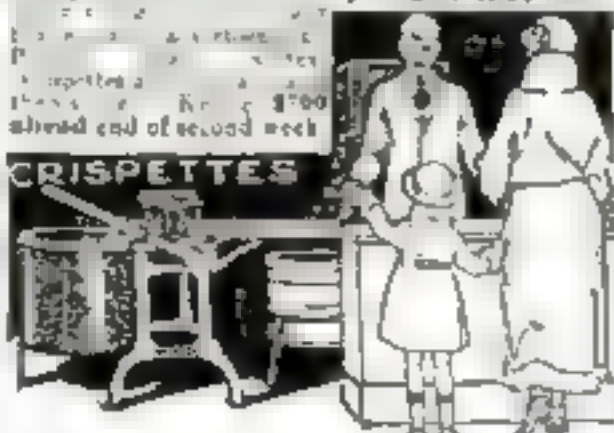
**PARKS**  
**WOODWORKING MACHINES**

## Earns Big Money



**J. Gordon Says  
\$4000 Profit  
in 2 Months!  
Making and Selling  
Popcorn Crispettes**

Mr. J. Gordon, Pennsylvania, made \$1,000.00 in 4 months. Mr. Shook, Flint, Mich., took \$343.75 in one day. Bram bought one on Sat. then 10 more with a year. Mrs. Lane, Pittsburg, sold 2000 packages. Mr. J. B. Berr, Ariz., sold 1000 packages.



**WE START YOU IN BUSINESS!** Furnish secret formulas, raw material, and equipment. Small capital required; no experience needed.

### Build Business of Your Own

No limit to the sale of Crispettes. Everybody likes them. It's a delicious food confection made with or without sugar. Write for facts about a business that will make you independent. Start in your town.

**Profit \$1000 Month Easily Possible**

Send postal for illustrated book of facts. It contains enthusiastic letters from others—shows their places of business, tells how and when to start, and all information needed. Free. Write now!

Long-Eakin Co. 327 High St. Springfield, O.

# SARGENT

## PLANES



### The beauty of Sargent Planes is not in their looks alone

SARGENT Planes are beautiful tools—in design, materials and fineness of construction and finish. But the beauty of them that's most appealing is in the way they do their work. Always smooth and clean-cutting, with never a murmur! And "murmur" isn't simply a figure of speech.

As you undoubtedly know, the important part of any plane is the cutter, and the next thing is to make sure that it will not chatter or murmur when going across or against the grain.

Here are two of the advantages you get in Sargent Planes: 1—a cutter of finest chromium steel, tough, wear-resisting, edge-holding. 2—absolute rigidity when the cutter is in place.

Of course there are other points that will interest you—points that make these two moderate-priced planes most desirable for every home and school work-bench. See Sargent Planes at your hardware dealer's and write us for booklet, which gives detailed information about them.

**SARGENT & COMPANY, Mfrs., 50 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.**



## Better Shop Mechanics

### Old Bill Says—

**T**HERE'S a lot more satisfaction in owning your own tools than borrowing from others.

The next time a perpetual borrower comes to you and says: "Lend me this or that," see if you can extract a promise from him to buy the tool for himself not later than next pay-day.

Never mark the size on a tool that is made in the shop unless that size is absolutely right. Some one else may pick it up without measuring it and spoil a piece of work.

Oil your machine each morning before starting up.



Old Bill, machine shop foreman

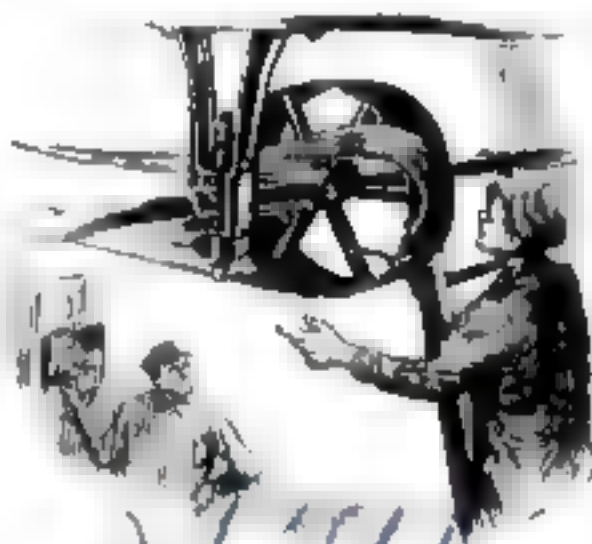
Never place files, heavy wrenches and tools, or rough castings on the ways of the lathe, not even an old lathe.

It is dangerous to run any wheels with the guard removed. If you value your hands, keep the guards in place.

A good mechanic is never satisfied with anything less than his best.

Try to help the other fellow as much as you can and make his job easier for him—some day you may be glad of his help.

### Safe Method of Putting Belt on Line-Shaft Pulley



**I**N MANY cases it is difficult to put on long line-shaft belts after they have been removed for shortening or when they have run off for any reason. It is dangerous to try to do this while standing on a ladder.

A safe and easy method is to tie the belt on the under side of the pulley as shown. Have another man stand at the starting box or clutch shifter and when all is ready let him apply the power slowly. The belt will creep up over the rim of the pulley. When the rope reaches the top, signal to stop and then untie the knot.

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# 5

*delights*

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- 2—Softens the beard in one minute.
- 3—Maintains its creamy fullness 10 minutes on the face.
- 4—Strong bubbles hold the hairs erect for cutting.
- 5—Fine after-effects, due to palm and olive oil content.

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# Better Shop Methods

## Winning a Shop Race

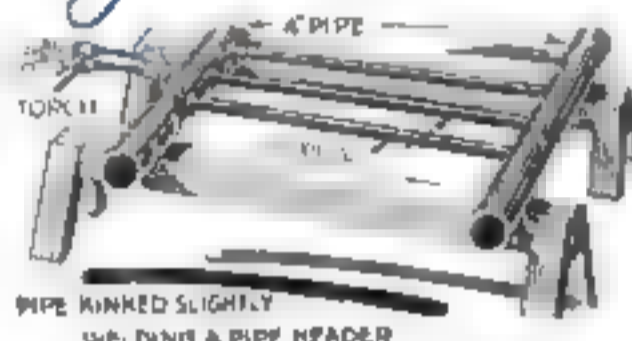
(Continued from page 150)

The two went on between the rows of lothes and drills and shapers. On the way through the welding shop, Old Bill stopped to look at a header being made.

"Making it up with welded joints gives a much stronger and more lasting job," he said. "This is for an ice plant, and would have to have three screwed joints for each one of these connections. They are hard to make tight, and the threads almost always rust through before the pipe. By welding it all together in one solid piece we get a much better job."

"But what is he bending that pipe for?" Johnson asked.

"To allow for the shrinkage of the welds," Old Bill replied. "If he did not



Avoiding shrinkage strains in welding pipe, and other repair methods used by Old Bill

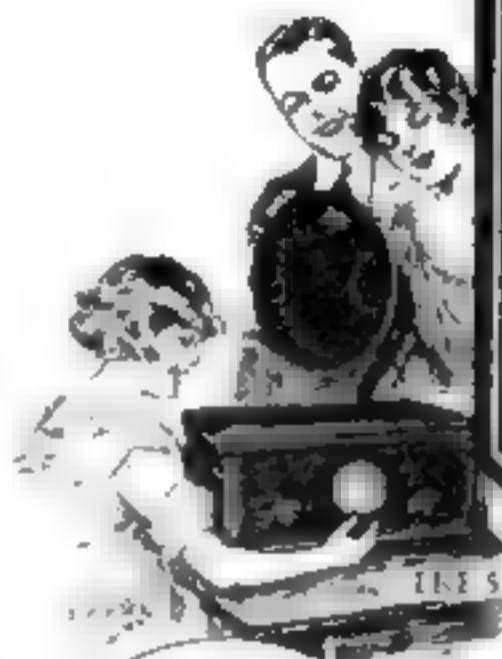
do that, the welds would be strained when they cooled, and might leak. But by kinking each of these pipes just a little, it can straighten out and compensate for any excessive shrinkage strain. The bends are so slight that they will hardly be noticed when the job is all done. In fact, the welder is so good that he knows just exactly how much to bend to make them straighten out when they are cool."

They passed through the welding shop to the blacksmith shop. The blacksmith was apparently splitting a heavy piece of steel bar. Old Bill pointed to it.

"There is something that you will be interested in," he said. "Perhaps you noticed a gear come in with most of the teeth broken out? We have that gear in the lathe now, turning off all the teeth. We'll put a steel ring on and then cut new teeth in the steel part. Of course these teeth will be stronger than the cast-iron ones, which will make it a better wheel than it was before. In making a ring for this sort of job, we make it without any welds, so that there is no possibility of a weak place anywhere. For the smaller rings we use steel plate and cut it out with the cutting torch, but for one this large we have to forge a ring. We start with a chunk of steel about 4 in. square

(Continued on page 152)

# MAGNAVOX Radio



ONE hand on ONE dial  
for Tuning in!

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encased in carved mahogany cabinet, price includes M4 Reproducer . . . \$115.00

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M4—the most efficient unit ever designed to operate without external battery, \$25.00

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The original radio reproducer, famous throughout the world. With Volume Control.

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RJ, \$50.00



**E**VEN though the Magnavox single dial Station Selector has displaced the "old style" complicated tuning arrangements, this remarkable feature alone would not have merited the praise which every owner gives his Magnavox Set.

It is by its sheer musical quality, in addition to its unusual simplicity, that the Magnavox 5-tube tuned radio (frequency circuit retains the user's lasting admiration.

As pioneers in the design and manufacture of radio reproducers, Magnavox engineers were thoroughly equipped to master the problem of beautiful tone.

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Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## Better Shop Methods

### Winning a Shop Race

(Continued from page 155)

and long enough to weigh the same as the finished ring. Then we flatten it down to near the finished thickness, punch a hole near each end, and split the part between. The split is then opened out until the piece is ring shaped, and the blacksmith draws the metal out to get the required diameter. That makes a much better job than welding, and doesn't take much longer."

The pulley was ready by this time. Laton was taking it off the machine when Old Bill and his guest got back to the machine shop.

Old Bill stretched his neck, readjusted his hat and looked at his watch. It was eleven o'clock. The pulley would be running by night. So would the wood-working spindle, and a number of smaller items, each one of them "the most important rush job in the shop."

### Automatic Feed Saves Time in Punching Thin Metal Stock

WHEN punching small pieces from metal ribbon that is wound on a reel, the operator usually unwinds some of the stock on the floor, and then proceeds to punch the parts. After which the stock is wound back on the reel.



Each stroke of the press automatically turns the reel of thin metal ribbon.

stock, this occasionally results in a tangle, with loss of time and waste of material.

Stock of this kind can be fed automatically by the method illustrated. The shaft that supports the reel carries a ratchet and pawl, connected by a lever with the press pedal. The yoke carried on the pedal is slotted to permit movement of the lever within it. The top of the yoke carries a setscrew by which the movement of the reel is adjusted.

Every time the pedal is depressed, the reel is advanced a certain amount. By permitting the stock to sag toward the floor, between the reel and the press, it is kept from loosening on the reel.—R. H. KASPER, Philadelphia, Pa.

SMALL pieces that are made of machinery steel can be casehardened quickly by applying cyanide directly to the piece when hot. Draw the piece out of the fire and sprinkle the cyanide over it on the point to be hardened, using a long-handled spoon for a piece of flat iron. Repeat in the fire and allow the cyanide to soak in. The operation may be repeated several times, according to the depth of penetration desired. Then plunge the piece in cold water.

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## Better Shop Methods

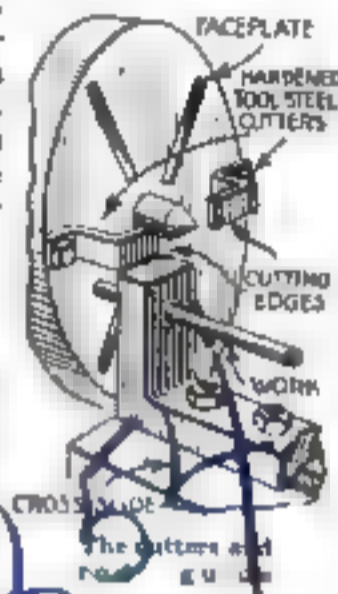
### Cutting Off Small Rods Rapidly in a Lathe

SHORT pins and other work made from small brass or steel stock can be cut off very rapidly in a lathe by the use of the simple device illustrated. Stock up to about  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. in diameter can be cut, and either two or four cutters can be used.

The cutters, which are tempered tool steel, are bolted to the faceplate. The faceplate itself serves as a stop for the work. The height of the cutters from the base to the top or cutting edge is equal to the length of the pieces to be cut.

A cast-iron angle block is bolted to the compound and fitted with a tool-steel bushing to suit the size of the rod to be cut.

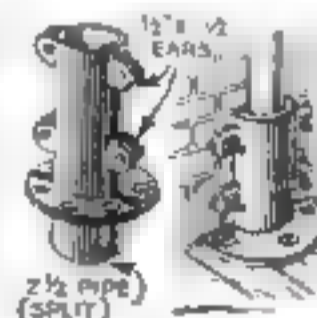
I have cut  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. rods with this device very quickly. By running the lathe at 500 revolutions a minute and having four cutters on the faceplate, I found it impossible to feed the rod fast enough to cut off four pieces at each revolution.—CHARLES KUGLER, Philadelphia, Pa.



### Protecting Small Pipes from Damage by Shop Trucks

STEAM and water pipes that run through factory floors sometimes are seriously damaged by hand-operated lift trucks or even electric shop trucks. In our shop we finally worked out the method illustrated for protecting the pipes and their expensive covering of magnesia and sheet-iron lagging. The protector also keeps the mop water from following down the pipe to the next floor, provided the protector is painted with white lead when put down.

A 1-in. pipe and its covering of 85-per-cent magnesia measures about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. To make a protector for it, take a piece of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. pipe 14 in. long and have it cut in two on the planer as narrow as possible.



Cut with a cutting torch out of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. boiler plate a flange that will fit the outside diameter of the pipe and be about 6 in. in outside diameter. Cut the flange in two on the planer or milling machine.

The flange and the four ears, which are approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., are welded on and then the drilling is done. On pipes close to the wall one-half a protector will serve if long lag bolts are used, each with 2 nuts, 1 on either side of the ear.—A. J.

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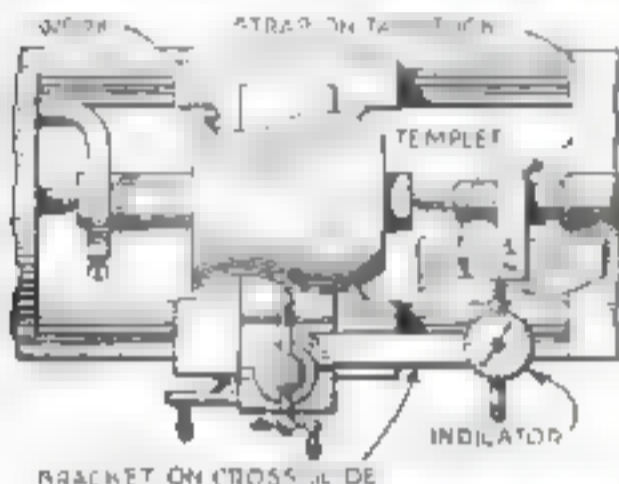
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## Better Shop Methods

### Tailstock Templet for Turning Irregularly Shaped Work

IN SHOPS where irregular contours occasionally have to be turned, the method described will save time.

A flat plate templet is made to correspond with the shape of the work and is attached to the tailstock by means of a special bracket strap fastened to the spindle with two or three cap screws. A



Top view showing how contour of templet is followed with a dial indicator.

guide bracket made of a short piece of bar stock is fastened to the cross slide by the inner end of this bracket. A dial indicator is attached to the outer end of the bracket so that the contact piece will bear against the templet.

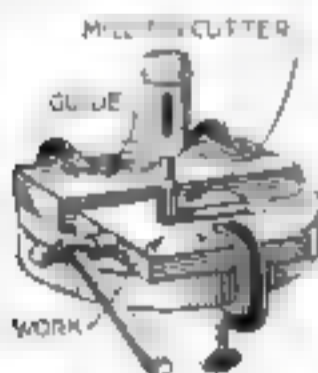
Adjust the dial to the work and set the indicator dial to start at zero. The cut then is made in the usual manner and the templet moved in, across or out, while watching the indicator which keeps it steady at zero.

Round, gouge cuts may be obtained in turning irregular work by this method.

### Milling on a Drill Press

IN SMALL shops where the lack of machinery makes it impossible to machine the unusual jobs, a few cents' worth of material is needed to do some small jobs on the drill press.

The illustration demonstrates the making of a groove. A flat parallel plate is clamped or bolted to the drill-press table and the work is



Hammer taps drive the work forward.

set against this guide and clamped to the table loosely enough so that it will slip when tapped lightly with a hammer.

A cutter is inserted in the spindle and set in the usual way for the depth of the cut. The work is tapped on one end to feed it to the cutter. The rotation of the mill tends to force the work against the guide, if the guide is placed correctly.

The same principle may be used in cutting curved patterns by pivoting the work on a bolt passing through the table so that the bolt will be at the center of the radius to be cut.—H. E. B.

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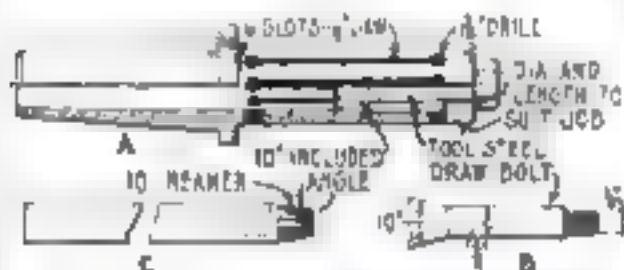


## Better Shop Methods

### Expansive Chucking Arbor for Holding Gear Blanks

THIS arbor is designed for turning and cutting and grinding gear blanks and similar work in the lathe, milling machine, grinder or gear-cutting machine.

It is made of one piece of tool steel, A, hardened and ground on the outside to fit the hole in the work, except that .005 in. is allowed for expansion. A draw bolt, B, bears against a tapered seat and extends through the front end of the arbor.



How the arbor is made and the special reamer for finishing the draw-bolt seat.

B, bears against a tapered seat and extends through the front end of the arbor.

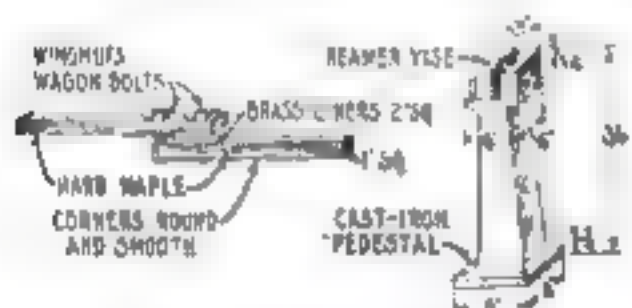
The arbor is drilled clear through and a special reamer, C, is made to finish the tapered seat. Six longitudinal slots,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide, are cut after the holes shown are drilled.

### Floor Stand for Hand Reamer Saves Machinist's Time

REAMED holes in automatic and turret machine work often are sized with a hand reamer to insure accuracy. In most cases this operation can be done by the operator while his machine is running, provided he does not have to leave the machine to use a vise or other tool to hold the work for reaming.

The floor stand shown below, which is a simple casting made in two pieces, is bolted to the floor in the most convenient position for the machine operator.

The hand reamer is held in the V-block part of which is integral with the main

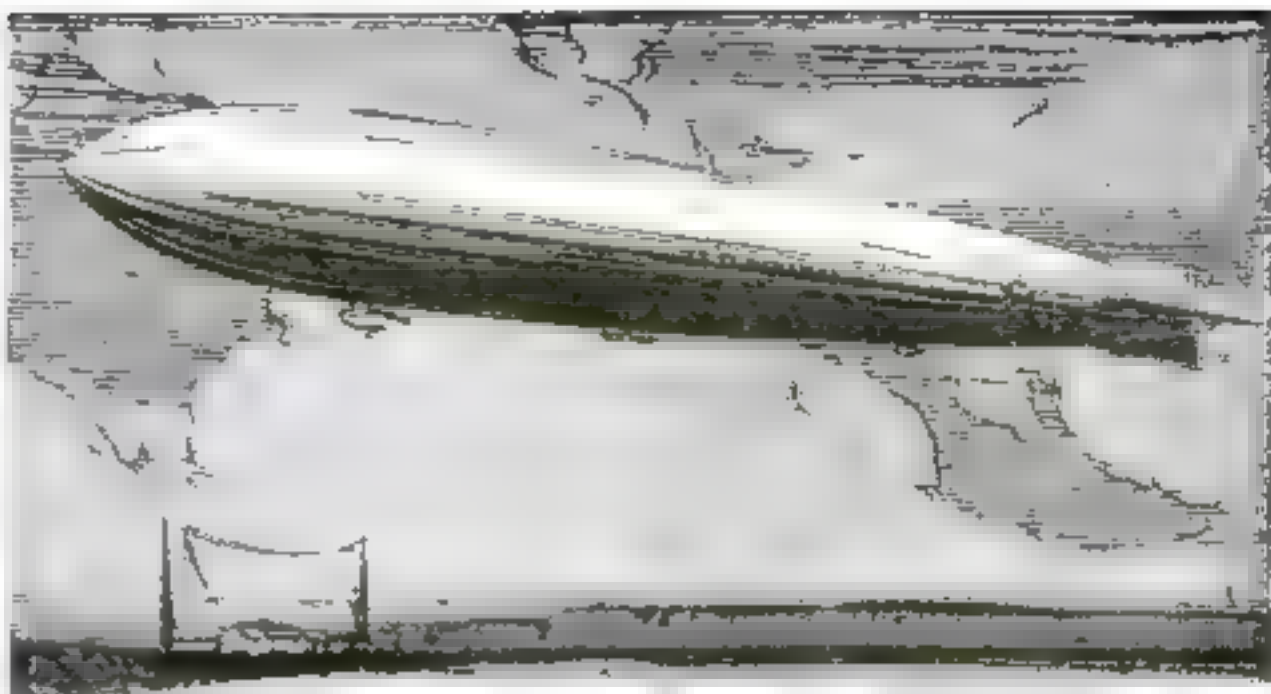


The reamer stand and wooden clamp for holding the work to be reamed.

casting, and the other half is movable to take reamers of different sizes. The square shank of the reamer is clamped in a vertical position by tightening two cap screws.

As soon as the operator removes a piece from the machine, he clamps it in wooden clamps, which give a good leverage for turning the piece on the hand reamer.

Straight bushings or small irregular castings may be held conveniently and reamed rapidly with this outfit. If the machine is semi-automatic or hand-operated, the operator starts another piece before reaming the preceding one, so as not to lose any production time.—H. L. W.



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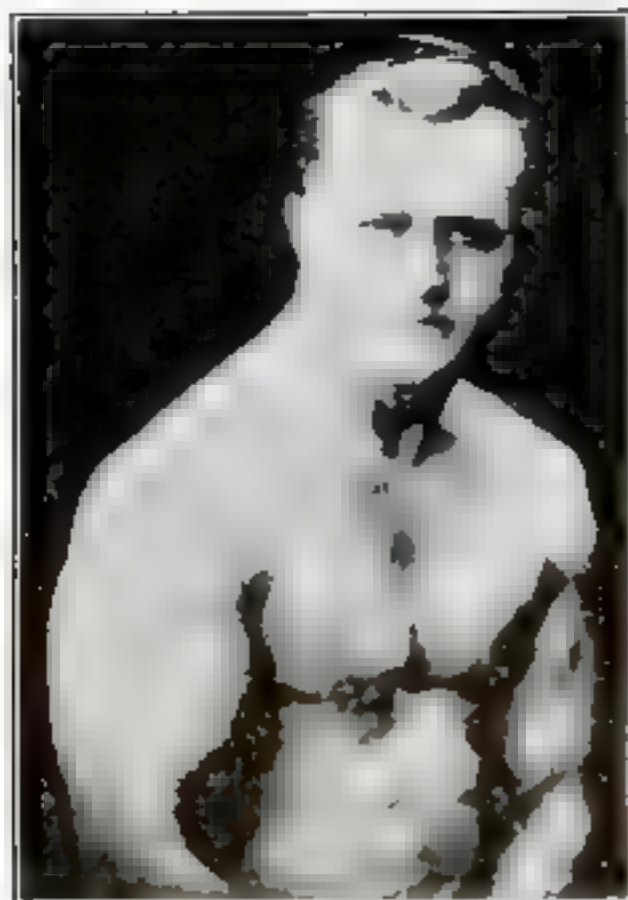
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## How Electricity May Solve the Farmer's Problem

(Continued from page 37)

According to the Rural Electric Service Committee of the National Electric Light Association, there were, last May, 156,000 farms connected with light- and power-station distribution lines. The most recent estimates of the number of individual power and light sets range from 240,000 to between 300,000 and 400,000. In 1920, according to the census of that year, 452,620 American farms had either gas or electric service. Of these, it is estimated about 348,000 had electric service.

THIS is a rather impressive total when considered by itself. It is not impressive, however, when you consider that the same census showed the aggregate number of farms in the United States to be 6,448,343.

One essential point is being kept in mind by the Minnesota committee which says, in describing the Red Wing experiment:

"The problem of reaching the farmer with electric service is not one of sentiment, and it is not an engineering problem, for if the electrical engineer were given an inexhaustible purse, he could readily extend wires to every farm in America. The problem is really a financial one and the main purpose of this entire project is to determine whether electric service can be extended to the farm on a basis of charges acceptable to both farmer and power company."

It will be noted that stress is laid on the distribution phase of supplying service. This is based on the idea that power is to be furnished from a central light and power station, as it is at Red Wing, rather than by individual light and power sets.

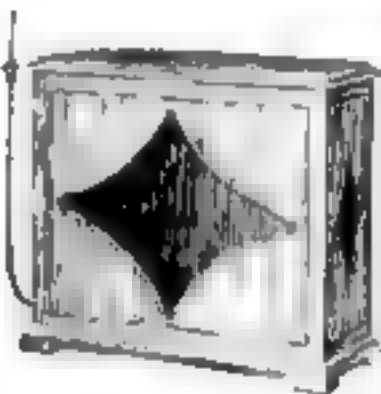
The latter serve a very distinct purpose. They make it possible for the farm situated beyond light- and power-station distribution lines to have the advantages of electricity for lighting, for operating household electrical appliances, for pumping, and some of the lighter kinds of farm work. There are farms so remote from present or prospective light- and power-station lines that it will be years, if ever—harranging the finding of new methods of distribution—before light- and power-station service will be available to them. To all such, the individual set is a boon.

However, light- and power-station service offers a distinct advantage, not only in convenience, but in offering the farmer a practically unlimited supply of power—which the individual set does not. In any broad consideration of the problem, the real electrification of the farms depends on central station service.

THERE are two important factors in the distribution problem that have already been touched upon—the small number of farms to the mile and the small amount of power used by such farms as have been electrified. The farms average, as stated, but few to the mile, whereas in the cities a mile of distribution line serves from 50 to 200

(Continued on page 162)

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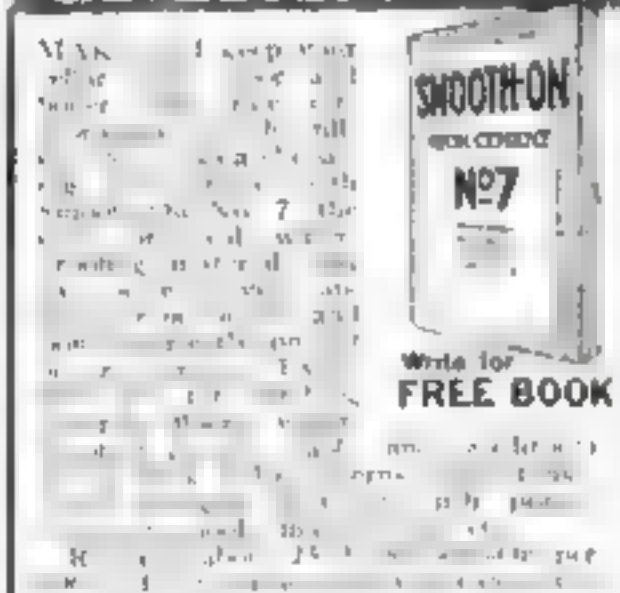
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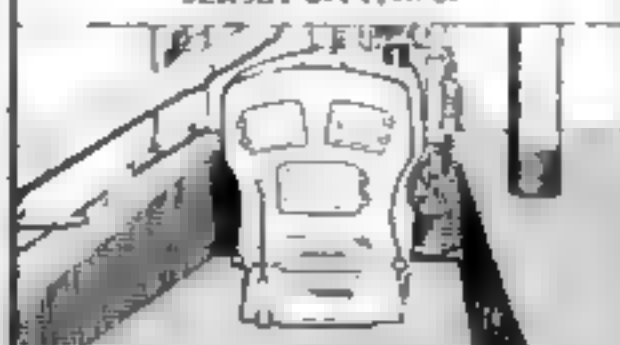


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How Electricity May Solve the Farmer's Problem

(Continued from page 160)

users. This inevitably makes it more expensive to serve the farms than the towns and cities.

Distribution lines are expensive to construct. Costs vary, of course, and it is impossible to set down a definite figure that will apply to all sections of the country and all conditions. Nor is this the only item that must be considered. The rural line must bear its share of the general overhead. There are losses of energy in distribution. Before a single watt of power has been delivered to the farmer, a considerable expense has been incurred. There are meters to be read—an item proportionately much more expensive in the country than in the city. The line must be kept in repair.

AS STATED, the cost of distribution would be relatively less important if the farmers used a greater amount of current. Therefore, one of the principal objects of the Red Wing experiment and others like it is to find how the farmer can profitably use a larger amount.

The tentative rate set for customers on the Red Wing line was devised to invite a liberal use of power. It is divided into a service charge which includes interest, depreciation, maintenance, taxes, book-keeping, meter reading, and core losses; and a charge for the power consumed. The service charge was tentatively set, on the basis of three customers to a mile, at \$6.90 a month. The tentative rate for the first 30 kilowatt-hours of power consumed a month is five cents a kilowatt-hour, for all in excess, three cents.

"Applying this rate to actual consumption," says the committee, "it is found that electricity necessarily will have to be counted as a rather expensive luxury by the farmer who cares to use only a little of it. He is very much in the position of a farmer telephoning a store five miles away to send him a cake of yeast. Naturally the price of the cake of yeast, plus the delivery charges, would make it a costly cake."

It will be seen that this schedule works out as follows:

The farmer who uses only 20 kilowatt-hours of power a month pays a service charge of \$6.90, plus \$1 for power, making a total of \$7.90, or at the rate of 39 1/2 cents a kilowatt-hour.

If he uses 100 kilowatt-hours, he will pay the same service charge of \$6.90 and \$3.60 for power, a total of \$10.50, or at the rate of 10.5 cents a kilowatt-hour. The total bill for a farmer using 300 kilowatt-hours would be \$16.50, or at the rate of 5.5 cents a kilowatt-hour.

THE suburban territory lying between cities and the surrounding farming districts, and the innumerable villages scattered all over the country, aid to some extent in giving electrical service to the rural sections. In cases where they offer a sufficient load to justify the extension of distribution lines, they bring this service nearer to the farms.

(Continued on page 163)

U.S. PATENTS



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## How Electricity May Solve the Farmer's Problem

(Continued from page 143)

Present study of farm electrification deals very largely, of course, with immediate possibilities. For example, among the subjects of experiment by the Agriculture Experiment Station of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute are the application of electric drive to grinding feed, sawing wood, pumping water, baling hay, milking, separating cream, churning, corn shelling, feed mixing, clipping machines, grindstones, tool grinders, spray pumps, fertilizer mixers, limestone crushers, seed graders, seed cleaners, peanut pickers, ensilage cutters, incubators, brooders, egg candlers, and other devices, in addition to lighting and the operation of household devices.

**C**OMMUNITY industries that will be studied include creameries, sawmills, grist mills, syrup plants, cotton gins, meat-curing plants, threshers, hatcheries, ice-making plants, canneries, and other undertakings of the kind.

Beyond these is the question of using electricity for plowing, harrowing, sowing, cultivating, and harvesting. It presents difficult problems. But the experience of other countries would seem to prove that they are not insuperable.

The future may show that electricity can be used on a commercial scale to promote plant growth. This offers highly interesting possibilities. Other uses, at present unknown, may be disclosed by research.

If electricity does nothing more than effect a sensible check on the migration to the cities, it will have accomplished a great thing.

### Recent Publications

*Practical Radio*, by James A. Moyer and John F. Wostrel. Up-to-date practical information for the radio enthusiast and experimenter. Illustrated. McGraw-Hill Book Co.

*A Hand-Book of Solar Eclipses*, by Isabel M. Lewis of the U. S. Naval Observatory. A comprehensive, popular discussion of a most fascinating subject. Illustrated. Duffield & Co.

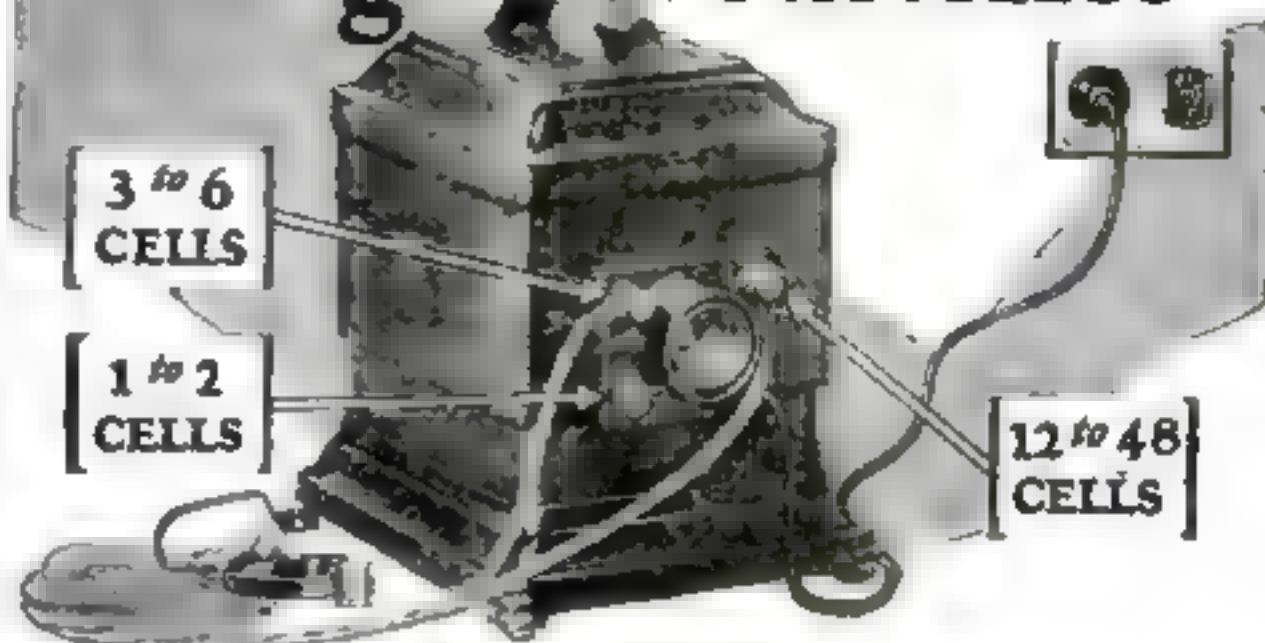
*Hudson Maxim—Reminiscences and Comments*, by Clifton Johnson. An entertaining biography of a picturesque leader of the world of invention. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co.

*The Boys' Book of the Earth*, by Sidney Aylmer Small. Geology made wonderfully interesting for boys or for any one else who enjoys the presentation of scientific fact in lively, non-technical language. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co.

*Electrical Amusements and Experiments*, by C. B. Gibson, F.R.S.E. Interesting and amusing tricks, illusions, and experiments that can be performed with homemade electrical apparatus. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Company.

*Fungi and Human Affairs*, by W. A. McCubbin. The influence of fungi and bacteria on man's activities, with special reference to plant diseases. Illustrated. World Book Company.

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## Why Everybody Is Solving Cross-Word Puzzles

(Continued from page 35)

of cross words traveled. Not to know of them, not to have worked them, soon stamped one as being behind the times.

That, briefly, is the story of the growth of the fad.

However, to know why the cross-word puzzle has come does not explain the extraordinarily violent, even unprecedented hold it has taken on the popular fancy. Why have the people who escaped Chinese games, radio, bridge, golf, and even the movies, succumbed at last to a popular fad? Why is it that the solving of puzzles, which has been practiced to a greater or less extent since the dawn of history, should have waited until the year 1924-26 before becoming a universal pastime?

THE second question possibly is the more easily answered. Cross-word puzzles never could have flourished in the past, for the reason that the level of general education, even a score of years ago, was much lower than at present.

Another reason for their success is that cross-word puzzles are almost the first fad of history the practice of which costs virtually nothing and requires the development of no special physical dexterity, the acquisition of no unusual equipment, the learning of no rules. With a lead pencil, and possibly a pocket dictionary to aid in getting over the hard spots, any one who can write, and who possesses the working vocabulary of the average newspaper reader is fully equipped to tackle any but the most difficult cross-word puzzle—and to solve them.

To the psychologist, however, readily occurs an even more potent reason for the amazing popularity of this newest fad. Successfully working out cross-word puzzles, more than any similar amusement that the writers can recall, satisfies a long list of the fundamental desires of human kind. Social distinction, sex, imitation, group loyalty, cooperation, competition, pleasure, play, amusement, humor, curiosity, activity, and constructiveness—all of these ingrained, instinctive wants of man are satisfied merely by printing letters in the proper squares.

SOCIAL distinction certainly is the reward of one who most skillfully and most quickly solves a difficult puzzle on which other puzzle addicts are working. The puzzles appeal to the sex instinct in that they supply a new reason for social gatherings, of young people particularly. The puzzles never would have attained their present popularity were it not for the imitative appeal that caused one person to start doing puzzles because his neighbor was doing them. Group loyalty and cooperation are manifested strikingly in the bonds that join puzzle fans, no matter how widely their other interests may differ.

Any one who has ever worked a puzzle will admit that it satisfies the desire for competition, play, pleasure, and amusement. Humor finds its way into the game in many ways—sometimes in the far-fetched definitions that are given for the

(Continued on page 165)

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## Why Everybody Is Solving Cross-Word Puzzles

(Continued from page 144)

missing words. Curiosity, activity, and constructiveness unquestionably are displayed by every one who tries a puzzle.

But does performance of the puzzles, as we hear it frequently maintained, actually "improve the mind"? Cross-word puzzles are confidently supposed to increase our power of concentration, to help our memory and our reasoning ability, and, by demanding decisive judgments, are even regarded as an aid to the will!

It would require a whole course in psychology to present an adequate criticism of these views. Suffice it to say that we no longer believe in vague, general "faculties of the mind." A person may strengthen the biceps in his arm by pulling chest weights and find this increased strength useful in playing baseball or hoeing potatoes, but it does not by any means follow that the brain behaves in the same way.

AS A matter of fact, it does not. Muscles are organs of contraction, whereas nerves are conducting organs. Like a telephone system, they convey messages. The effect of exercise, of education, is to plug in certain connections more firmly so that they become relatively permanent. Then it becomes easier and easier to send a new message if we use the old connections. But it also becomes harder to send a message that requires that the old connections be broken up and new ones formed.

Thus exercise, which increases the efficiency of the muscles, actually may impair our ability to perform certain mental operations. This phenomenon is known as interference.

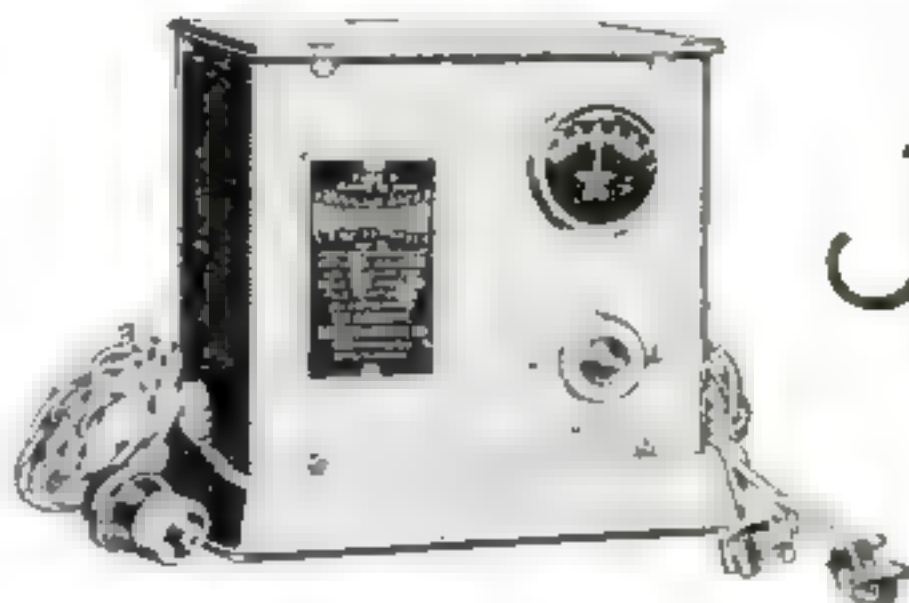
Fortunately there is no interference effect, so far as is known, in connection with cross-word puzzles. Language practice is generally valuable because we use language a great deal. But neither is there any marked degree of "carry-over" into other activities. Doing cross-word puzzles may improve your mental habits somewhat in that it causes you to concentrate more narrowly than may be your wont, but it is altogether unlikely that it will improve your thinking in other fields.

IF YOU wish to increase your efficiency in studying French, or in tinkering with radio outfits, or in playing bridge, or in selling life insurance, the best thing to do is to practice thoughtfully and intensively in the field you wish to improve. Cross-word puzzles will increase your vocabulary, yes. Perhaps they will play a useful rôle in keeping you out of mischief. But as for promoting any general improvement of the mind, neither cross-word puzzles nor any other single discipline can be expected to have much effect.

So do cross-word puzzles if you will, but be honest with yourself and admit that you do them for the same reason that you go to the theater or read novels—for the fun of it. Innocent amusement is sufficient excuse in itself, and cross-word puzzles are innocent amusement—nothing more nor less!

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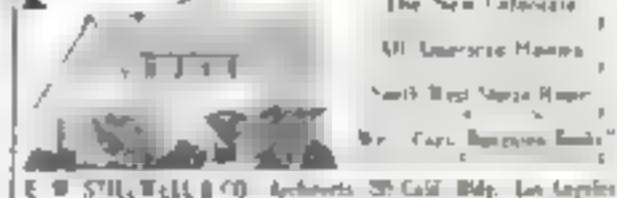
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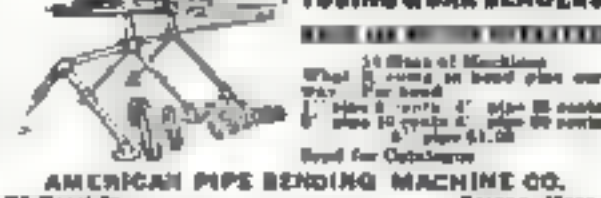
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Literature

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127 Mechanic St. Newark, N. J.  
*Mfrs. of Special Tools, Dies, Jigs, Automatic Machinery and Sub Presses*

**Now Comes the Air Taxi**

*(Continued from page 17)*

Another safety device is the adjustable wing. The larger the lifting surface the less the speed may be. A racing machine must dash along at a terrific rate to get off the ground. The same plane with double-length wings can take off at about 25 or 30 miles an hour. This fact has led to building wings that can be contracted after the plane gets well clear of buildings and other traffic. By this means accidents should be reduced greatly.

**M**ULTIPLICATION of motors is another barrier between the passenger and harm. Four motors mean that the chance of breakdown is four times less than with one motor. Special landing gear to break the force of an emergency drop in rough ground has been designed. A new-type compass that prevents the pilot from getting off his course has been invented. Self-stabilizers make it nearly impossible for a machine to be upset by a sudden gust of wind. Constant radio communication and guidance add a sustaining tone of reassurance to the passenger cabin. Speaking broadly, air transportation is just like the subway, the auto, the steam railway, and all the other mechanical vehicles of the age—early stages of development were stamped with tragedy, and only after many safety devices were perfected was public confidence won.

The type of air taxi we may expect will be somewhat different from that in use today. Between our Eastern coast cities fast planes are in service carrying but a few passengers, two or three as a rule. Between Paris and London flies a type that is comparable only to a private yacht. The boat plane carries 19 passengers and baggage. It covers the 245 miles between the French and British capitals in about 1½ hours, or at an average speed of nearly 140 miles an hour. This machine is equipped with four engines and carries a useful load of 1½ tons.

A similar "sky bus" is being manufactured in the United States by what is characterized as the "first air Pullman company in America." Thirty of the buses are in process of construction and will be in operation soon. Seven passengers and more than a ton of baggage will be carried. The passenger cabin hangs below the wings, permitting a view in every direction. The cabin contains six long, deep upholstered seats with plenty of leg room, facing each other in pairs, and with card- or dining-tables between. Radio, dining, sleeping, and first-aid equipment will be of the finest.

**B**UT by far the most fascinating prospect lies in the direction of the "fly-ver taxi." It has been said on good authority that Henry Ford contemplates the possibility of turning them out in vast numbers in his plant at Dearborn. He is quoted as saying: "As soon as we know as much about them as we do about automobiles, and that will not be long, then they can be manufactured by the thousand or by the million."

*(Continued on page 167)*

## Now Comes the Air Taxi

(Continued from page 166)

An advanced edition of the flier taxi came not long ago in the shape of the little speeder brought to this country by the Frenchman, Georges Barbot. The total weight of his plane was only 400 pounds, engine and all. In quantity, it could be manufactured for less than \$600, which puts it in a class with our cheapest automobiles. It was able to make 60 miles on a gallon of gasoline. M. Barbot declares that eventually he will make 125 miles on the same amount.

The British "Wren" is another flier-type plane. It weighs only 335 pounds, carries a two-cylinder engine, and is said to get 100 miles on a gallon of gas. The weight given includes pilot and fuel. Empty, the little craft tips the scales at just over 200 pounds.

The significance of planes of this type lies chiefly in economical operation. Rail travel at three cents a mile seems pretty cheap on first sight when compared with the present air-taxi service of about 35 cents a mile. But other factors must be taken into account. A taxicab travels from three to four times as fast as a train and covers (because of its crow flight) only about 70 per cent of the distance. What this means may be gathered from a statement by a banker to the writer. He said: "I estimate that \$1,000,000 is saved every three days to the banking interests of this country by the air mail. The reason is that the interest charges on securities is less than half during transportation by air than it usually is by rail."

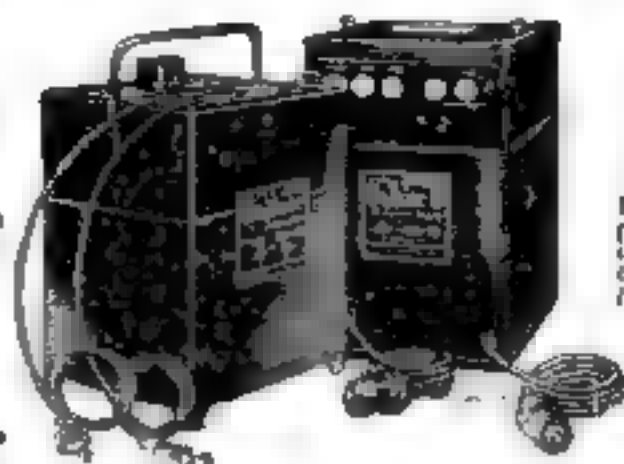
IN THIS connection it has been brought out that Europe is a better country for air-taxi service on account of the small distances involved. Yet the very fact that our distances are so great is what will assure the success of such service in America. With the pressure of business requirements, we shall have to turn to air travel for relief. Then the air mail, which operated last year at a profit of something close to \$100,000, cuts from 85 to 90 hours from the rail time necessary for a transcontinental trip.

Few people realize that the Government has gone unostentatiously forward in the development work necessary to the success of commercial flying. The Army and the Navy and the Postal Service have given much study to meteorological conditions over our country. A "model airway" has been developed by army fliers connecting the various army aviation centers from coast to coast. Planes travel over this route exactly as trains traverse the lines of a big railway. All planes move on schedule and receive radio instructions from headquarters.

The whole country already has been mapped from the air, showing the best air routes between any two points. An aviator who never has flown in the United States can get into a plane at any army base and find his way to the smallest village in the country by this means. He is supplied with index cards showing routes, directions, and mileage for the entire area. In fact, the present-day air guide-book is very little different from our auto Blue Book.

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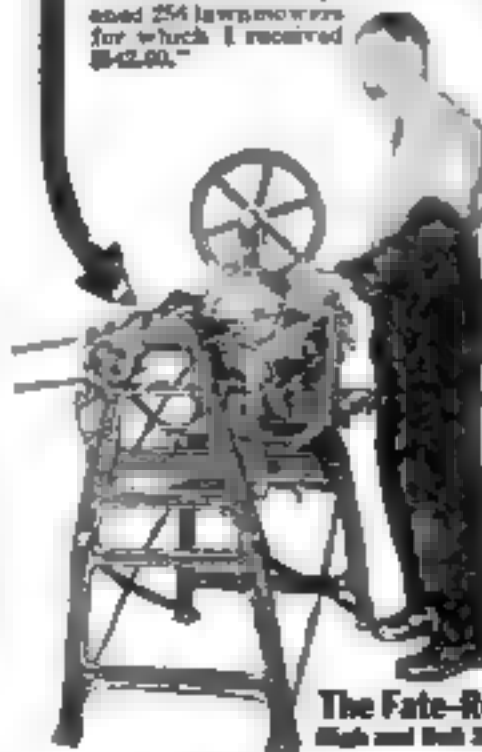
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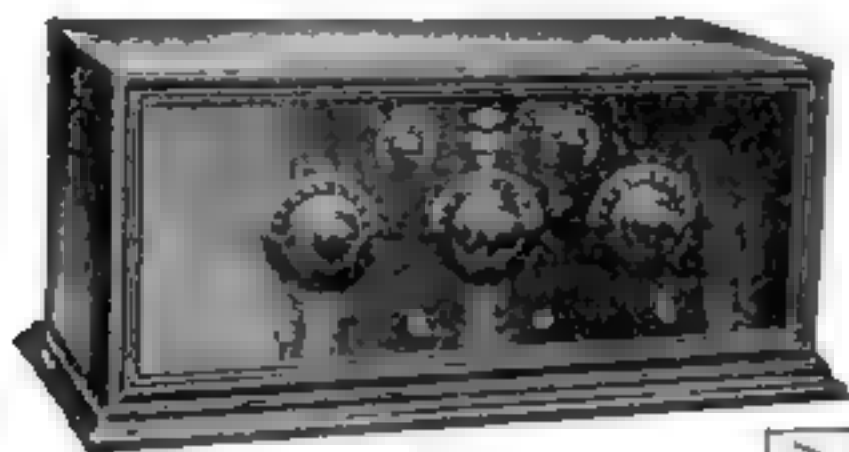
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## A New Way to Fame

(Continued from page 149)

frightful catastrophes in the history of the world, was forecast by a rain of ash that fell over the surrounding country for a couple of weeks before the eruption. The inhabitants of the city of St. Pierre did not heed the warning, though, and were destroyed.

To people who live in lands where volcanic eruptions are unknown the reason for such a science as volcanology probably is not apparent, and yet the study of volcanoes bears an intimate relation to them, no matter where they live. Mount Rainier in Washington, Mount Shasta in California, and other great mountains of the United States are potentially active volcanoes. A few miles below the streets of cities like New York and Chicago there is lava, for the whole surface of our earth rests on lava. What we are doing is studying the characteristics of this lava at the active volcanoes where its action is to be seen, and we hope to work from them to the volcanoes the activity of which is buried far underground.

THERE are about 425 active volcanoes on earth, but only three or four of them are being studied. On Vesuvius is an observation station, formerly a weather bureau, that was established more than 50 years ago. There are two stations at Asama in Japan, established by the late Professor Omori, the famous seismologist. There has been a station at Taal in the Philippines since 1911. These and our station at Hawaii are the only ones.

There should be at least 200 stations if the mystery of volcanoes are to be investigated fully. Forty years ago when there were but a few weather bureau stations, weather forecasters could only generalize. Now, though, with the country studded with stations, telegraphed reports from one to the other permit meteorologists to predict with remarkable accuracy a change in temperature, a storm or some other variation in the weather.

In the same way the crust of the earth could be studied, and its movements followed. Present-day knowledge in meteorology and astronomy—in all sciences in fact—rests on the facts and figures that have been piling up through the years.

FOR young men who are in search of a career I have a suggestion: Become a volcanologist.

It is a calling that offers thrill, adventure, interest, excitement, and the opportunity to perform scientific work of extraordinary usefulness. It is a new profession that is anything but overcrowded, and hence provides for pioneers unusual chances to achieve fame by making new discoveries. These are its advantages. To my mind it has no disadvantages, although others may not agree with me when I tell them that it must be followed for the most part in remote, out-of-the-way places, and that it entails a great deal of patient, hard work without offering a single chance of achieving wealth.

## Here Are Correct Answers to Questions on Page 79

1. The lowest temperature ever obtained is that of frozen helium gas. This is about  $272^{\circ}$  below zero C. ( $458^{\circ}$  below zero F.). This is within one degree of what is called the absolute zero, which is a theoretical temperature at which the atomic vibration is supposed to cease altogether.
2. About 810,000,000 cubic miles of water.
3. We are not sure. We know that there is some medium by which radio waves, light waves, and heat waves pass through space.
4. The white corpuscles, called leucocytes, tiny granules of whitish jelly floating in the blood. If a germ gets into the blood, a white corpuscle soon finds it and engulfs the germ inside its own body, where it is killed and apparently digested.
5. There is no exact limit. It depends on the way the current passes through the body, on how long it lasts, on the general health, and so on. Ordinarily there is no danger from the usual house-lighting circuits of 100 to 120 volts, but people have been killed even by these circuits under unusual conditions. On the other hand, persons have survived even several thousand volts when the shock was only momentary.
6. Soap contains a material that has the ability to stick very tight to things. It creeps over their surfaces as a film of oil will creep over the surface of water. When you wash your hands a very thin film of this material creeps underneath particles of dirt sticking to your skin and pushes these loose so that the water can wash them away.
7. Because they slowly use up oxygen and give off carbon dioxide. That is, they breathe just as all other living creatures do, though much more slowly than growing plants or animals.
8. No. Some of them must be liquid. They are too light, in comparison with their size, to be solid. Jupiter, Neptune and Uranus are only about one and a third times as heavy as water, much lighter than any known rock. Saturn is lighter than water.
9. The arteries carry the fresh blood outward from the heart to the muscles and other parts of the body. Veins carry the exhausted blood back to the heart and lungs.
10. Scientifically, they are more like the yellow race. It is probable that the negro race split off from the primitive stock of mankind many thousands of years before the whites and the yellows separated into two races.
11. Iridium, a metal that is somewhat like platinum but much harder. This is why it is used for pen tips. It wears away much less rapidly than gold and it is equally resistant to corrosion by the ink. Look at the under side of your pen point and you will see a little whitish speck. That is the iridium.
12. Very little. Since the wave goes out in all directions from the station, the power in it becomes rapidly weaker. Dr. Willis Whitney has calculated that the power exerted by a fly climbing one inch up the wall is equal to the power that would be picked up by a one-foot loop antenna in Schenectady, N. Y., from the Oakland, Calif., broadcasting station during a continuous time of 35 years.

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## Radio Control

(Continued from page 16)

magneto (such as is used in an airplane or automobile engine) is very powerful. In order to neutralize it by radio waves it would, under existing conditions, require an almost immeasurable amount of electric energy at the sending station."

Pure radiodynamics may be said to have progressed in three different directions, though the principles in each line are exactly the same: 1. Radio-controlled boats or torpedoes; 2. Radio-controlled land vehicles, such as automobiles and tanks; 3. Aircraft.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, Jr., has been a leading proponent of radiodynamics. Nearly 15 years ago he began a series of experiments at his wonderful private laboratory at Gloucester, Mass. There he developed a wireless system capable of controlling a crewless 40-foot gasoline launch of 150 horsepower and making a speed of 25 knots. This vessel proved wholly obedient to the operator's far-distant hand on the land. It darted to and fro. It started and stopped in every way it proved itself the servant of its master physicist ashore.

As a sample of a radiodynamic vehicle, there was built later at the Hammond laboratory what was termed an "electric dog." This was a boxlike carriage on wheels containing a driving mechanism and a system of electromagnets operating its steering gear. Controlling waves were not in radio waves, but visible light waves. The "dog" was fitted with two sodium tubes, or cells, like eyes. These cells were highly sensitive to light. When the light rays struck them, a minute electric current was set up, which in turn operated two very delicate relays. When both cells were illuminated, the driving mechanism worked and the "dog" moved toward the light. When only one cell was lighted, the steering mechanism on the side of that cell was energized and the "dog" swerved. The aggregate behavior of this device, therefore, was to move faithfully, almost as if alive, in the direction of any source of light; and, if there were several sources, to pursue the strongest of them.

MEANS for guidance of the pilotless dirigible or plane are derived from exactly the same sources as described above for ships or motor-cars. So far, the great trouble has been that aircraft move in three-dimensional space and so require an extra set of controls. But even this obstacle was overcome by the army at McCook Field last spring. That brilliant young aviator, the late Lawrence Sperry, flew many times over Long Island as a passenger in a speeding plane guided wholly by radio from below, his hands not touching the controls.

Thus we have as accomplished facts the crewless ship, the chauffeurless automobile, and the pilotless plane. What next?

Next can come only such miracles as came with a rush when the gas engine was perfected. Take first the crewless ship. There is good reason to believe that some day every lake and bay and sea will contain many thousands of them. With the

(Continued on page 172)

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See picture and write for details. The first one who writes to us will receive a free carrying case. Write to us today. **ADAM FISHER MFG. CO.** 183-D St. Louis, Mo.

# Radio Control

(Continued from page 170)

perfection of motive mechanism we shall need only the simple control of radiodynamics to send whole flotillas of speeding marine automata on their way. Freight and mail both will be carried. Enormous space lost nowadays for living quarters and food, as well as great expense of personnel, all will be banished at a single stroke.

OF COURSE, such unique achievements would not come overnight. We didn't have the modern flashing roadster for something more than a quarter of a century. And the first autos were just as feeble and awkward, compared with what we ride in now, as to-day's radio-controlled automaton may be to what will come.

The chauffeurless shore vehicle will be no less profitable when we learn to use it. It is conceivable that automatic tractors will lumber out across the fields a few years hence, and plow with quiescent ardor under the fiercest solar heat. The farmer? Why he, the plowman, will loiter coolly in his radio watchtower before an electric fan, only moving a finger now and then on the slender control levers that are the reins of his mechanized plowhorse. Or, if we come to motor parkways throughout the country with unceasing, uninterrupted flux of traffic, it is quite within the bounds of imagination that a man may send his car back home for the wife simply by switching on its radiodynamic receiver. The car then will travel straight as an arrow for its destination, save when stopped by the unseen radio hand of an electrified traffic cop.

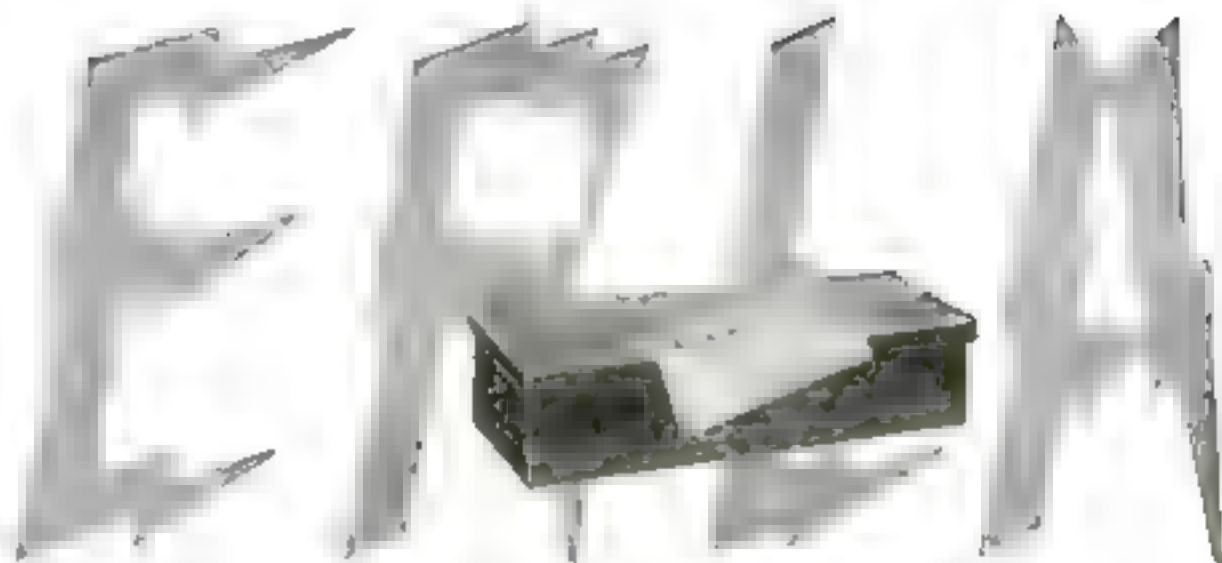
But even these marvels fade to insignificance when we contemplate the bewildering potentialities of the pilotless plane.

"The weapon without an antidote" it has been called. For we can picture 100 submarines carrying 100 planes and their 1000-pound gas bombs arriving off New York without detection, and sending these planes under radio control into the city before daylight. A gas attack of that nature would be impossible to prevent. Times Square and every vestige of life within 40 city blocks of Times Square could be annihilated before the blood-red dawn illuminated the scene of horror.

BUT radiodynamics will be put to many useful purposes long before it is abused for any such gruesome tasks as war with gas suggests. For example, take one of the latest economic tragedies in the state of New York, the fierce forest fires that last fall raged up through Rensselaer and other counties, doing irreparable damage to precious forests. All available human agencies were pitifully helpless before the holocaust. The trouble was that men couldn't get at the fire.

Some day in the not distant future radio-controlled planes will fight our forest fires for us. Because they will be pilotless they will be smaller. For the same reason they will be cheaper. They will be able to take chances that the bravest pilot would never take; for their loss never would mean the loss of human

(Continued on page 172)



## Supereflex Means MORE POWER PER TUBE

Erla Supereflex makes tubes do triple duty. One tube actually does the work of three that would be needed otherwise. Three tubes do the work of five, unquestionably! That is why simple, compact, inexpensive Erla Supereflex receivers equal or surpass the performance of costliest, temperamental multi-stage radio sets.

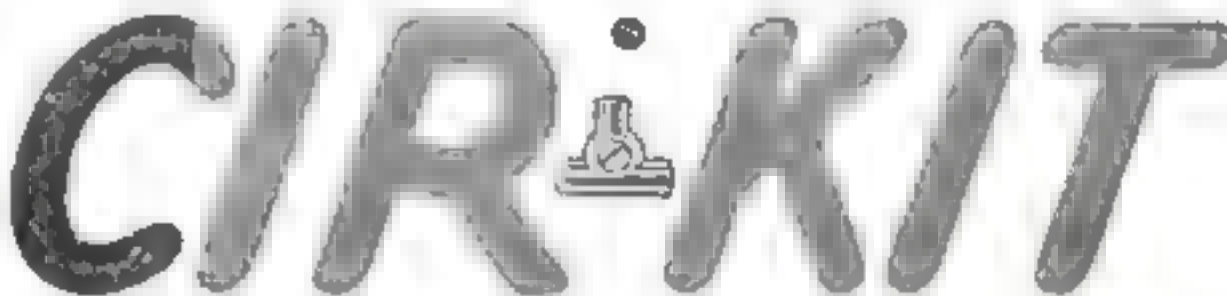
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**AGENTS**



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| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineering      | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surveying and Mapping  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining                 |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineering      |  |

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Persons residing in Canada should send this coupon to the International Correspondence Schools, Limited, Montreal, Canada.

**\$7.65 IN 4 HOURS**  
**SPARE TIME**

Hampton made \$7.65 in four hours spare time just wearing this beautiful Hand Toored Cap made to his Individual Measure and you can do the same—you can earn \$30—\$75 a week in your spare time.



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I want to give you this cap FREE—I know your friends will be delighted with it. Class, Style and Fit and you will make a generous profit taking their orders. Choice of styles and 35 size fits. Send your name right away and I will send you how to make the cap in your spare time. Write me at once. J. W. Taylor, Prop., Taylor Cap Manufacturers, Dept. 2-8, Cincinnati, O.

# Radio Control—Marvel of the Future

(Continued from page 171)

life. They will be directed from a portable station. Or they may even be driven in a chemical-carrying swarm before a mother plane. In either event they will save us millions and millions of dollars by eliminating the sickening annual loss by fire of our forested lands all over the country.

Already we spray crops by plane. Farmers and ranchmen admit this method is unexpectedly successful. But the government has to help; the farmer can't afford to use the method. The pilot is too expensive. The radio-controlled pilotless plane is the only satisfactory answer.

ONE estimate of the annual value to the country of our official weather reports gives the remarkable figure of \$250,000,000. Without regard to its accuracy, this figure at least indicates how much agriculture and commerce of all sorts have come to depend on the weather man's predictions. But, as we all know how often that much-mentioned person makes mistakes. Such, however, he will have radiodynamic to help him. In addition to a relatively few scattered observation stations, the United States Weather Bureau will employ hundreds of flying automotons that will be dispatched to circle afar and return like so many boomerangs. Each plane will carry a set of recording instruments that will bring back written messages accurately describing weather conditions in the area covered. From these records meteorological prophecy may cease to be a system of skillful guesswork and with their assist-

ance take on the nature of a fixed science.

Radio-controlled planes doubtless will be used to carry mail. Night flying pilots and their awful perils no longer will exist. A crashed plane may burn up a few letters, but never will it scorch the quivering flesh of an unconscious flier. Such planes will leave the ocean liner after she has sailed and meet her before she lands, thus cutting the business-mail interval at least in half.

RADIODYNAMIC advertising campaigns may be launched from time to time with the express permission of the government and after paying a high tax. Automotons then will distribute a nationwide spread of pamphlets describing a new brand of tobacco or scented soap.

Miniature radio-controlled automotons will fly between skyscrapers carrying orders and inter-office memorandums.

The explorer no longer will have his case of supplies in the wilderness, but near home. His men there will send him food and other luxuries daily by air.

The man who commutes to his office by air even may be able to send his plane back home simply by turning its radio control over to one of the office force.

It is all very thrilling to visualize. And it certainly all seems very far-fetched. Yet the writer remembers very well as a boy, less than 30 years ago, when a highly intelligent engineer said it might well be several generations before an engine were developed that would give us a practical automobile or airplane. We have them both today.

## How to Cut Down Battery Costs

(Continued from page 93)

charged at all times at little or no cost to you for current. With this system it is desirable to test the battery with a hydrometer once a week, and if you find you are taking more current out of it than you are putting in, it is easy enough to plug in the electric toaster in place of the lamp bulb and so give the battery an extra charge for a few hours.

A five-tube set, using quarter-wave tubes, takes 1½ ampere hours of current out of the battery when the set is operated steadily for one hour. A 60-watt electric bulb would put back into the battery half an ampere hour during the same period. From these figures it is easy to figure out whether the battery is likely to need an extra charge at the end of the week.

BEFORE you connect the plate-voltage filter system shown in Fig. 2 with the binding posts of the receiver, and before you make the connections with the storage A battery from the triple-pole, double-throw switch shown in Fig. 1, make a careful test to determine which wire is positive, as shown in Fig. 3. Dip the two bared ends of the wire into a glass full of water into which a pinch of table salt has been stirred. You will note that bubbles will form and rise to the surface from the end of one wire. This is always the negative. It is advisable to make this test on the two ends of the drop cord from

the table lamp formed by cutting one strand of the two that make up the drop cord.

The three-pole, double-throw switch is used so the battery will be disconnected from the power line and connected with the radio set when the switch is thrown to the left, as shown in Fig. 1, and at the same time the light circuit will be closed independently so that the table lamp can be used. When thrown the other way, the switch connects the battery in series with the light, after disconnecting it from the radio set, so that there is not any chance of a short circuit by way of the B battery supply filter system.

Users of dry-cell tube outfits ordinarily find that the expense of renewing A batteries is greater than for B batteries. If you have found this to be the case, a simple way to cut down the expense for A batteries is to purchase a storage battery and keep it charged according to the diagram in Fig. 1.

IN NEXT month's issue, Alfred P. Lane, radio editor of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, will describe a simple method of adding either one or two stages of radio frequency.

Here's an unusual constructional article—one that thousands of radio fans have been waiting for. You won't want to miss it.

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**T**HE finest saw Atkins ever made—the Elite of the Saw World. You will find the Atkins "Four Hundred" a wonderful saw. Ready for a lifetime of super-service in sawing. Blade of "Silver Steel," taper ground to insure the easiest cutting, longest wear and edge holding qualities. Its genuine rosewood handle, the nicked screws and polished blade indicate its extraordinary quality and workmanship. Ask your dealer.



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The Biggest 5-Tube Value on the Market

which will bring in all distant stations on the loud speaker in clear loud tones. A value of three times the price. Shipped on a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. A wonder set constructed on the new principle that requires no neutralizers and is self-balanced. Special features are low loss coils, engraved bakelite panel, distortionless transformers and pure bakelite sockets. Wired of the latest loose safety type. Perfect logging of stations. The set alone, shipped prepaid, is

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**This Set with All Accessories, Including American Bell Loud Speaker, with**

**\$81.30**



### COMPLETE PARTS FOR 2-TUBE SUPER-HETERODYNE

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 2 25-Plate Double or Laboratory Type Low Loss Condensers | 1 .005 Mica Condenser  |
| 3 Heater or Columbia Intermediate Frequency Transformers | 1 .005 Mica Condenser and 2 magnet Grid Leak                               |
| 1 Heater or Columbia Tuned Circuit Transformer           | 3 .0015 Mica Condensers  |
| 1 Special Oscillator Coupler                             | 10 Binding Posts   |
| 1 Midget Condenser                                       | 1 .0015 Mica Condenser   |
| 1 Bakelite Rheostat                                      | 1 Bakelite Terminal Strip for Binding Posts                                |
| 2 Thoradon or Columbia A. F. Transformers                | 1 Multicolored Cable for connecting batteries                              |
| 1 Connecticut Filament Switch                            | 1 7x10 1/2 Drilled Bakelite Panel  |
| 2 Bakelite 6-ohm Rheostats                               | 35 ft. Hookup Wire   |
| 2 Bakelite 20-ohm Rheostats                              | 100 4-in. Bakelite Dial  |
| 1 Bakelite Potentiometer, 400 ohms                       | 4 1/2-volt C Batteries   |
| 1 Carter Double Circuit Jack                             | Complete wiring diagrams, loose board layout, blueprints and instructions. |
| 1 Doubler 1 mil. Condenser                               |  |

**\$59.75**

#### COMPLETE PARTS FOR

ACME 1-Tube REFLEX

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with Genuine Acme parts as specified, drilled bakelite panel and full wiring diagram.

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#### COMPLETE PARTS FOR REINARTZ

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### COMPLETE PARTS FOR 5-TUBE NEUTRODYNE RECEIVING SET

Genuine Hazeltine Licensed Parts, or other Genuine Licensed Parts

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 7x10 1/2 Drilled Panel                 | 1 .001 Condenser  |
| 1 Thoradon or Columbia Audio Transformer | 1 .005 Mica Condenser   |
| 1 100 Bakelite Dial                      | 35 ft. Hookup Wire  |
| 1 Precision Jack                         | 1 Kit consisting of 31 Hazeltine Licensed Neutrodyne transformers and |
| 1 Precision Rheostat, 20-ohm             | 2 Neutrodyne  |
| 1 Precision Rheostat, 6-ohm              | 1 Baseboard   |
| 1 Bakelite Binding Post strip            | 3 Terminals   |
| 1 Marked Binding Posts                   | Complete blue-prints and working diagrams.                            |
| 1 Grid Leak and Condenser                |   |
| 1 Bakelite Sockets                       |   |

**\$33.45**

#### COMPLETE PARTS FOR 5-TUBE IMPROVED COCKADAY RECEIVING SET WITH RESISTANCE COUPLED AMPLIFICATION

As designed by L. M. Cockaday, including drilled panel and wiring diagram, complete, ready to wire.

**\$39.65**

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All complete parts for sets on this page consist of standard advertised guaranteed parts and include drilled bakelite panels and wiring diagrams for easy set construction. Everything guaranteed on money-back basis. All transportation charges paid. Don't forget! Only genuine guaranteed parts used. Lack of space does not permit us to list individual parts, but you are fully protected by our money-back guarantee. Our Service Division is behind you.

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### COMPLETE PARTS FOR 3-TUBE COCKADAY RECEIVING SET

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Cockaday Coil   | 2 25-Plate Double or Laboratory Type Low Loss Condensers                   |
| 1 25-Plate Double or Laboratory Type Low Loss Condenser | 1 .005 Mica Condenser  |
| 1 Bakelite Rheostat, 6-ohm                              | 1 .005 Mica Condenser and 2 magnet Grid Leak                               |
| 1 Bakelite Rheostat, 20-ohm                             | 3 .0015 Mica Condensers  |
| 1 Bakelite Sockets                                      | 10 Binding Posts   |
| 1 High range Columbia or Thoradon Transformer           | 1 .0015 Mica Condenser   |
| 1 Single Circuit Jack                                   | 1 Bakelite Terminal Strip for Binding Posts                                |
| 1 Low range Columbia or Thoradon Transformer            | 1 Multicolored Cable for connecting batteries                              |
| 1 Double Circuit Jack                                   | 1 7x10 1/2 Drilled Bakelite Panel  |
| 1 5-in. Bakelite Dial                                   | 35 ft. Hookup Wire   |
| 1 Grid Leak and Mica Cond.                              | 100 4-in. Bakelite Dial  |
|   | 4 1/2-volt C Batteries   |
|   | Complete wiring diagrams, loose board layout, blueprints and instructions. |

**\$18.55**

Complete blue-prints and wiring diagram.

**\$10.10**

Genuine Radio Corporation Tubes UV201-A, UV195, W412 or W411.		\$ 3.55
Home Charger, 6-volt.		\$2.95
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21-plate.	2.89	
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20-ohm.	.20	
Amperitests:		
For all tubes.	\$0.04	
Bakelite Dials:		
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4-inch.	.29	
Accurate Tone Dials.	\$2.14	
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Thoradons:		
3 1/2 to 1.	\$5.28	
6 to 1.	1.61	
Aerme:		
Columbias:		
2 1/2 to 1.	\$3.79	
4 to 1.	1.89	
American Bells:		
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6 to 1.	2.79	
Randolph Special:		
3 1/2 to 1.	\$1.89	
6 to 1.	2.16	
Randolph Special Headphones.	\$2.24	

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159 North Union Ave. Dept. 397 Chicago, Illinois

## Use Any Tube

### UV-200 or C-300



Volts—5  
Amps—1  
Grid Leak  
0.5—2  
Megohms  
Condenser  
.00025  
M-F

### UV-201A or C-301A

Volts—5  
Amps—.25  
Grid Leak  
2—9  
Megohms  
Condenser  
.00025 M-F



### WD-12 or C-12



Volts—1.1  
Amps—.25  
Grid Leak  
2—3  
Megohms  
Condenser  
.00025 M-F

### WD-11 or C-11

Volts—1.1  
Amps—.25  
Grid Leak  
2—3  
Megohms  
Condenser  
.00025 M-F



### UV-199 or C-299



Volts—3  
Amps—.06  
Grid Leak  
2—9  
Megohms  
Condenser  
.00025 M-F



**Bradleystat**  
PERFECT FRAGMENT CONTROL



**Bradleyleak**  
THE PERFECT GRID LEAK

## Do You Know—

*that any tube can be used in your set?  
without changing rheostats or grid leaks?*

**I**T SOUNDS unbelievable, but it's true. The perplexing problem of selecting the correct rheostat or grid leak is solved by using the Bradleystat and the Bradleyleak. They offer the most marvelous range without steps or noise, and such smooth precision of control that no other rheostat or grid leak can surpass them in performance.

The Bradleystat has a resistance range from approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 100 ohms, by merely turning the adjusting knob that varies the pressure on the graphite discs. It will handle all tubes without change of connections, and provide ample control in every case.

The Bradleyleak, with a range from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 10 megohms, can be adjusted instantly for any tube, indicated in the adjoining table of tube ratings, by turning the adjusting knob.

Be ready to use any tube in your radio set. Install Allen-Bradley Radio Devices, throughout.

*Have you  
used the  
Bradleystat?  
It saves  
batteries and  
tubes.*

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PRICE **\$3.60**



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